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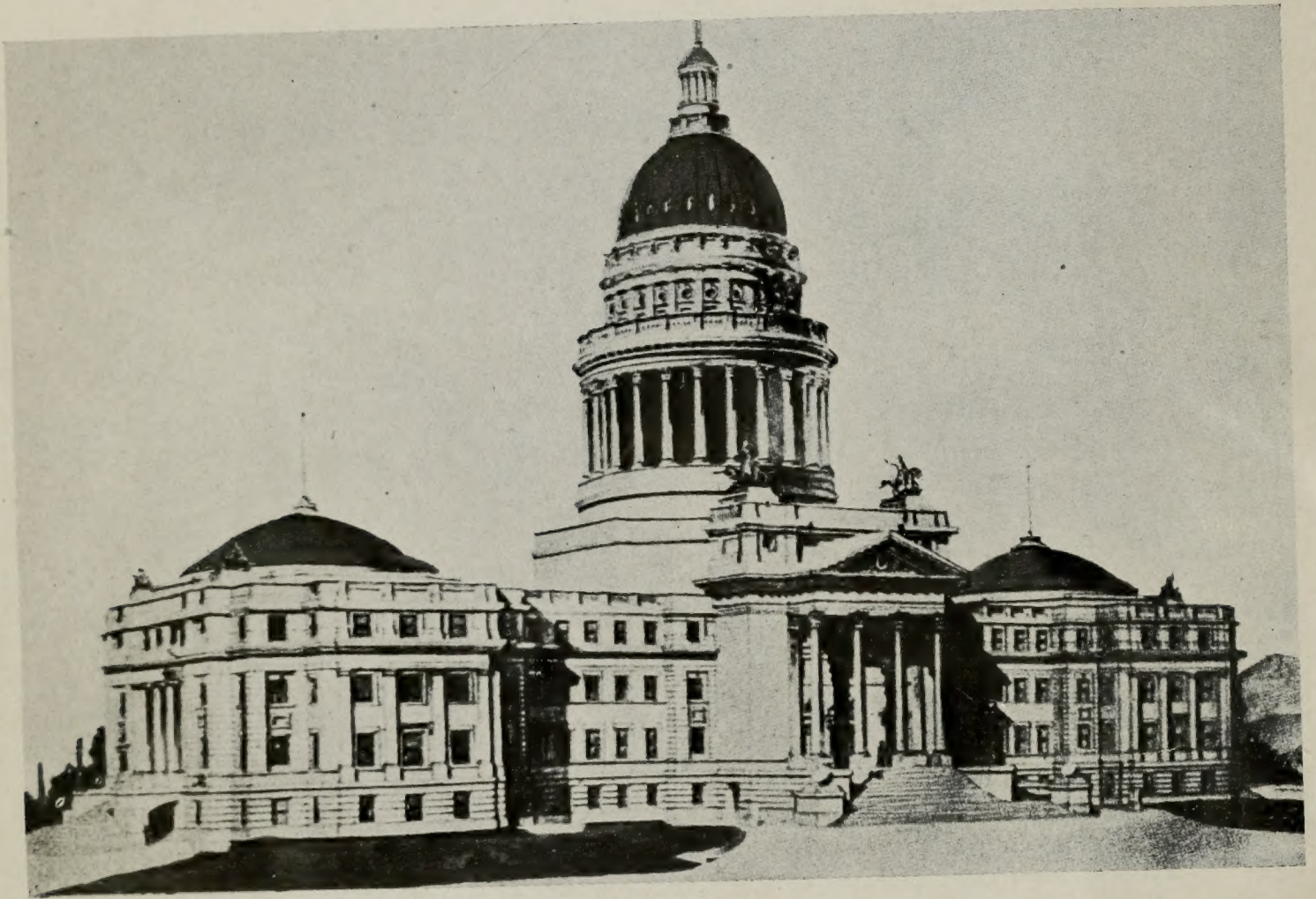












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Vol. 2

# HISTORY OF IDAHO

A Narrative Account of Its Historical Progress, Its  
People and Its Principal Interests

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BY  
HIRAM T. FRENCH, M. S.

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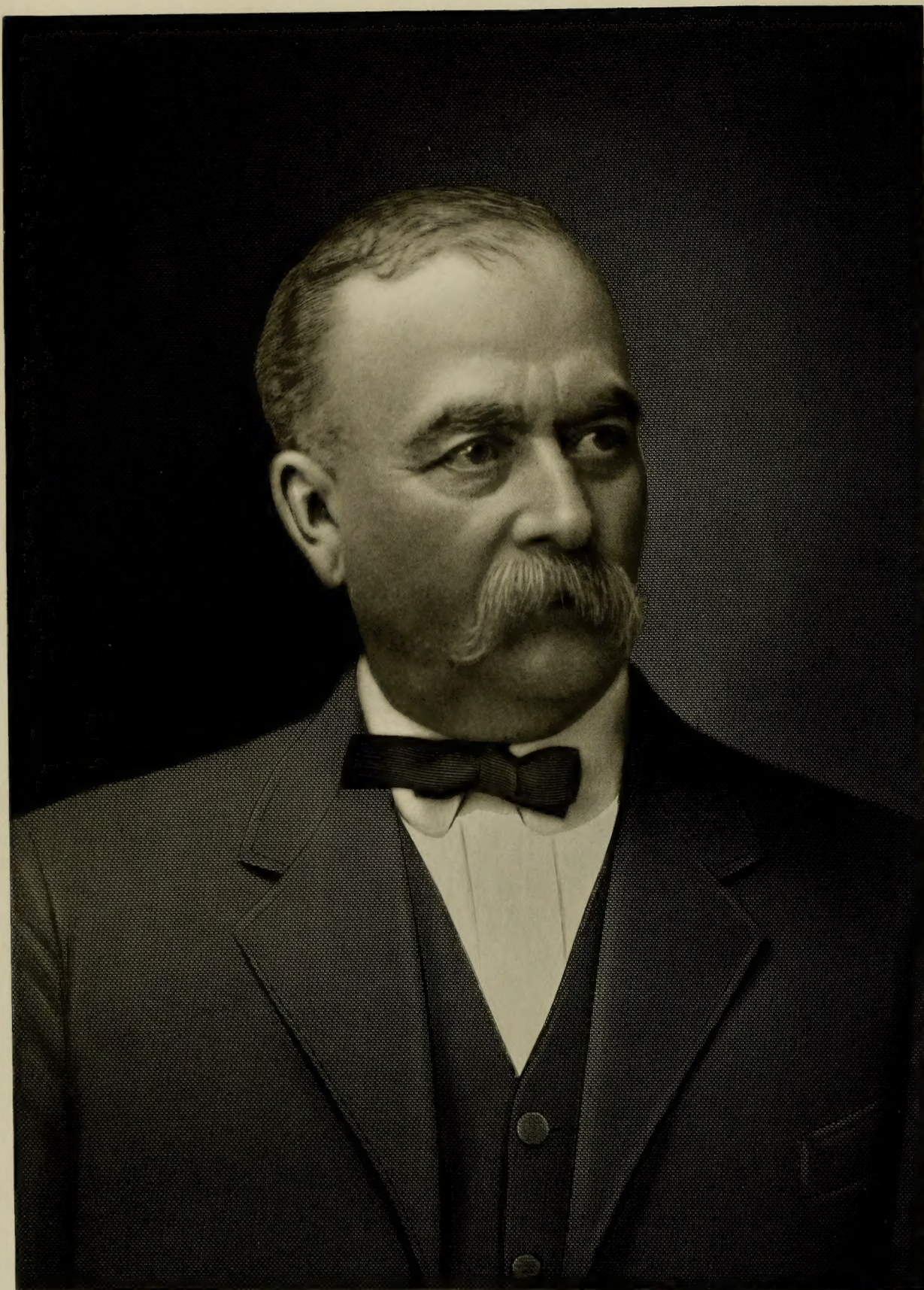


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*James H. Hawley*



# HISTORY OF IDAHO

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**HON. JAMES H. HAWLEY.** In its former governor, James H. Hawley, Idaho, has one of its ablest public men and lawyers. He has been distinguished in public affairs for more than forty years, and has been honored with nearly every important office within the gift of the people of the state. Governor Hawley is an Idaho pioneer, and few men still prominent in affairs came to this territory as early as he. Fifty years of residence, forty years as a lawyer and active man of affairs, it was a crowning honor of his career when he was elected to the office of governor, and by the ability and efficiency of his administration he honored the state for which he has such deep and strong affection.

James H. Hawley was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on January 17, 1847, a son of Thomas and Annie (Carr) Hawley. His ancestors composed old families of New York state. His mother died when he was a child, and in 1849 his father went out to California, and in 1856 to Texas. James H. Hawley had an education chiefly in the public schools of his native city, attending high school for a brief time, and in 1861 accompanied some relatives to California, where he attended school for a brief period. As all who are at all familiar with the history of Idaho know, the attention of the word was first prominently attracted to this region early in 1862, by the activities in the mine regions of Boise basin and elsewhere. Young Hawley, though but fifteen years of age, became a victim of the lure of this mining excitement, ran away from home in April, 1862, and came up to the Florence mines. From that time to the present he has never claimed any other place of residence than Idaho. He had about all the experiences which fell to the lot of the pioneers in this region—worked about the mines, prospected, and tried mining on his own account, and engaged in various other occupations. He soon responded to his desire to become a lawyer, and after pursuing his studies under not altogether favorable circumstances, he was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of the territory on February 14, 1871. He at once opened an office and except for the inevitable interruptions caused by public duties, has been engaged in practice ever since, making a specialty of mining and irrigation law, and has also gained distinction as a criminal lawyer.

Mr. Hawley early became prominent in politics. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1870, and in 1874 was sent to the lower house of the territorial legislature. He served as a member of the board of county commissioners of Boise county at a time when Boise county was the center of population and business activity of the territory. In 1878 he was elected district attorney of the second district, and during the next four years established his reputation as a skillful prosecutor of criminal cases. Soon after the close of his term in this office President Cleveland appointed him United States attorney for

Idaho, and he held that office during the first Cleveland administration. From 1870 down to the present time Mr. Hawley has been one of the most influential leaders of the Democratic party in Idaho. In his home city of Boise, in 1903, he accepted nomination from the Democratic party to contest the office of mayor. Boise was Republican in politics by about six hundred majority, but in one of the most exciting municipal campaigns in the history of the state, Mr. Hawley was elected by a majority of nearly three hundred, and his administration of two years was marked by many improvements and increases of efficiency, the results of which have been felt in the city ever since. In 1910 Mr. Hawley was selected by his party to head the state ticket, and he was elected governor and served until the close of 1912.

As a lawyer Mr. Hawley is senior member of the firm of Hawley, Puckett & Hawley at Boise. He was married in 1875 at Quartzburg, Idaho, to Mary E. Bullock. Nine children were born to them, and six are still living. His oldest son, Edgar T. Hawley, who now resides at St. Maries in northern Idaho, was one of the members of the gallant First Idaho Regiment which did such good service in the Philippines in the war with Spain, and the subsequent war with the Filipinos. Enlisting as a private he rose by his own exertions to the rank of first lieutenant, and was regarded as one of the most gallant officers in the regiment. The second living son, Jess B. Hawley, is a member of the firm and has already established a reputation as being one of the rising young lawyers of the western country. His third son, James H. Hawley, Jr., is now a student at the University of Idaho, and his youngest son Harry is now in the senior class of the Boise high school. His daughters, Emma Hawley Atkinson and Elizabeth Hawley Tucker, married prominent young business men of Boise, where they both reside.

**DR. EARL D. JONES**, an Osteopathic physician and surgeon and president of the Idaho State Board of Osteopathic Examiners and of the Idaho State Osteopathic Association, has been a resident of this place since October 19, 1906. His success in his profession here has been marked and entirely worthy of him, and it is suggestive of his ability to know that he has held the office of city physician—being the first Osteopathic physician to fill that office in the state of Idaho, if not, indeed, in the United States. Briefly and concisely considered, the more salient facts of his career thus far are as follows:

Earl D. Jones was born in Plano, Iowa, on September 6, 1878, and he is the son of William G. and Jennie (Thomas) Jones. The father, also a native Iowan, was the son of early pioneers of the state, they being N. M. and Eliza (Fairham) Jones. The grandparents of Dr. Jones came to Iowa in the early days of their wedded life from the state of Indiana.



There N. M. Jones had been born, but his wife, Elizabeth Fairham, was born in Maryland. The maternal grandmother of the Doctor was Sarah Jane (Cross) Thomas, and she was a native of Virginia.

William G. Jones devoted his life to farming and stock-raising, and he still resides in Plano, Iowa, and is in the fifty-sixth year of his life. The mother also lives, and is one year younger than her husband.

Dr. Earl D. Jones is the only child of his parents. He received excellent educational advantages as a boy at home, attending first the Plano schools and then Central University at Humeston, Iowa, from which he received the degree of B. S. at the early age of fourteen years. From there he entered Central University at Pella, Iowa, continuing there for three years, after which he entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and was graduated therefrom on June 27, 1901.

Dr. Jones began the practice of his profession at Fort Madison, Iowa, remaining there for eight months, whence he went to Centerville, Iowa. His stay there was also a brief one, and he determined to locate in the west, choosing Victor, Colorado, where he remained for a short time and then moved on to Denver. He there accepted a chair in the Colorado College of Osteopathy, and it is worthy of mention that he was the youngest man in the United States to hold a similar position.

In 1903 Dr. Jones resigned his post in Denver, devoting three years to travel and study, and on October 19, 1906, he came to Pocatello, Idaho, here opening an office for general practice, where he has since continued with all success. It is not too much to say that Dr. Jones is reputed as being one of the most able and successful physicians in the state.

Since 1910 Dr. Jones has been a member of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, and in June, 1912, he was elected to the presidency of that board. He is now serving on his second term as President of the State Osteopathic Association, both offices being signal honors for a man of his years.

Other interests have crept into his life in a business way, and Dr. Jones is identified with numerous public enterprises in the city and county, among them being his connection with the Idaho Credit Adjustment Company, of which he is president, the Pocatello Auto & Garage Company, in which he holds the office of treasurer, and the Bannock county Co-operative Company, of which he is a member of the board of directors. He is official register of Bible Statistics of the state of Idaho, and politically, he is a Democrat. His fraternal affiliations are with the Elks and the Masons, and he is also a charter member of the L. W. M., of which he is also examining physician.

Dr. Jones was married to Miss Marie Townsend Anthony at Salt Lake City on February 13, 1909, and she died on September 17, 1910, at Pocatello, Idaho. She was the daughter of James and Etta (Finch) Anthony, residents of Fort Madison, Iowa, both of whom are yet living.

Dr. Jones is the owner of a fine farm in the vicinity of Roberts, Idaho, which affords him a considerable pleasure, as he is one who enjoys life in the open, and such recreation as he is able to take he finds with his automobile, horses and dogs. He is well known and prominent in this section of the state, and has a host of warm friends wherever he is known.

**GEORGE H. FISHER.** In southern Idaho, particularly in and about the flourishing center of Bancroft, the name Fisher, as borne by father and son, has been synonymous with many of the most important

influences and forces at work for the business and industrial development of this section, and has been equally noted in political and church affairs.

George H. Fisher was born at Richmond, Utah, December 5, 1872, a son of William F. and Millennium (Andrus) Fisher. His father, who was a distinguished pioneer of southern Idaho, and for many years has taken a large part in business and political affairs, was born in Woolich, England, at the age of fourteen came to America, and soon afterwards became a member of a company crossing by wagon the plains to Salt Lake and Pleasant Valley in Utah. In the early days he became well known over a large section of the west as a daring pony rider, among the trained and expert staff employed by the Wells Fargo Company in the operation of the famous "pony express." In this occupation he encountered many dangers, but lived through them all and is perhaps the only survivor now living who was one of the express riders of that early day.

In 1878 William F. Fisher became an early settler of Idaho, and gained a special distinction in politics, having helped to organize the Democratic party in southern Idaho. It is said of him that he did more to organize that party in those primitive days than did any other man in the state. William F. Fisher was made assessor of what was then Oneida county, a county whose territorial boundaries included a district since divided into Bannock county, Bingham county, Fremont county and Oneida county. His home was established at Oxford, and for many years he has been engaged in the supervision of his extensive enterprises as a stock farmer and merchant. On that property he still lives, being now seventy-three years of age. His wife, Millennium Andrus Fisher, is living at the age of sixty-seven, and she was born at the old Mormon settlement at Nauvoo, Illinois, whence she came as a girl to Utah. The children born to William F. Fisher and wife were eleven in number, eight sons and three daughters.

The sixth in order in this family, George H. Fisher, as a boy attended the schools of his home district, near Oxford, and afterwards went to Utah, and had a commercial course in the Brigham Young College at Logan. He also took a course in agriculture, in that state. During the intervals of his school attendance he assisted his father in conducting a store at Oxford. Mr. Fisher became a range rider at an age when he was yet too small to saddle his own horse. Developing expert horsemanship, he acquired a knowledge and fondness of horses, which later led to the enterprise in which he and his brother were successfully engaged for a number of years. Leasing their father's ranch, they established themselves in the business of raising blooded horses. In a few years, Mr. Fisher became known throughout the state as the owner of some of the best known thoroughbred race horses in the northwest.

From very early years, Mr. Fisher has been an active worker in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. In 1893, seven weeks after his marriage, he left his home on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, where for three years he labored in the interest of the natives, and where after a short time he was joined by his wife, who became a teacher in the government schools. While in the Hawaiian islands Mr. Fisher visited the leper settlement on the island of Molokai. After this experience in the service of humanity, Mr. Fisher returned home, and joined his brother in the stock business, which they continued together until 1898. His growing influence and activity in politics then caused him to









John Green  
Col U S Army



leave the stock ranch. He was offered the Republican candidacy for the state legislature, but declined it. The Democratic committee then offered him the same honor, which he accepted, and was elected by the largest majority ever polled by a candidate for this office in this district. He served in the fifth legislature after which he returned to private life. During 1900 Mr. Fisher was principal of the Woodruff high school at Logan, Utah, and since that time his varied business affairs have occupied his attention.

Mr. Fisher was for some time one of the agents of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, and resigned to take a similar post with the Stevens Implement Company, for whom his field of work assigned was the territory from Logan, Utah, to Southern Idaho. It was this business which brought him to Bancroft, and here his acquaintance soon led to his taking the position of manager in the Dolbeer Store. From that he became manager for Ira Call, and his successful work as store manager soon convinced him of his ability to run a business for himself as well as for others. Buying the Dolbeer store, he conducted it for a time under the name of Fisher and Titus, and it has since been the Fisher & Alley Mercantile Company. Mr. Fisher has been increasingly successful, owning at the present time not only his extensive business interest, but also a commodious home, a fine two-story brick structure, a splendid dry farm, and other property in Bancroft. He has done much to make the town what it is today. It was through his efforts that the money was raised and labor furnished to construct in Bancroft one of the finest amusement halls in the state of Idaho.

It is needless to emphasize Mr. Fisher's loyalty to the Democratic party, which he so creditably served in the capacity of State Senator from Bannock county. He was also appointed a delegate to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1912, but was unable to serve on account of sickness in the family.

On September 20, 1893, he married Laura L. Lewis, of his old home town. Mrs. Fisher is a daughter of Bishop N. R. Lewis of Oxford, Idaho, and was a well known teacher both before and after her marriage. They were the parents of one daughter, Henrietta, who was married May 24, 1911, to George Alley. They have one daughter Phyllis Alley, born June 6, 1912.

An energetic churchman, George H. Fisher has not only fulfilled the mission above described but has also become a prominent church official in Idaho. He is bishop of the Latter Day Saints Church for the Bancroft ward. When the ward was organized on August 11, 1907, Mr. Fisher was ordained a bishop by Apostle George F. Richards of Salt Lake, and is still prominent in that office. Mr. Fisher was chairman of the first Board of Trustees of the Village of Oxford and is now a member of the Board at Bancroft. His varied experience in business and in public life has matured his judgment to the extent that his opinion and advice are sought by many, and as a public speaker he is recognized as among the best in the state.

**GENERAL JOHN GREEN.** One of our truly famous men, one of those who rise head and shoulders above the status of the average, we commemorate in this record of Lieutenant-Colonel John Green—more often called "General" Green—who was and is personally dear to Boise, proudly honored by the state of Idaho, notable throughout the west, and well known in the country at large.

The military birthright that is claimed by every

German citizen was the inheritance of John Green, who was born in the Teutonic Fatherland, in that part of it known as the state of Wurtemberg, on November 20, 1825. At the age of six, he came with his parents, his three brothers and his sister, to the United States and here for a time was surrounded by varied influences, none of which, for a time, stimulated his real and purposive individuality. In the rural community of Crawford county, Ohio, where the family made their new home, John Green spent his winters in the primitive school of that era and locality, giving his summers to work on his father's farm. When he was fourteen years of age it was decided that the boy should prepare himself for the independent activities of mature life by learning a trade. The occupation of a carpenter was selected for him by his elders and arrangements were made for his living with a man who was skilled in that trade. But it soon became evident that this was not the life-work for which John Green was destined, for it did not appeal to his interests and abilities sufficiently for him to overcome the qualms of homesickness which beset him. Always warmly attached to his own home, he could not resist the impulse to return to it. After one month of his apprenticeship, he braved the jeers of his companions, who taunted him with being unable to "keep away from his mother's apron strings," and returned to the paternal roof. Another two years passed and it was then decreed by the family that a second trial at learning an occupation should be made by the youth. He was sent to Columbus, this time to attempt the vocation of a cabinet-maker. This he liked no better than the work of a carpenter and after two weeks of apprenticeship he returned to his brother. The latter, exasperated at this apparent failure, told John he was a "good-for-nothing," and that he need expect no more help from him.

Often such an experience puts a young man on his mettle, brings out his latent strength of character and leads directly or indirectly to ultimate success. Thrown on his own resources, young Green secured a position with a store-keeper, who engaged him to open and close his place of business, to sweep the store and when other duties permitted, to wait upon customers. The young man soon revealed the characteristics of promptness, faithfulness and courtesy, which have been so conspicuous a part of his nature throughout his entire career. He found, moreover, that this line of work was more to his liking than that he had formerly attempted, and most desirable relations grew up between his employer and himself. The connection continued for four years, during which time young John Green established a most creditable reputation in that community.

Then came the influence from without that gave to young Green's life its vital motive. In the winter of 1845-6, congress had created a new regiment to be known as the Mounted Rifles and to proceed to the newly opened country in Oregon, where they were to engage in frontier service. As it was expected that this regiment would be largely recruited from young men of the farms who might wish to permanently locate in Oregon, many youths of John Green's age and condition were interested, particularly when an officer of the new regiment opened a recruiting office in Columbus. It was on the first day of July in 1846, that young Green had this matter brought to his attention by a young fellow who was a special comrade of his. "Let's go to Oregon," his friend insisted, and before noon of that day the two young men had enlisted in the



new regiment. When the deed was done, the amusement and disapproval of some of their friends made both John Green and his friend regret, for a day or two, the very definite result of their enthusiasm.

But when young Green had donned his uniform, he was conscious of a clearly defined change in his consciousness. Clothed with a soldier's dress, his heart began to beat with a soldier's pride and ambition. Drilling was to him a matter of veritable delight and his enthusiasm was rapidly transmuted into a very evident proficiency in that line of his duty. With the other recruits he spent a month in Columbus and then was taken with them to Newport, where they joined the waiting major of the regiment. It was not long before the major's attention was especially attracted by Green's expertness and apparent pride in military exercise. The officer thereupon made a point of promoting the lad, who thus became Sergeant Green, his official appointment to that rank dating from the day of his enlistment.

The new regiment was now diverted from its original plan by the fact that the Mexican war was now in progress. After two days in Newport, waiting for the steamers to be chartered, the young soldiers made ready to obey the order to proceed to the Mexican border instead of to Oregon. During those two days the recruits made their first acquaintance with a soldier's ration of rough bread, salt pork and bean soup, with the meat omitted for the evening meal. This slight fare John Green and his friends at first supplemented by going out for additional fare. He presently made up his mind, however, that if this was a soldier's prescribed diet, he would adjust his appetite to it. He nevertheless asked for a more extended supply of those simple articles of food, only to be refused with, "you have had your rations." This adaptation of hunger to the supply of fare was not too difficult a lesson for the sergeant recruit and after that initiatory experience he never questioned nor complained. "If this is to be the ration, here's for it," he remarked, and in that spirit he met every necessary privation of his long military career.

From Newport the regiment proceeded by boat to Jefferson Barracks, from where, after a short period of drill and preparation, they sailed down the river to New Orleans. At the Louisiana metropolis they went aboard a steamer which was honored with the presence of General Scott and his staff. In this company the regiment of which Sergeant Green was one, went first to Brazos, Santiago, and then to Vera Cruz. In the siege of the latter place young Green's regiment took an active part. They went with General Scott to the city and Sergeant Green participated in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec, and at the siege of Mexico. The regiment early established its qualities of courage, patience and determination—worthy and fitting characteristics of young men looking to pioneer life in Oregon. Their organization was a part of the historic Harney's brigade and was complimented by the officials of that body for gallantry at Cerro Gordo. It again drew praise at Contreras from General Scott, who complimented it for exceptional bravery and faithfulness. The regiment remained in garrison duty for nine months in the city of Mexico; and in recognition of his especial bravery in the face of the enemy in Mexico, John Green was made the sergeant major of his regiment.

After the close of the Mexican war, Sergeant Green was on duty in Texas with four companies of his regiment in giving necessary attention to the

movements of the Indians there and in keeping open the roads of that region. While stationed at Fort Ewell, on one occasion when all the chief officers of the regiment were out on scouting parties, a heavy train of Indians came up from Corpus Christi and moved on to Eagle Pass. Presently one of the drivers came back with the tidings that the Indians had attacked their train, killed the wagon-master and most of the teamsters, and had taken all the mules with them in their subsequent flight. The four sergeants and the few men that were left in camp set out to overtake the savages. Sergeant Green started at three o'clock and after riding ninety miles through a region where not a drop of water was to be found, he with his small handful of men, overtook the Indians, re-captured the stolen mules and took possession of such other animals as were in the barbarous enemy's possession. For his courage and sagacity on this occasion John Green, receiving special complimentary notice in the report of General P. F. Smith, commander of the Department of Texas, was honored with the appointment of second lieutenant in the Second Dragoons.

In 1855, Lieutenant Green went with his regiment to Kansas, where he remained until 1857, actively engaged in the effort to keep peace through that troublesome period in the Kansas region. From there he marched in 1859 across the plains to Utah with the Sidney Johnson expedition. After some degree of success in suppressing the activities of Brigham Young, the lieutenant marched back to Fort Laramie. There he received added recognition of his soldier-like behavior at all times, in being promoted from the rank of second lieutenant to that of first lieutenant of Company F of his regiment.

From Fort Laramie Lieutenant Green was ordered in the autumn of 1861 to join the Army of the Potomac. On the way he was honored with the appointment of captain of his company. That was a long march—seven hundred miles in extent—which Companies D and F began in a snow-storm from Fort Laramie and ended at Leavenworth. There they set sail under way to join the remainder of the regiment at Washington. Captain Green's company and the others of their regiment were then put on duty with the troops in command of the provost marshal general of the Army of the Potomac, being, therefore, close to headquarters through all the battles and retreats of the peninsular campaign. They returned with McClellan to Alexandria, after which Captain Green was ordered with his squadron to join Franklin's corps and to march to the field of the second battle of Bull Run. But Franklin did not reach the field. Green with his squadron then rejoined the remainder of their regiment and participated in the battle of South Mountain. Then they again joined McClellan; with whom they were engaged through the terrific fighting at Antietam. When Burnside took command, Captain Green's regiment was continued with the force of the provost marshal general and he was with that commander on the disastrous field of Fredericksburg. When Hooker took command, Captain Green was relieved of headquarter duty. Joining the regular brigade of cavalry under Stoneman, his next experience was that of the famous "Raid" through Virginia. When Meade assumed command, General Pleasanton took the place of Stoneman and Captain Green was appointed to his staff as acting inspector general. He was with Pleasanton in his several cavalry battles immediately preceding Gettysburg. Thus Captain Green, in his carrying of orders and discharging of headquarter duty, was brought into the thickest of the fight. From Gettys-



burg he was ordered to rejoin his regiment; but his meeting General Stoneman on his first subsequent day in Washington resulted in his being ordered into the service of inspecting inspector of the Department of Ohio, with orders to report to General Scofield in front of Atlanta. Green was in the siege of Atlanta and in the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. A new cavalry corps was at this time organized and named the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi; of this corps Captain Green was appointed special inspector. In that capacity he participated in the battle of Nashville. On the completion of his duties in that engagement, a letter warmly commending Captain Green's conduct and urging his promotion was written by General George H. Thomas. When Green left Nashville, he also received special thanks from Lieutenant General Grant for his signal assistance in preparing the cavalry for that campaign. After the Modoc war, General Grant sent Captain Green's name to the senate with recommendation for promotion to the rank of brevet brigadier general; but the proposal for that well deserved honor was allowed to sleep in the committee-room.

Upon the close of the War of the Rebellion, Captain Green, in 1865, joined his regiment at Fort Ewell, Wyoming, after which he was for three years engaged in looking after the Indians of the plains. In 1868, he was made major of the First Cavalry and proceeded to Arizona, where he whipped the "White Mountain" Apaches into good behavior—an attitude this band of Indians has ever since maintained. He remained in the latter state until the spring of 1872, during which time the reports of Generals Ort and Thomas, his superior officers, made frequent special mention and high commendation of the quality of his service.

In the spring of 1892, Major Green was ordered with his regiment to Oregon and Washington territory and was soon engaged in the Modoc war. He was first on the ground after the massacre of General Canby, finally capturing the Indians and securing peace. He was stationed at different points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho and took active part in both the Nez Perces and Bannock Indian wars.

It was on the first of July, 1877, that Captain Green was first stationed at Boise barracks. At that time he remained but twenty days, for at the end of that time he was called upon to participate in the Bannock war. In November, he returned to Boise, leaving in the spring to go to Walla Walla. Early in the year 1879, he commanded a camp in Washington territory, being located near Ellensburg. In November of that year he came again to the barracks at Boise, which he left a second time in the following spring to take charge at Walla Walla. After another return and short stay at Boise, he was for two years stationed at Jefferson Barracks. November of 1882 saw Captain Green in Boise; in June of 1884 he went with his regiment to Fort Maginnis, Montana; and in December of the last named year he was granted a leave of absence of eight months—almost the first since his enlistment.

The captain spent his leave in the east and the following June he received the well-deserved promotion of an appointment to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Second Regiment of Cavalry. He was ordered to join that body at Boise barracks. He arrived on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1885, and this remained his permanent post.

For the greater part of the time since 1877, Colonel Green has, therefore, been the commandant

at Boise barracks, where he has been a favorite alike with soldier and citizen. It is a most significant fact that Colonel Green, although born under the flag of another country, has revealed a fidelity to that of his adoption in the days of the rebellion, which would put to shame many a native son who sheathed his sword in the face of rebel guns. Rising from the ranks to position of official authority, Colonel Green's care of his soldiers has been like that of a brother; and his whole career from the day of his enlistment has instituted an example that all young soldiers might proudly emulate.

In 1889, Lieutenant Colonel John Green of the Second United States Cavalry, having reached the age designated by law, passed from active service after having honored it for a period of forty-five years. In response to orders he reported to Columbus, Ohio, his place of enlistment in 1846, and was mustered out of active service.

On his retirement from the regular army, Colonel Green arranged for a season of travel for himself and his family. On the occasion of his departure he was honored by an elaborate demonstration of a complimentary nature, in which figured prominently such Boise citizens as Governor Shoup, Ex-Governor Stevenson, Mayor Pinney, Secretary Curtis, General Straghan, Honorable D. F. D. Pride, Editor French, and many of the officials of the military post. The colonel was escorted to his train by the above-named gentlemen in carriages, by a troop of cavalry and by the governor's band. Salutes from men, women and children throughout the city and every possible courtesy from both soldiers and civilians made his leave-taking a memorable one to him. This tribute to his endearing human qualities was no less an honor to him than was the handsome gold medal he had won in earlier years for his bravery in the Modoc war in the lava beds of California.

As the echoes of the troopers' and citizens' parting cheers echoed through the streets of Boise, the colonel's train pulled away and in a few days he took passage for Europe. Landing in the Old World, his first longing was to see again the place of his birth, which he had left fifty years before. He toured Germany and the continent, making several trips back to America and spending in all thirteen years abroad. In 1908, he again turned his face toward the adopted land he had served so well. From Genoa he sailed with his family to New York. There they again took passage, this time to Colon on the Isthmus of Panama, en route to San Francisco, by another steamer. From the isthmus they stopped at every point on their way, spent some time at San Francisco and then made landing at Portland, from there proceeding to Boise, the home of his retirement, greatly impressed by the progress the six years since his last visit had shown in the United States and particularly in the west.

It was in Boise that the end of this nobly useful life came, suddenly, on the twenty-second of November in 1908. He had been walking about but a few minutes before his response to the silent bugle call that called him to another world. The last reverend service said over his remains was characterized by all the dignified ceremonies of a military funeral honoring an official of distinction.

Although Colonel Green belonged to the nation and his service was such as to identify him with the broad west, Boise claims his memory as peculiarly her own. His long residence here had made familiar indeed his tall, erect military figure, his alert step so eloquent of cheerful health, his friendly salute



to every passer-by. Boise loves him for his personality; takes pride in his hero's part in great events which go to make up the history of our country.

**HON. BENJAMIN P. SHAWHAN.** The health-giving climate of Idaho has made the state famed throughout the country and has attracted travelers from the East for many years. In 1896, finding his health impaired, Benjamin P. Shawhan came from New York to Idaho, and has here found not only health, but position and happiness. Probably no section is more widely known than Plymouth Colony, founded by Mr. Shawhan with Dr. Edward Everett Hale and William E. Smythe, but this is only one of the great enterprises with which he has been connected, while in the meantime he has risen to high places within the gift of the people. Mr. Shawhan was born January 21, 1862, at Sigourney, Keokuk county, Iowa, and is a son of Joseph H. and Mary A. (Jackson) Shawhan. His father, for many years a prominent business man of Sigourney, came to Idaho in 1895, and here at once took rank as one of the foremost horticulturists in the state, being the owner of the finest orchards in the Payette valley, Canyon county, known as Hopehurst. He was a member of the State Horticultural Society, and was its president at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly April 26, 1911. His widow, who was a daughter of William Jackson, an early Ohio pioneer, survives him and makes her home at Payette. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Benjamin P.; Rev. Henry H., pastor of a Presbyterian church at Kansas City, Kansas; William J., who retired from business; Dr. G. E., a leading physician of Boise; Gertrude, who became the wife of Henry J. Sommercamp and now resides at Weiser, Idaho; and Bessie, who married Thomas E. Jones, of Payette.

Benjamin P. Shawhan was sixteen years of age when he completed his high school course, following which he spent one year in the Morgan Park Military Academy. He then commenced the study of law with Woodin & McJunkin, a well-known legal firm of Sigourney, and after one year there entered Beloit (Wis.) College. His next location was in Clay county, Kansas, where he was in partnership with his father in the buggy and implement business for one year, and was one of the organizers of the Peoples National Bank. In 1887 he went to Garden City, Kansas, to accept the position of cashier of the Bank of Garden City, and in 1889 bought the controlling interest in the First National Bank of Garden City, of which he became president. He was married during that same year and went to New York with his bride, there becoming secretary and treasurer of the Equitable Mortgage Company. Mr. Shawhan remained in New York until April, 1892. His health began to fail about this time, and he left New York and came to Idaho, settling in Payette, where he engaged in irrigation projects, building the system of the Payette Valley Irrigation Company, now known as the Co-operative Irrigation Company. After seeing it upon a sound basis sold his interests therein and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in the Payette valley, where he is the holder of valuable lands. In 1895, in company with Dr. Edward Elliott Hale and Rev. William E. Smythe, he founded Plymouth Colony on an unique plan, specifying in the deeds sold to colonists that no intoxicants could be sold, the land reverting to the company on failure to comply with this specification. This has proved a very prosperous and successful enterprise; land purchased at twenty dollars an acre afterwards sold as high as eight hundred dollars an

acre. In May, 1911, Mr. Shawhan took charge of the Cary Act Department, and continued in this capacity until March, 1913 when he resigned to act as receiver for the King Hill Irrigation System.

In 1889 Mr. Shawhan was married to Miss Eva O. Pickering, daughter of Ulysses Pickering, a pioneer of Indiana, and to this union there have been born two children: Helen, aged thirteen years; and Frederick, who is six years old. The family is prominent in church and social circles. In political matters Mr. Shawhan is a Republican. In 1908 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1910 was re-elected, having the honor of being the only man to be re-elected to that body from his county.

**JOHN MICHENER HAINES.** In November, 1912, the citizens of Idaho chose as their next governor John Michener Haines, who has been identified with this state as a resident and business man and civic leader for more than twenty years. His previous record in business and citizenship insures his faithful and intelligent service in the public interest while occupying the chief political office in this commonwealth.

Mr. Haines was born in Jasper county, Iowa, January 1, 1863, of German and English ancestry. The family became identified with Pennsylvania about the time William Penn established his colony there. The parents of Mr. Haines were Isaac L. and Eliza (Bushong) Haines, the father a native of Maryland, and the mother a native of Ohio. The father was a communicant of the Quaker faith, while his wife belonged to the Christian church. They subsequently moved out to the middle west, and the father was for many years a substantial farmer in Iowa.

John M. Haines acquired most of his early education in Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa. When about twenty years of age he became a clerk in a bank at Friend, Nebraska, remained there until 1885, at which date he moved into southwestern Kansas and engaged in real estate business. Southwestern Kansas was then undergoing its first great boom, and he made a generous success in his business there until the dry season at the end of the decade drove out prosperity and nearly all the settlers at the same time. He also had an active part in political affairs, was a member of the Republican state central committee, served as deputy clerk of court in Morton county, and in 1889 was elected register of deeds.

Messrs. W. E. Pierce, J. M. Haines and L. H. Cox associated themselves under the firm name of W. E. Pierce & Company, and soon after the admission of Idaho to the Union they arrived in Boise and opened an office under their firm name. Their object was dealing in real estate, and almost from the first they took rank as among the foremost real estate dealers in Idaho. The large prosperity of the firm was always accompanied by a corresponding contribution to the solid and substantial development of the city of Boise, and probably no company of individuals did more for the extension and improvement of the city than did the firm of Pierce & Company.

It was in real estate that Mr. Haines won his chief business success, and at the same time he has been almost equally prominent in political affairs from the beginning of his residence here. He served as mayor of Boise from April, 1907, to April, 1909, and was a chief executive who gave a business-like administration to the municipal affairs, and whose record set a high mark in civic efficiency. His long experience in business, his prominence as a leader in the capital city, and many other considerations mark him as the strongest available candidate in the Republican interests for the office of governor, and





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his selection to head the state ticket in 1912 was in itself the signal for victory at the polls.

Governor Haines is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Order of Elks, but has no other club or social relations. He has no regular church affiliations, but has always admired and given his sincere support and respect to the Quaker sect, to which his parents had always belonged throughout their lifetime.

Mr. Haines was married on May 20, 1883, to Miss Mary Symons, a daughter of Aaron and Anna K. Symons, at Lynnville, Iowa. Mrs. Haines' parents were also members of the Quaker faith, and her father a minister of the church.

**GEN. LE ROY V. PATCH.** A resident of Payette valley, Idaho, since 1902, Mr. Patch was among the men responsible for the introduction of modern methods of fruit growing in this valley, is now owner of one thousand acres of irrigated land in this section, and has splendid orchards, raises some of the finest horses and thoroughbred dogs produced anywhere, and is officially connected with a number of large business concerns in Payette and vicinity. Although Mr. Patch began his career with the advantages of a liberal education and excellent early training, he was neither a child of wealth nor of poverty, and has really accomplished his exceptional success through his own energy and ability. He was one of the men who refused to see or consider the obstacles which lay in his course, and from this record it would seem that he has marched steadily and straightforward to his goal.

A son of Joseph T. and Mary (Vernon) Patch, he was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, October 14, 1876. The father was born in Vermont and as a young man emigrated to Iowa, where he became an attorney of prominence and distinction. He lived in Mount Pleasant for ten years, thence moving to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was in the practice of law for twenty years. In 1905, he came to Payette, and resided with his son until his death in 1911, at the age of seventy-three years. The mother was a native of Iowa, and her death occurred in Omaha at the age of forty-two in 1896. There were three daughters and one son in the Patch family, Le Roy V. being the third in the family.

After completing the work of the public schools of Omaha, Le Roy V. Patch matriculated as a student in the University of Nebraska, where he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the following two years he was a teacher in the horticultural department of that university, and from 1900 to 1902 was superintendent of schools at Bartley and Kearney, Nebraska.

On coming to Payette, Idaho, in 1904, Mr. Patch bought a fruit ranch, on which he installed the first pumping plant brought into this valley. This pump was of twenty-eight horse power and had sufficient capacity to water a tract of fifty acres. With increase of land under his control and extension of business, Mr. Patch has kept his facilities and apparatus up to the highest standard, and is one of the most progressive men in the fruit and general ranching industry of Idaho.

At the present time Mr. Patch owns and operates one thousand acres of the finest orchard land anywhere in the Northwest, and makes a specialty of raising high grade fruits. He is part owner of another fruit ranch of seven hundred and twenty acres and is secretary and manager of the Idaho Canning Company, a concern which employs a force of one hundred and twenty men and women during the busy season. A special feature of his ranch are his extensive poultry establishment and kennels. He has

five hundred thoroughbred poultry and twenty-five different breeds, and a number of thoroughbred dogs, including pet bulls, Boston bulls and English bulldogs. It is claimed that he has the finest pack of Russian wolf hounds in the Northwest. He also raises a number of registered horses and cattle.

Mr. Patch was one of the promoters of the High Line Canal, which waters the entire Payette valley, and he is president of the High Line Canal Company. He is also president of the Payette-Heights Irrigation Company, which pumps water the highest of any concern of its kind in the state. Its machinery elevates water to ditches and fields to a height of one hundred and fifty-eight feet above the source of supply. Mr. Patch is vice-president of the Payette Land & Orchard Company, is a director in the First National Bank of Payette, and a director in the Payette Building & Loan Association. He built the Patch Co-operative Canal, is a director in the Payette Valley Fruit Packing Company, and a director in the Southern Idaho League of Commercial Clubs.

At the present time Mr. Patch is adjutant general and chief of staff of the state of Idaho under Governor Haines, and he has been active in military affairs for the past fifteen years. He was recruiting officer during the Spanish-American war, and was lieutenant of Company A, Nebraska National Guard, in 1900. In Idaho he has held the offices of captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier general, and finally his present position. He has served on the staffs of Governor Gooding and Governor Brady. In politics his stalwart Republicanism has made him an influential factor in political affairs, and he was a member of the tenth session of the state legislature. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Kappa Sigma college fraternity, and in the time-honored Masonic order he has passed through all the official chairs and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He takes great pleasure in all out-of-door sports, and is a member of the Rod & Gun Club and of the Payette Lakes Club, being a member of the board of directors of the last named club. Facts speak for themselves, and in view of the foregoing it is unnecessary to dwell upon the prominence and influence of General Patch in Idaho. Suffice it to say that he is a man of sterling integrity, and one whose business dealings have all been characterized by fair and honorable methods.

At Kearney, Nebraska, in May, 1901, General Patch married Miss Ernestine Tabor, a daughter of E. W. Tabor, a stock broker of Chicago. They are the parents of four children as follows: Vernon, born in 1902, and now attending school in Payette; Ernest, born in 1904, also in school; Alleson, born in 1907, and Oliver, born in 1909.

**FRANK S. LAMBERTON.** Among the leading business enterprises of Boise, the Lamberton Investment Company takes a prominent place. This concern, which deals extensively in large tracts and additions, is conducted on a broad scale, the members of the firm being men of wide experience and a high order of ability. Among them is Frank S. Lamberton, a shrewd and energetic business man, who has been engaged in the land business since attaining his majority, although a resident of Boise only since 1909. Mr. Lamberton was born in Winona, Minnesota, January 16, 1878, and is a son of Charles H. and Imogene (Smith) Lamberton. His father, a native of Pennsylvania and pioneer Minnesota banker, was one of the founders of the Winona Deposit Bank, in 1856, and members of the family have owned this insti-



tution since that time, Mr. Lamberton, being vice president thereof until 1899, at which time he went to South Carolina. There he was connected with enterprises of such an important nature that he soon became as well known in business circles of that state as he had in Minnesota, continuing to reside there until 1907. At that time he came to Idaho, becoming the head of the Lamberton Investment Company, with which he is still connected, although he is now living practically retired in his handsome residence at Mountain Home. In every section where he has been engaged in business, Mr. Lamberton is widely and favorably known, his operations having been of such a nature as to bring him in direct contact with the leading business men of the community, whose esteem he has gained and whose confidence he has merited. He married Imogene Smith, daughter of Sylvester Smith, a native of Illinois and pioneer of Minnesota, now deceased, and to this union there were born three children: Charles H., who is engaged in the investment and land business in Seattle, Washington, married Viola Walley, and has two children, James and Mary; Henry W., a graduate of Notre Dame College, South Bend, Indiana, a member of the firm of Lamberton Investment, Loan & Realty Company, and of the Masons and Elks lodges, who married Miss Blanche Lionais. Father and sons have always supported the principles and candidates of the Democratic party.

Frank S. Lamberton received his education in the public schools of his native state, in the University of Minnesota, and the University of Wisconsin, and at the age of twenty-one years went to South Carolina, in the interests of his father. Subsequently he lived on the coast of Southern Oregon, on Kuse Bay, where he was engaged in the land and immigration business on a large scale until coming to Boise in 1909, since which time he has been a partner in the Lamberton Investment Company. A far-seeing, experienced business man, thoroughly capable and reliable, he is recognized by his associates as possessing those attributes which inspire confidence. The company's offices are situated in the Owyhee Hotel buildings, the finest in Boise. Mr. Lamberton is a member of the Episcopal church. He is very fond of hunting and fishing, and makes frequent excursions in his automobile, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Lamberton was married in 1911 to Miss Ethel Grace Clark, of Illinois. She is a member of the Christian Scientist church.

**EDGAR M. HEIGHO.** The life story of Colonel Edgar Maurice Heigho is a noble illustration of what independence, self-faith, persistency and lofty ideals can accomplish in America. He is absolutely self-made. No one has helped him in a financial way and he is self-educated. He is possessed of a strong, vigorous and self-reliant character and throughout his entire life he has trusted in his own ability and done things single-handed and alone. To-day he stands supreme as a successful business man and a loyal and public-spirited citizen. Most of his attention has been devoted to railroading and in 1912 he is president and general manager of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railway.

A native of Essex, England, Colonel Heigho was born October 23, 1867, and he is a son of George and Amelia (Stevens) Heigho, both of whom were natives of England, of Anglo-Saxon descent. Colonel Heigho attended the common schools until he had reached his eleventh year and since that time he has been self-supporting. He came to the United States in 1874 and his first position was that of

office boy in the office of the *Detroit Free Press*. At the age of fifteen years he entered the railroad service with the Michigan Central Railroad at Detroit, Michigan. Subsequently he served in various capacities with the Erie & North Shore Despatch, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, the Commercial Express Fast Freight Line and the Union Pacific Railway. From 1887 to 1890 he was chief clerk to the superintendent of the Idaho Central Railway, at Boise, Idaho, and in 1891 he was transit man on the government survey of Lost River district, Idaho. In 1892 he was employed in the office of the freight traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway, at St. Louis, Missouri, and later he was bookkeeper for the Allen Foundry Company, in Detroit, in which latter concern he was subsequently assistant manager. In 1893 he was superintendent of the Standard Foundry Company, at Cleveland, Ohio; in 1894 was engaged in private business in Detroit, Michigan; from 1895 to 1898 was ranching in Jackson's Hole, Wyoming; from 1899 to June, 1903, he worked in the traffic department of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, at Salt Lake, Utah; in June, 1903, became auditor of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railway at Weiser, Idaho; and in July, 1904, was elected vice-president and general manager of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railway. He resigned the latter position in November, 1909, but a short time later returned to that road as its president and general manager, serving in that capacity at the present time, in 1912, with headquarters at New Meadows, Idaho.

Colonel Heigho is likewise president and general manager of the Central Idaho Telegraph & Telephone Company; is president and general manager of the Coeur d'Or Development Company, which owns the New Meadows townsite and the Hotel Heigho; is vice-president and a director of the Weiser National Bank, at Weiser, Idaho; and is a director of the Meadows Valley Bank, at New Meadows. He takes an active interest in Republican politics and is particularly interested in development matters of all kinds in southern Idaho. He has served as a delegate to various Republican conventions in Idaho and was delegate at large for Idaho to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, in June, 1908.

For several years past he has been connected with independent military organizations and with the Idaho National Guard. He served as captain and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Gooding and as colonel and commissary general on the staff of Governor Brady. Colonel Heigho is a valued and appreciative member of the National Geographic Society, the American Economic Association, The American Academy of Political and Social Science; the American Society of International Law, the American Mining Congress, the Alta Club (Salt Lake, Utah,) and the Boise Commercial Club (Boise, Idaho). In religious matters he is a devout member of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, at New Meadows.

At Salt Lake, Utah, September 26, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Heigho to Miss Nora Alice Gwin, a daughter of William and Katherine Gwin, of Keota, Iowa. For ten years prior to her marriage Mrs. Heigho was a popular and successful teacher in Salt Lake, Utah. She is a woman of most gracious personality and is a devoted wife and mother. Colonel and Mrs. Heigho have three children; Cedric Atheling, aged 11 years; and Virginia Gwin and Katherine Audley (twins), aged eight years, in 1912.





*Emilia J. Jones*













Photo by Myers & Rice

*C. H. Davis*



**CAPT. E. G. DAVIS.** The bar of Boise City, Idaho, is an acknowledged body of brilliant men, some of whom have devoted their entire lives to the law and others, who, with a wealth of enlightening experience, have come to it from other fields of successful and honorable endeavor. Edwin Griffith Davis, one of its foremost members, was born February 9, 1873, at Samaria, Oneida county, Idaho, and is a son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth Davis. The parents emigrated from Wales to the United States and settled first in Pennsylvania, removing from there to Idaho, in 1868, settling in Oneida county.

In the public schools of Oneida county, Edwin G. Davis secured the educational training that enabled him to secure recognition and position as a teacher, and in 1894-95 he was principal of the schools of North Ogden, Utah, and in 1895-96 of the schools of Malad, Idaho. He entered West Point, as a cadet from Idaho, under appointment of Hon. Edgar Wilson, June 15, 1896, and was graduated June 15, 1900. His military record is one that reflects unusual credit. He was second lieutenant of the Fifth United States Infantry from June 15, 1900; was transferred to the artillery corps May 7, 1901; was promoted to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1901; was promoted to be captain, January 25, 1907, and was retired on account of physical disability incurred in the line of duty, February 28, 1910. From September, 1900, to December, 1901, he was in service in the Philippine Islands. He was recalled to West Point Academy and from 1903 until 1907 he was instructor there in law and history.

After his necessary retirement from military life, Mr. Davis entered actively upon the practice of law at Malad, Idaho, from April, 1910, until November, 1910, when he sought a wider field and came to Boise City in 1911. In his political affiliations he has been a Republican ever since reaching his majority and when he left military for civil life the people of Oneida county showed their confidence and appreciation by electing him a representative to the state legislature, and from 1911 to 1912 he served in the eleventh session and in the special session of that legislature was majority floor leader. He possesses many qualifications that peculiarly equip him for public life and his future in his native state may be one of still greater prominence. He is one of the ablest factors in the Republican party in Ada county, and since September, 1911, has been secretary of the Republican state central committee. Since January 6, 1913, he has been secretary to Governor Haines.

On July 23, 1900, Captain Davis was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Elsie Poll, who is a daughter of Frederick and Rose Poll, residents of Salt Lake. Genial, pleasant, cultured and courteous, Captain Davis wins many friends through his personality and is a valued member of Boise Lodge No. 310, B. P. O. Elks. He has won laurels also in other fields, his text book on constitutional law being an authority.

**FRANK THEODORE WYMAN.** In the closing months of Idaho's existence as a territory, Frank Theodore Wyman was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been in active practice in the state, the greater portion of the time at Boise, where he stands as one of the leading attorneys and in ability and success has few equals in the state. In the public life of Idaho, Mr. Wyman has become conspicuous through his services in the legislature, and was the author of several measures which have given character to the fundamental laws of the state, and which have proved vital to the welfare and progress of the citizenship.

Frank Theodore Wyman was born October 1, 1868,

in Cleveland, Ohio. The founder of the Wyman family in America was Francis Wyman, who was born at West Mill in County of Herts, England. He was one of the early American colonists, having come with a brother and located in Massachusetts. The date of his settlement is not known but he signed town orders at Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1640, which is sufficient evidence of the early residence of the Wymans in America. The father of the Boise lawyer was George Wyman, who was born May 4, 1824, at Schroom, New York, was educated at Norwich University in Vermont, and practiced law for twenty-five years at Cleveland, Ohio, where he stood among the leaders of the bar. Many times he declined office, although he was from early in his career an active supporter of the Republican party. His death occurred at Boise, Idaho, in 1892. George H. Wyman married Lucy Dix Mahan, a daughter of Athan Mahan. Her father was the first president of Oberlin College, was renowned as a preacher and educator, and author of philosophical and religious works. The Mahan family was of Scotch Irish descent. Mrs. George H. Wyman died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1880.

Frank Theodore Wyman had only a high school education and relied on his own efforts and private study for his advancement and acquisitions in the field of law. In October, 1889, he became a resident of Boise, and pursued his studies in that city until admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Idaho territory in January, 1890. His first practice was at Rocky Bar, which was then the county seat of Elmore county. In December, 1890, he located in Boise, and for more than twenty years has been following his profession, being now in partnership with his brother, Harry C. Wyman.

At the third session of the Idaho legislature, in 1895, Mr. Wyman was a member of the house from Ada county. He was given a place on the judicial committee as chairman, and both in that committee and on the floor of the house was one of the legislative leaders. He was author of the state's mining law, championed women suffrage, and secured the passage of the constitutional amendment providing for that fundamental change in the organic law, and obtained the submission of the amendment to the people. He also prepared the irrigation district law, and many others which made legislative history. Mr. Wyman was Senator Shoup's manager in the house. In 1907 he was again returned to the lower house of the legislature, and again became chairman of the judiciary committee. In that session he introduced the direct primary bill which passed the house and was defeated in the senate. However, Mr. Wyman has the satisfaction of knowing that his original bill became the basis for the present primary law in Idaho. He was also author during his second legislative term of the anti-trust bill, the anti-lobby law, and many others. Mr. Wyman has throughout his career been an active supporter of the Republican party, but has never been in any sense an office seeker, and has worked for a good government rather than any rewards which follow political activity. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. He is past master of Boise Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., is past grand lecturer in the state grand lodge, has taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine.

On January 22, 1902, Mr. Wyman married Jessie Corbus, a daughter of Franklin and Frances Corbus, both of whom were pioneer settlers of Idaho. Mrs. Wyman was educated in the public schools, being a



high school graduate. Their three children are Frederic Potter Wyman, born July 5, 1910, and now Francis Theodore Wyman, born October 11, 1903; Lucy Corbus Wyman, born November 26, 1905, and deceased.

COL. EDGAR M. HOOVER. Since 1904 a resident of Boise City, Colonel Hoover has been actively and prominently identified with the development of the great lumber interests of Idaho. The career of Colonel Hoover is an example of a steadfast devotion to one line of enterprise from the time when he became connected with the lumber business as a boy in Iowa. From the minor positions of clerkships and subordinate responsibility he has risen to be one of the foremost lumber men of the northwest, and is an influential factor in many cognate enterprises and civic affairs.

Edgar M. Hoover was born at Muscatine, Iowa, July 23, 1866, and was a son of Henry and Sarah (Hubbard) Hoover. His great-grandfather, Michael Hoover, was a resident of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It was in that place, Henry Hoover was born. In 1854 he came to Iowa, during the early development of that state and was there engaged in real estate, loan and insurance business. During the Civil war, he entered the service of the Union and from the rank of lieutenant was breveted captain, and subsequently was acting adjutant of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry. Few of the soldiers of the Civil war served longer, or with more credit. He was in the ranks for four years, and participated in the Mississippi campaign at Vicksburg and other points, in the Red river campaign, and in the siege of Mobile. Throughout this period of arduous campaigning he suffered neither wounds nor imprisonment, although on two occasions he had horses shot from under him. His death occurred in Iowa in 1881, when he was fifty-five years of age. He had married at Chicago in 1863, Miss Sarah F. Hubbard, a daughter of Abel Hubbard. The Hubbard family of Scotch-Irish descent, had originally settled in Vermont. Of the five children of Henry Hoover and wife, Edgar M. was the oldest.

Equipped with a high school education, Edgar M. Hoover began his battle with the world at the age of seventeen, at which time, in addition to the responsibilities of his own advancement, he had the care and support of his widowed mother. Attaining a clerkship with the Musser Lumber Company at Muscatine, Iowa, he used that as a starting point of a career which has brought him large success. Close attention to duties, and fidelity to employers during the ten years of his connection with that company resulted in various promotions, until he became chief clerk of the concern, and was marked as one of the rising men in the business.

From Muscatine, Colonel Hoover went to Little Falls, Minnesota, one of the great lumber points of the northwest, and for eleven years there was associated with the Pine Tree Lumber Company, in the capacity of assistant secretary and sales manager. The opportunities and rapid development of Idaho had in the meantime attracted his attention, and upon the organization of the Payette Lumber and Manufacturing Company, he came to this state, arriving in Boise in May, 1904. Here he assumed the office of general manager of the company just mentioned, and has since been a permanent resident of Boise. The Payette Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of which he has been the practical director for the past eight or nine years is one of the largest and most important concerns of the kind in Idaho or the northwest. It holds large acreage of pine

land, and has splendid resources and facilities for development of the great lumber industry. Colonel Hoover has a number of other important business interests. He is a director in the Boise City National Bank, a director in the Boise Title & Trust Company, one of the incorporators of the Northwest Paper Company of Minnesota, and a director and manager of the Payette River Improvement Company, being a stockholder in all these concerns.

The son of a veteran soldier, Colonel Hoover has since early childhood had a more than casual interest in military affairs. For eleven years he was an active member of the Iowa State Militia. During the Spanish American war he served on the governor's staff of Minnesota, and for seven years has been a member of the governor's staff of Idaho, being inspector general and United States disbursing officer under Governors Gooding, Brady, Hawley and Haines. Although no seeker for public office, he has been actively interested for years in the success of the Republican party. He was one of the three delegates from Idaho to the first Conservation Congress in Washington.

Colonel Hoover is one of the trustees of the Y. W. C. A. at Boise. For several terms he served as treasurer and director of the Boise Commercial Club, and fraternally is affiliated with Oriental Lodge A. F. & A. M. at Boise. He is a member and vestryman of St. Michael's Episcopal church. On September 26, 1899, Colonel Hoover married Miss Jane Redfield, whose father is William W. Redfield of Minneapolis. They are the parents of two sons: John Redfield, who was born at Little Falls, Minnesota, April 12, 1903; and Edgar M., Jr., who was born at Boise, February 22, 1907. The attractive home of Colonel Hoover and family stands at 1005 Harrison boulevard in Boise.

JOHN L. SAVAGE. The profession of civil engineering gives opportunity for the display of ability, judgment, foresight and practical knowledge, and has been the means which numerous young men can thank for their success in life. As a civil engineer connected with irrigation work, John L. Savage came to Idaho from his Wisconsin home, and as a permanent resident here since 1903 he has played an important part in the wonderful development that has been made here during the past decade. Mr. Savage is now a citizen of Boise, where he is widely known, not only in his vocation, but in social and business circles, and takes a deep and understanding interest in all that affects the welfare of his adopted city.

John L. Savage was born December 25, 1879, at Evansville, Wisconsin. His father, Edwin P. Savage, was for many years a prominent and well-known farmer of Rock county, that state, but in 1910 disposed of his interests there on account of failing health and moved to Boise, Idaho, where he died at the home of his son, John L., in 1911. His widow still survives and makes her home here. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Savage: Edwin F., who is a ranchman near Nampa, Idaho; May L., now Mrs. V. E. Winston, of Boise; and John L. After graduating from the Evansville (Wis.) high school, John L. Savage entered the University of Wisconsin, and in 1903 was graduated therefrom, having taken a thorough course in civil engineering. His first employment was with the United States Reclamation Bureau, and this work brought him to Idaho, being engaged on the Minidoka, Payette, Boise, and other Idaho projects. Mr. Savage had every opportunity to study conditions, and became so impressed with the prospects here that he not only settled permanently in the state himself,





E. M. Hoover







but persuaded all the members of his family to come here. After completing his work upon the Minidoka project, he came to Boise and assumed the duties of designing engineer under D. W. Ross, supervising engineer, in which position he remained for some years. In 1908 he associated himself with A. J. Wiley, one of Idaho's leading consulting engineers, and this business association has continued to the present time, with mutual benefit and undoubted success. These engineers have been retained on some of the largest and most important pieces of work in the state. Civil engineering demands, perhaps, a more thorough technical knowledge of more subjects than almost any other line of endeavor which a man may follow, but its rewards are commensurate with its difficulties, and Mr. Savage is devoted to his calling, finding in it much to interest him. He is the owner of ranch lands near Nampa, which are under a high state of cultivation and are producing large, money-making crops. He has also invested in business property in Nampa, and is the owner of a modern residence in Boise. With a firm belief in the future greatness of Idaho, he has not failed to grasp every opportunity to boost the interests of the state. In political matters Mr. Savage is a Republican, but politics have played only a small part in his career, which has been principally devoted to his distinguished calling. With the other members of his family, he is an attendant of the Unitarian church.

**W. FRED BOSSNER.** Of a progressive turn of mind W. Fred Bossner, of Boise, Idaho, was among the first men in the state to perceive the great future and usefulness of the moving picture show. He is the proprietor of the New Boz Theatre in Boise, which is the finest moving picture theatre in the state. Through Mr. Bossner's efforts this theatre has become a valuable educational institution for it has been his ambition to make it of real service to the public as well as to afford amusement. Mr. Bossner is prominent in business circles in Boise, being of an active, energetic disposition, and keenly interested in the progress of the city and of the state.

W. Fred Bossner was born on the 28th of September, 1874, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His father, Charles S. Bossner, was a native of Germany. He settled in Pennsylvania, coming as a child to America, and became a successful iron manufacturer. When the Civil war broke out, although only a lad of eighteen, he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Seventh New York Infantry, and served until the end of the war. He died in 1892. Catharine Stultz, a native of Pennsylvania, became the wife of Charles S. Bossner, and she is now living in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

W. Fred Bossner received a good elementary education, attending the public schools in Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and later the high school at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892. After leaving the schoolroom Mr. Bossner learned railroad telegraphy and practiced this profession for some time. He was later advanced to the post of train dispatcher for the Pennsylvania Railroad and held the same position with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad until he came west. He made this move in 1903, and at first settled in no one spot, but traveled throughout the northwest territory looking for a place where it would suit him to live. He finally located in Ogden, Utah, and became a reporter on the staff of the Ogden Examiner. He made a success as a newspaper man and upon leaving the *Examiner* became a member of the staff of the Salt Lake Herald. He remained with the latter newspaper until January, 1909, when he came to Boise, Idaho.

Upon his arrival in the city, which has since been his home, he embarked in the theatrical business, as owner and manager of the Boz Theatre and in 1910 he erected a new building which is known as the New Boz Theatre and this theatre is exclusively given over to motion pictures and, as has been mentioned, is the leading theatre of the kind in the state. Mr. Bossner has spared no expense, not only in securing the finest films, but also in making the interior of the theatre as attractive and convenient as possible. He displays only high class pictures and consequently has built up a decidedly high grade of patronage among people of discriminating taste.

Mr. Bossner is the owner of valuable oil lands in the state and his interest in the business world of Boise is shown by his membership in the Boise Commercial Club. In politics Mr. Bossner has always taken a keen interest, and during his residence in Ogden, he was prominently identified with the affairs of his party. As chairman of the Democratic city central committee, he was one of the influential members of that party in the state. He votes the Democratic ticket in national elections but prefers to vote independently in local matters. Mr. Bossner is a thorough sportsman and is the president of the Boise base ball team. He still retains his membership in the Railroad Telegraphers Society and his interest in newspaper affairs is shown by his membership in the Boise Press Club. He is president of the latter association and was also president of the Ogden Press Club during his residence in the latter city. Mr. Bossner married Miss Laura M. Bale in June, 1898. Mrs. Bossner, who is a native of Pennsylvania, is as fond of the out of doors as is her husband and often accompanies him on his hunting and fishing trips. Mr. Bossner is prominently identified with the Masonic order of the state and also holds membership in the Loyal Order of Moose.

**WILLIAM B. CONNER.** Identified with the business interests and civic activities of Idaho's capital city for a quarter of a century, Mr. Conner is one of the honored and substantial men of the state of his adoption, and is especially entitled to recognition in this work. He was born at Boyertown, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Willoughby and Amanda (Brower) Conner, both of whom were likewise born and reared in the fine old Keystone state. The father was prominently identified with the iron industry in his native state, where he held the office of superintendent of the business of the Gable Iron & Steel Company, at Pottstown, where his venerable widow still resides. He was a valiant soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment in the Civil war and performed well his part in the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated, his death having resulted from wounds he received while in the Union service. Of their twelve children, eight are living.

In the city of Chicago William B. Conner entered the employ of the firm of Marshall Field & Company, the greatest mercantile concern in the United States. In the retail establishment of this great house, Mr. Conner was manager of the dress goods department for eight years, and in 1888, having determined to seek a location where he could find opportunity for eventual independent business activities, he came to Boise, Idaho, where he became an interested principal in the mercantile firm of Hollister, Bishoprick & Company. After continuing his partnership alliance with this concern for seven years he established an independent enterprise by opening a finely equipped store for the handling of men's furnishing



goods, the only exclusive men's furnishing store on Bannock street. This venture, under his able and progressive management, was successful from its inception and he now controls a large, substantial and representative trade, giving him place among the leading merchants of the capital city.

In 1889 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Conner to Miss Elizabeth Lemp, the oldest daughter of the late John Lemp, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, and they have their pleasant home on State street, a property owned by Mr. Conner.

**JOHN LEMP.** Well may this publication pay a tribute of respect and honor to the sterling pioneer, the progressive citizen, the generous friend, the successful business man who exerted great and benignant influence in connection with the civic and industrial development and progress of Idaho and especially its capital, the fair city of Boise, in which he had the distinction of being the oldest pioneer citizen of consecutive residence at the time when he was summoned to eternal rest, on Wednesday morning, July 18, 1912, secure in the unqualified esteem of all who knew him, and honored alike for his character and his achievement. John Lemp was a type of the staunch pioneers who came to Idaho at a time when the state was on the very frontier of civilization, and he was one of the foremost of the fine "old guard" of this commonwealth. He had the proclivities for aggressive, forward movement, was one of those who did not purpose to fail and would not fail; one well qualified for community building and for enduring the hardships and deprivations before which the average man would quail. Had his life been prolonged by one more year he would have been able to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in Idaho, and well may the younger generation of the present day pause to contemplate the wonderful changes that have been wrought in this state during the half century of his close and worthy identification with its varied interests.

John Lemp was born at Neiderweisel, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the 21st of April, 1838, and was a son of John Jacob and Anna Elizabeth (Jung) Lemp. He attended the excellent schools of his native place until he had attained to the age of fourteen years. He was a lad of twelve years at the time of the death of his honored father. His mother at the age of seventy-five years came to Boise, where she resided until her death at the age of eighty-six. In 1852 John Lemp, then but fourteen years of age, gave distinctive manifestation of his ambition and self-reliance by announcing his purpose of seeking his fortunes in America. He secured his passports without having been required to serve the customary period in the German army, and, severing the gracious ties that bound him to home and fatherland, the sturdy German lad took passage for the United States, which was to him a veritable land of promise. Soon after landing in the port of New York city he made his way to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained seven years, during the major part of which period he was a clerk in a large mercantile establishment. In 1859 he joined the hegira of gold-seekers who were making their way across the plains to the new fields in Colorado, the famous discovery of gold at Pike's Peak having been made in the preceding year. Mr. Lemp engaged in prospecting and mining for the precious metal, but his success in the quest was somewhat negative, with the result that he finally determined to proceed further west, at the time of the discovery of gold in Montana, which state was

then an integral part of Idaho Territory. Mr. Lemp joined a little company of equally venturesome spirits and set forth for Idaho and arrived in Boise July 8, 1863. One of his companions on this journey, long and perilous as it was, having been Hon. William A. Clark, who later represented Montana in the United States senate and who is one of the great capitalists of America. At a point within the present limits of the state of Idaho the party divided, Clark and his companions proceeding to Bannock, Montana, and Mr. Lemp and others making Boise, Idaho, (then known as West Branch) their destination. The capital city was at that time a mere embryo,—a little frontier settlement, with a postoffice, a few primitive dwellings and a little group of business places of crude facilities. Before making his permanent settlement in Boise Mr. Lemp passed a short time at Idaho City, another small settlement in the beautiful Boise Basin, but he soon returned to the future capital of the state, where he engaged in business and where he passed the residue of his long, honorable and useful life. He established a brewery in South Mountain in the early '70s, then a mining camp, and also purchased a brewery in Boise for a tea cup full of gold dust, the enterprise having been initiated upon a most modest scale and with few facilities. Under his effective management the enterprise grew rapidly in scope and importance, and in 1864 he erected what, under existing conditions, was considered an extensive brewery. He remodeled and expanded his plant from time to time, to meet the demands placed upon it by increasing business, and he continued to be successfully identified with this line of enterprise for many years, his dealings being insistently fair and honorable and his products of the highest standard, for the sterling integrity of the man permitted no equivocal procedure or policies in anything which he touched. With the passing of years Mr. Lemp made large and judicious investments in Idaho real estate, and it was in great measure due to the appreciation in value of these various properties that he became one of the substantial capitalists of his adopted state. His ranch holdings included fully five thousand acres and his realty in Boise became exceedingly valuable, as he spared no expense in making improvements upon his properties, even in advance of demands. He erected and owned the Capitol Hotel building and the Shainwald block and also built many other buildings, for business and residence purposes, few having done more along this line to foster the material progress of the capital city.

Mr. Lemp had exceptional sagacity in his various investments and few enterprises that enlisted his cooperation proved other than definitely successful. He became deeply interested in irrigation projects and contributed in large measure to the development of the same. He was one of the most active and influential promoters and supporters of the construction of the Settlers' canal, which was among the first and most important irrigation systems in the state. The other members of the company organized for completing this work became discouraged or apathetic before more than nominal progress had been made in construction, and under these conditions the indomitable John Lemp carried the undertaking to successful completion through his own volition and at his own expense, the eventual results having fully justified his confidence and financial expenditures. Although the achieving of this great improvement cost him a fortune and although he encountered most discouraging conditions at times,—in the way of slides, quicksand and breaks, the canal proved, when completed, a









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John Leary





Catherine Lemp.













Arthur F. Kemp.



Benjamin Stewart Crow was born near Stockton, San Joaquin county, California, on the 14th of February, 1877, and is a son of Clinton Pike Crow and Margaret (Stewart) Crow, the former of whom was born in Pike county, Missouri, and the latter in the state of Kentucky, where the Crow family was also founded in an early day. Clinton P. Crow was reared and educated in his native state and thence, in company with his brothers, crossed the plains to California at the time of the ever memorable gold excitement of 1849. A greater measure of success attended his efforts than came to the average gold-seeker and he found conditions so much to his liking that he has ever since maintained his home in California. He settled at a point now known as Crow's Landing, in Stanislaus county, and eventually became one of the most prominent and successful stock-growers of California. Broad-minded and progressive, he contributed his quota to the civic and industrial development and progress of the state, and he is now one of its venerable and honored pioneer citizens,—one of the few survivors of the gallant old "advance guard" of 1849. He has been influential in public affairs and his life has been guided by the highest principles of integrity and honor, so that he retains impregnable vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of the people of the state which has long been his home and the scene of his productive activities. Now more than eighty years of age, he is living retired in the city of San Jose, California, where he is enjoying the gracious rewards of former years of earnest endeavor and where he and his wife are surrounded by hosts of loyal friends. Mrs. Crow, who is seventy-eight years of age at the time of this writing, in 1912, is a daughter of Gen. David Stewart, of Kentucky and Missouri. Of the children of Clinton P. and Margaret (Stewart) Crow two sons and five daughters are living.

Benjamin S. Crow gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of San Jose, California, and after completing the curriculum of the high school he entered Leland Stanford University, at Palo Alto, that state, in which splendid institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While in the university he pursued special studies in the law department, and later he continued his reading of law under the able preceptorship of William A. Beasley, a leading member of the bar of San Jose. In the autumn of 1902 he was admitted to practice, upon examination before the supreme court of his native state, and in December of the same year he came to Idaho and promptly gained admission to its bar. He established his residence at Lewiston, the judicial center of Nez Perces county, and there engaged in the practice of his profession, to which he gave his attention in a generic way until the autumn of 1904, when he was elected county attorney. He continued the incumbent of this office until 1907, and his able administration as public prosecutor added materially to his professional reputation. At this time he was looked upon as one of the most resourceful and well fortified members of the bar of Nez Perces county, and he resigned his position as county attorney to accept that of assistant attorney general of the state, a preferment tendered him by John J. Guheen, at that time attorney general. He served in this capacity, with characteristic fidelity and ability, until the close of the year 1908, and in January, 1909, he removed to Boise and resumed the private work of his profession, to which he has since given close attention and in which his success has been of unequivocal order. The firm of Perky & Crow,

of which he is junior member, is one of the most prominent and successful in the state, with a clientele of important and representative order. Mr. Crow is a valued and popular member of the Idaho State Bar Association, of which he has served as secretary since 1909.

An effective and influential worker in the ranks of the Republican party in Idaho, Mr. Crow's ability and civic loyalty, as well as his personal popularity, have marked him as eligible for offices of distinctive public trust. In November, 1910, he was elected representative of Ada county in the lower house of the state legislature, and concerning his service in the same the statements appearing in a Boise newspaper at the time when he announced his candidacy for the state senate are well worthy of reproduction in this connection:

"Benjamin S. Crow, a representative from Ada county in the last session of the legislature, today filed his acceptance of the nomination for state senator, as made by Dean Perkins. As a representative Mr. Crow was both prominent and active. He was identified with nearly every important and progressive measure which came before the lower house, and was a member of nearly all the important committees. As a member of these committees and by reason of his activity on the floor he was successful in getting passed a number of bills of importance and usefulness. As a member of the judiciary committee he introduced a series of bills providing for a change in the law of appellate procedure, the effect of which was to cut in half the expense of appeals, thus giving important relief to litigants of small means. These bills were drafted by a committee of the state bar association, on which committee Mr. Crow himself served as a member, and their enactment into laws has since accomplished the result expected of them. As a friend of the laboring classes it will be recalled that he introduced a bill, and secured its passage through the house, abolishing what is known as the fellow-servant rule. This bill was, however, defeated in the senate.

"Mr. Crow was the only member from Ada county on the appropriation committee and rendered material assistance in securing the passage through that committee and through the house of the bill providing for the issuance of bonds to complete the state capitol. Mr. Crow took the floor in behalf of this bill and took charge of it in the house. As a member of the committee on railroads, carriers and other public corporations he was prominently identified with the railroad commission bill, of which he was the author. This bill was passed through the house, after a stormy debate, but was defeated in the senate.

"As a member of the committee on public health, of which he was the chairman, he recommended the passage of a number of bills requiring full weights and measures to be given in the selling of commodities in general use and providing for the sanitary condition of slaughter houses and other places where food supplies are prepared.

"At the special session of the legislature Mr. Crow took the floor in behalf of the measure regulating the taxation of mines."

Mr. Crow is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and his genial personality has made him popular in professional, business and social circles in the state of his adoption. His name is still recorded on the list of eligible bachelors.

DR. WILLIAM S. TITUS. Idaho is well favored in the number of vigorous and energetic young men enlisted in the professional ranks of the state and



the personnel of the medical branch shows a marked strength in ability and character. Dr. Titus is a progressive representative of this profession in a progressive state and by his success has established himself as one of the leading physicians of the capital city of Boise. Born in Tracy, Lyon county, Minnesota, September 20, 1879, he is a son of Henry Harland Titus, also a native of Minnesota, who with his wife now resides in Boise, Idaho. The mother was a Miss Belle McKee prior to her marriage and was born in the Keystone state of Pennsylvania. Dr. Titus concluded his high school education in Tracy, Minnesota, graduating with the class of 1899, and then entered the state university of Minnesota, from which institution he was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in 1904. After one year spent as an interne at St. Mary's Hospital at Duluth, Minnesota, he opened and operated a hospital at Mora, Minnesota, where he made a specialty of surgery. In 1908, or after four very successful years in that line of work, he sold his interest in the hospital and came to Boise, Idaho, where he became associated in practice with Dr. W. H. Tukey, who was for many years head surgeon of the Boise military fort. Here he entered upon a practice which has since assumed large proportions and has firmly established him as one of the leading physicians of his city. His medical studies did not cease with the awarding of his degree for he has remained a deep student, desirous of keeping thoroughly posted concerning every advance made in therapeutics, and by observation, experience and the reading of professional works and current medical literature he keeps in constant touch with the latest developments in the science.

In 1905 Dr. Titus was joined in marriage to Miss Frances Pond, a daughter of Samuel W. Pond, son of Rev. Samuel W. Pond, Sr., who, with the Rev. Gideon, was a well known Presbyterian missionary and pioneer of Minnesota. Rev. Samuel W. Pond was the first settler in Minneapolis and built the first house in that city. He is also the author of a very complete and comprehensive history of Minnesota. A beautiful monument has been erected at Lake Calhoun, Minnesota, in commemoration of the unselfish labors of these honored and revered missionaries and pioneers in that state. Dr. and Mrs. Titus have two children: Irene and Marion Titus. In political views Dr. Titus is a Republican; his fraternal associations are with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. While the professional duties of Dr. Titus give him but little time for recreation, such opportunities as occur are employed in hunting and fishing, on which trips Mrs. Titus is frequently his companion. He holds the most optimistic views as to the future prospects of Boise and has made large investments in valuable city realty. As a physician he stands in the front rank of the state's best talent and as a citizen he is progressive and public-spirited and is honored in this city not only for his professional skill but also for his intelligent view of what constitutes good citizenship.

**HARRY KEYSER.** Numbered among the representative members of the bar of Boise is Harry Keyser, who has been engaged in the labors of his profession but a few years but has already acquired an enviable standing as a lawyer. In his veins is mingled Scotch and German blood, representing two nationalities that have always been found in the advance guard of civilization and that for mental alertness, robust morality and uplifting influences have been more highly valued than have, perhaps, any others that have contributed to the shaping of American character. Mr. Keyser springs from Revolutionary

ancestors and by virtue of lineal descent is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, being now secretary of the Idaho branch of that order. Born in Bower, Jefferson county, Nebraska, November 11, 1881, he is a son of George Edgar and Clara E. Keyser. The father, deceased on December 15, 1905, was a pioneer and a prominent farmer and land owner in Jefferson county, Nebraska. He had taken a prominent part in the public life of that county, and at the time of the Populist movement was a leader in local political affairs there. Clara E. (Bower) Keyser, the mother of our subject, is a native of Nebraska and a daughter of Lewis Bower, who was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, and upon immigrating to this country became an early pioneer farmer in Jefferson county, Nebraska. There the town of Bower, the birthplace of his grandson, was named in his honor. George Edgar and Clara E. (Bower) Keyser became the parents of three sons who are mentioned as follows: Alvin Keyser, now professor of agronomy in the agricultural college of Colorado, graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1904 as a Bachelor of Science and after further work in that institution was graduated from the liberal arts department in 1906 with a Master's degree; Val Keyser, the second son, who graduated from the same university with the class of 1905, is an expert horticulturist and is prominently known throughout Nebraska in that connection, the awakening interest in advanced agriculture and horticulture and the recognition of his large ability making his professional opinions and advice in constant demand; for a time he was superintendent of the Farmers' Institute at Lincoln, Nebraska, but resigned in January, 1911, to engage in business for himself.

Harry Keyser, the youngest of the three, after completing his preparatory work in Lincoln Normal University, the Lincoln Academy and the Agricultural School, entered the University of Nebraska and was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Continuing the study of law in the same institution, he was graduated with high honors and with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1907. After leaving college he returned to his father's ranch for a short time to rest up from his long application to studies and then in the fall of 1907 accepted a position on the legal staff of the Union Building & Trust Company of Lincoln, remaining with them six months. In September, 1908, he was married and on the same day as that event came west accompanied by his bride. After a pleasant trip throughout the Northwest he located at Seattle, Washington, but four months later came to Boise, Idaho, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He at once entered into partnership with W. B. Davidson, opened offices in the Sonna building and for two years the firm did a very successful business. In March, 1911, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Keyser began independently, opening a fine suite of rooms in the Idaho building, the tasteful and appropriate appointments of which bespeak the aesthetic nature of its occupant and are a credit to the profession. He has acquired a representative clientele and satisfactory practice and during a year and a half of service as deputy prosecuting attorney in Boise gained a splendid reputation as a prosecutor, in consequence of which many cases of that nature are offered him. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member and presiding officer in the local lodge of the Royal Highlanders, is a member of the Phi Del Phi legal fraternity, and is a trustee of the Unitarian church. In the way of recreation he enjoys hunting and delights in boating. Believing that the state's natural resources yet undeveloped are untold and that in-









Wm. H. Brown

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John Mr. Millam



dustrial development here is but in its infancy, he has a firm faith in the future of Idaho and expects it to eventually take a foremost place among the commonwealths of the Union.

Mrs. Keyser was Miss Mable Eleanor Waugh before her marriage, a native of Grant City, Missouri, and a daughter of W. W. Waugh. She is a graduate nurse of Green Gables Sanitarium, Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Keyser have one daughter, Josephine, born June 12, 1909.

**ROBERT R. WEDEKIND.** On the roster of Idaho's successful lawyers the name of Robert R. Wedekind, of Boise, occupies a prominent place. He is a young man of large ability and high character, the representative of a family that has a strong record for worth and attainment, and he is of that type of citizen so valued in a young and growing commonwealth.

Born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1869, he is a son of Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., who was a prominent Lutheran minister of Pennsylvania and New York City and during his service numbered many distinguished people among his flock, one of them being President Buchanan. The wife of Reverend Wedekind was Miss Eveleen A. Raiguel before her marriage. Both parents passed away in San Diego, California, but are interred in Lebanon, Pennsylvania. To their union were born seven children who are mentioned as follows: Katherine, the eldest, is now the wife of Dr. G. P. McGregor, of Dallas, Oregon; Luther L. Wedekind is a surgeon in the United States navy with the rank of commander; Edwin H. Wedekind, a graduate of Columbia University, New York, is a mining engineer and is now located at San Francisco, California; Robert R. Wedekind, the subject of this biographical sketch, was next in order of birth; George Wedekind, a graduate of the United States naval academy at Annapolis, was a first lieutenant in General Grigsby's Rough Rider regiment in the Spanish-American war and resigned from the service with the rank of ensign; he is now a ranchman in Bonneville county, Idaho; Miss Evelyn Wedekind, now a resident of Chicago, has traveled in foreign climes and has visited many of the Oriental countries chaperoned by her brother Luther L., of the U. S. navy; Florence, the youngest of the family, is now Mrs. N. R. Seidel, of La Grange, Illinois.

Next to the efficacy of good brains and blood in shaping a man's future comes his environment—circumstances surrounding the boy and the man, the influences moulding his character. Robert R. Wedekind was brought up in a cultured home and enjoyed the inestimable advantage of being reared under the care of loving, superior and devoted parents. After completing a high school education he became a student in the University of New York, but owing to his father's ill health he later left the university to remain with his parents. Accompanying them to San Diego, California, he there continued his studies in the profession he had chosen, that of law, and was admitted to practice in 1895 by the supreme court of California. Later he was appointed deputy district attorney there and served two years. From California he went to Butte, Montana, where he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of that state. Here he rose rapidly at the bar, his abilities soon drawing the attention of the F. A. Heinze Company, at whose solicitation he became a member of their legal staff and remained thus identified six years, or until that company was absorbed by the Amalgamated Copper Company. Mr. Wedekind came to Boise, Idaho, in 1909 after the dissolution of the Heinze Company and became associated in

law with Alfred A. Fraser, one of the leading legal minds of the state, with large and very successful general law practice. Mr. Wedekind evinces his interest in the civic and material development of Boise as a member of the Commercial Club, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

**JOHN McMILLAN.** Coming from Scotland to America when a young man, the present popular and efficient postmaster of the city of Boise forthwith identified himself with the west, and he has in every sense exemplified its progressive spirit, the while he has shown the true Scottish tenacity of purpose, which, as combined with excellent judgment, well directed enterprise and sterling integrity of purpose, has gained to him distinctive prestige in the state of his adoption. He has served as a member of both branches of the Idaho legislature, has been influential in the furtherance of public and private enterprises that have conserved the civic and material development of his home city and state, and, with a secure place in popular confidence and esteem, he may consistently be designated as one of the representative citizens of Idaho.

Mr. McMillan was born on the old homestead farm, in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, and the date of his nativity was May 12, 1857. He duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools and supplemented this discipline by a course of study in Douglass Academy, a well ordered institution. After leaving school he continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits in his native county for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he severed the gracious home ties to seek his fortunes in America. He is a scion of the staunchest of Scottish stock in both the agnatic and maternal lines and is a son of Anthony and Agnes (MacFadzan) McMillan, who joined him in Boise in 1886 and who here passed the residue of their lives, the father having been a prosperous farmer in Scotland. Anthony McMillan died in 1906, at the age of eighty-nine years, and his cherished and devoted wife did not long survive him, as she was summoned to the life eternal in 1908, at the age of seventy-seven years. Her father was an extensive farmer and influential citizen in Wigtownshire, Scotland, and attained to extremely venerable age, as did also his wife. Anthony McMillan and his wife were lifelong and zealous members of the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which they carefully reared their children, of whom five sons and three daughters are now living. Their lives were marked by rectitude and kindness and they held the high regard of all who knew them, having gained many loyal friends after coming to America.

John McMillan set forth from his native land in 1881, on the 28th of June, four days before Garfield was shot, and arrived in due course of time in the port of New York City, whence he forthwith made his way to the great west, concerning which he had previously informed himself to a considerable degree. Determined and ambitious, he soon found opportunities and his initial experience was in connection with the live-stock business, at Laramie, Wyoming. In 1886 he came to Idaho, and he has since been actively identified with civic and industrial interests in this commonwealth, to which he accords unwavering loyalty and in the great future of which he is a firm believer. Upon coming to Idaho he located at Mayfield, Elmore county, where he engaged in the raising of sheep and where he remained for ten years, within which he developed an extensive and profitable enterprise and became the owner of a valuable landed estate. Later Mr. McMillan disposed of his busi-



ness in Elmore county and removed to Boise, where he became a stockholder of the company which erected and owns the magnificent Idanah Hotel, one of the finest in the entire northwest. He is still an interested principal in this company and he has made other judicial investments in the capital city. He was the chief promoter of the Intermountain Fair and its president for four years. In 1906 he erected the fine building in which the annual fairs are held, this being one of the important and attractive structures in Boise.

In politics Mr. McMillan accords unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party and he has been an active worker in behalf of its cause. In 1906 he represented Elmore county in the lower house of the legislature, in which he made an admirable record, and in the important general assembly of 1908 he was a member of the senate, as representative of Ada county. During both terms in the legislature Mr. McMillan exemplified the deepest interest in the furtherance of wise legislation and was active both in the house and senate bodies as a member of important committees. On the 18th of February, 1910, Mr. McMillan was commissioned postmaster of Boise, and he has given a most admirable administration, with many improvements in the various departments of service. He is an appreciative and popular member of Boise Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler. Mrs. McMillan holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 20th of November, 1896, at Boise, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McMillan to Miss Clara Hubbell, daughter of Norman S. Hubbell, a representative citizen of Boise. Mrs. McMillan was born at Union, Oregon, and was reared and educated in Boise, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan have one son, John, Jr., who was born on the 28th of March, 1897, and who is a member of the class of 1915 in the Boise high school.

**NEWTON EUGENE BRASIE.** The personnel of the legal profession in Idaho is made up principally of young men, with an exceptionally large percentage of university graduates. Full of the vigor of young manhood, ambitious and energetic, many of them like the state to which they have come, have but entered upon their career and are now trying out their merit. Newton Eugene Brasie, of Boise, has passed his first decade as a lawyer and has displayed that aptitude and ability in his chosen profession that have given him a standing among the leaders of the Boise bar. He is a product of the Middle West, born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 6, 1876, a son of W. Worth Brasie and Susan (Weeks) Brasie. The father, a native of Florida, was for many years a prominent insurance man at Minneapolis, Minnesota, but since 1884 has been retired and has resided in Denver, Colorado. The mother was born in Maine and she too is still living. Newton Eugene is their only child. He was educated in Denver schools and University of Virginia, graduating in law from that institution in 1902. He began the practice of his profession at Wray, Colorado, and shortly afterward was appointed county attorney of Yuma county, Colorado, serving three terms of one year each in that office. In 1906 he was the Democratic candidate for district judge of thirteenth judicial district of Colorado but as that district was overwhelmingly Republican in political strength he was defeated. Casting his fortunes with Idaho on July 1, 1907, a stranger, in the five years that have passed since then he has become established in a successful and very satisfactory general practice of

law and has attained a standing at the fore among the best legal talent of Boise. His offices in the Idaho building are in accord with the flourishing business he is enjoying. Friends are a valuable asset in life and Mr. Brasie has the happy faculty of making them, his amiable disposition and genial ways making him an agreeable associate, whether in business or social relations. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has filled all the offices of his local lodge of the latter order and served as a delegate to the grand lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Portland, Oregon, in 1911.

Mrs. Brasie was Miss Jane Perkins before her marriage, a native of Charlottesville, Virginia. She is a daughter of Joseph Perkins, now deceased, who was a captain in the Confederate army during the Civil war and fought in several of the most important battles. He was taken prisoner at one time, and after the war became a prominent planter in Virginia. The mother of Mrs. Brasie was Sarah Elise Maupin as a maiden and is still living on the old plantation near Charlottesville, Virginia.

**MAURICE M. MYERS** is by profession and training a lawyer, with a distinct leaning toward the realm of practical affairs, but, after all, business qualities, added to competent legal knowledge, form the best foundation for a successful legal career. He is an energetic and able representative of the younger professional talent of Idaho and in the few years that he has been located at Boise has won a standing at its bar and has given evidence of those abilities that pre-  
 sage for him a successful career in law. He was born at Pueblo, Colorado, March 13, 1884, and grew up amid the environment of western energy and genius. George Myers, his father, was a pioneer settler in Colorado and became a prominent and wealthy contractor, cattleman and land owner in that state. He and his wife, who was Miss Nettie Booth before her marriage, now reside at La Junta, Colorado. They are the parents of four children: Claude A. Myers and Maurice M. Myers, both located in Boise, Idaho; Miss Elsie Myers, residing with her parents; and Edith, now Mrs. Frederick Veliquette, of Higby, Colorado. Upon completing his high school course and graduating in 1903, Mr. Myers began the study of law in Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, and concluded his legal preparation in Grant University at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1906 and in the following year of 1907 located at Idaho City, Idaho, for the practice of his profession, remaining there two years. In 1909 he removed to Boise, where he has already acquired a very satisfactory practice and has the most encouraging prospects for a successful professional career. He devotes considerable time to his mining interests, being the owner of several valuable mineral claims in this state and a manager and a large stockholder of the Centerville Mining & Milling Company, which owns many miles of placer claims near Centerville, Idaho. This company has already obtained very satisfactory returns from these claims and will shortly install steam dredges to facilitate their work. Mr. Myers is also president of the Idaho Motor Car Company, which conducts one of the largest and most successful garages of Boise. In addition to these interests he owns and cultivates a ten acre tract near Boise that is a model for management and intensive farming, and he also owns other ranch lands in Ada county, Idaho. Mr. Myers has no doubts as to Idaho's future and as a progressive and public-spirited citizen he









The Lewis & Clark

Photo by Myers & Rice

Exposure 1/100 sec. at F/11

W. C. Annett



gives warm support to any project that promises the material advancement of the state and the development of its wealth of resources. In political views he is a Republican and he takes an active interest in the civic affairs of this city and state.

Mr. Myers married Miss Emma P. Coffin, who is a native of Colorado, but was reared in Idaho and is a daughter of the late L. P. Coffin, a prominent mining man of Idaho who died suddenly in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are numbered among the most estimable young people of their city.

**CHARLES C. CAVANAH.** A resident of Idaho since the year 1892, Mr. Cavanah has risen to a position of prominence and success as one of the representative members of the bar of the state and is a son of one of the sterling pioneers of this favored commonwealth. He is engaged in the practice of his profession in Boise, as head of the well-known and important law firm of Cavanah, Blake & McLane, and his priority in his chosen calling is based alike on his sterling attributes of character and his recognized ability in his profession.

Mr. Cavanah was born at Greensboro, Guilford county, North Carolina, on the 26th of September, 1871, and is a son of Frank P. and Larue (Cheatam) Cavanah, the former of whom was born in the Dominion of Canada and the latter in North Carolina, a representative of a prominent old family of that historic commonwealth. The mother of Mr. Cavanah died in 1872, about one year after his birth, and he was reared principally in the homes of kinsfolk, in North Carolina and Texas. His father removed from Canada to the state of New York when a young man and later established his home at Greensboro, North Carolina, where his marriage was solemnized to Miss Ruth Cheatam. In 1871 he crossed the plains and numbered himself among the pioneers of Idaho, which then included the present state of Montana and the major part of Wyoming. He became one of the prominent mine-owners and civil engineers of the territory, where he owned and developed the Rocky Bar mine and surveyed and platted the present thriving little city of Hailey, the judicial center of Blaine county. He continued his residence in Idaho until his death, in August, 1897, and his remains rest in the A. F. A. M. cemetery, in Boise. He contributed his quota to the industrial and civic development of this state and was one of its well-known and honored pioneers.

The early educational advantages of Charles C. Cavanah were limited to a somewhat desultory attendance in the common schools of North Carolina and Texas, and this handicap he has effectually overcome through self-discipline and through the agency of opportunities of his own creating. He eminently merits the title of self-made man, in the best sense of the expression, and his ambition has been on a parity with his inflexible integrity of purpose. As a youth he was employed as clerk in mercantile establishments in Texas, and he continued to reside in the Lone Star state until 1892, when, shortly after attaining to his legal majority he came to Boise, Idaho, where he soon afterward obtained the position of crier in the supreme court of the new state. He retained this office three years, and his experience prompted him to a desire to enter the legal profession. He accordingly began reading law while still serving as court crier, and he was signally favored in having as his preceptors ex-Senator Borah and Judge Houston, two of the most distinguished members of the Idaho bar. He boarded in the home of Judge Houston until the time of his marriage, and

feels a debt of perpetual gratitude to the judge for consideration, advice and careful instruction, along both academic and legal lines.

Mr. Cavanah was admitted to the bar of Idaho, before the supreme court, in December, 1895, and has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Boise, where he is now senior member of the law firm of Cavanah, Blake & McLane, which controls a substantial and representative practice in the various courts of the state. Mr. Cavanah initiated his professional career in the office of Senator Borah, with whom he was most pleasantly associated for one and one-half years, at the expiration of which, in 1897, he was elected city attorney, on what was known as the Citizens' Improvement ticket, and later he was re-elected to the office on the Republican ticket. After the office was made one in the appointive jurisdiction of the mayor of the city Mr. Cavanah was again called to become its incumbent, and thus he has had occasion to render large and valuable service in the legal department of the municipal government of the capital city.

In 1906 Mr. Cavanah was elected to represent Ada county in the lower house of the state legislature, and in the general assembly of that year it was his pleasure and privilege to nominate in the house his valued friend and former preceptor, Hon. W. E. Borah, for representative of Idaho in the United States senate, to which the latter was duly elected and in which he is now serving. During his association with Senator Borah in the practice of law the firm was known as Borah, Cavanah & Blake, and the senator retired at the expiration of one year, and Mr. Cavanah then formed his present partnership alliance, which has proved agreeable and profitable to each of the interested principals. Mr. Cavanah is known as a resourceful advocate before court or jury and as a counsellor who gives careful attention to the causes of his clients, even as he makes scrupulous preparation of cases which he presents in court. He has gained a wide circle of friends in Idaho, is essentially unassuming and democratic in his attitude, and aside from his professional work finds his interests centered in his home, the associations of which are of ideal order. He has given effective service in behalf of the cause of the Republican party and is known as an able campaign speaker. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1908. Mr. Cavanah is affiliated with Boise Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church in their home city.

On the 19th of March, 1902, Mr. Cavanah was united in marriage to Miss Mildred Benzel of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and one child, Mildred Ruth, has been born of this union. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Cavanah is situated at 107 East Idaho street.

**WILLIAM C. ANNETT.** Actively identified with the completing of one of the important enterprises which has done much to further the industrial and civic development and progress of the district tributary to Idaho's capital city, Mr. Annett is now living virtually retired in his attractive home in Boise and he is one of the extensive landholders of Ada county, where his estate has been brought to a high state of development under his able supervision. He and his brother-in-law completed the old New York canal through Ada county after the original project had been abandoned, and the great value of this irrigating waterway is now conceded without reservation. Mr. Annett was president of the controlling company for several years and the canal is now under



C., who was born December 25, 1891, at Minneapolis, is a high school graduate and is with the Idaho-Oregon Power Company; Eunice, who was born in April, 1892, is an actress; Cecil, who was born August 10, 1893, has also adopted the profession of an actress; Anna, who was born July 26, 1895, is a high school student; and Roderick, who was born in 1903, at Boise, attends the public schools. Prof. Breach and family are members of the Episcopal church and he was for two years secretary of the board of vestrymen. In his political views he has long been identified with the Republican party, while his fraternal and social connections include the order of Eagles, the order of the Moose, the Yeomen and the Turners' Verein.

**J. F. ULMER.** One of Boise's prominent exponents of the lumber business is Mr. J. F. Ulmer, who since 1905 has been identified with the commercial interests of this city. Like many others of our successful citizens, he is of eastern nativity. His father, I. W. Ulmer, a native of Pennsylvania, and a well-known farmer and stock-raiser, has spent all of his life in Pennsylvania; his mother, nee Elizabeth Ann Edler, was born in Pennsylvania and died there in 1900 at the age of fifty-four years. J. F. Ulmer, the subject of this review, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on March 26, 1867.

The public schools of his native locality sufficed for his early educational opportunities, which were supplemented by a course in the Williamsport Commercial College. He then began his independent career by entering the lumber and building business in his home locality. He later was associated with similar business in West Virginia. His third move was westward bound. In 1905 Mr. Ulmer came to Boise, where he became the superintendent of the Coast Lumber Company's business. In this capacity he continued with gratifying success for five years. In the meantime he organized the business of the Shaffer Creek Lumber Company, eventually becoming manager of the sawmill of this company in Boise county. He is now holding that position, combining with its responsibilities those of secretary and treasurer for the same concern, of which L. A. Coate is the president and T. C. Ulmer the vice-president. The business is located on the corner of 12th and Front streets. Its activities, important and heavy as they are, do not preclude Mr. Ulmer's connection with several other commercial enterprises, including the following: The Mountain Home Lumber Company, of which he is both a member and a director; the Knaner & Anderson Glass Company, of which he is a director; and the Stein Suburban Syndicate, in which he is also a member of the directorate.

Mr. Ulmer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being connected with all the branches of this order. Politically, he is an independent Democrat. His religious affiliations and those of his family, are with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Ulmer's family consists of Mrs. Ulmer and their five children. Mrs. Ulmer was formerly Miss Ada A. Heyd, a daughter of Michael and Rosannah Heyd, both of whom are still living. The Heyd-Ulmer marriage was consummated in 1892 and all except one of the children were born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. The two elder daughters, Miss Mildred and Miss Rosa, are now students in high school. Leslie H. attends the Central school of Boise and his sister Edith is also in school. The youngest, Marguerite, is still in her babyhood.

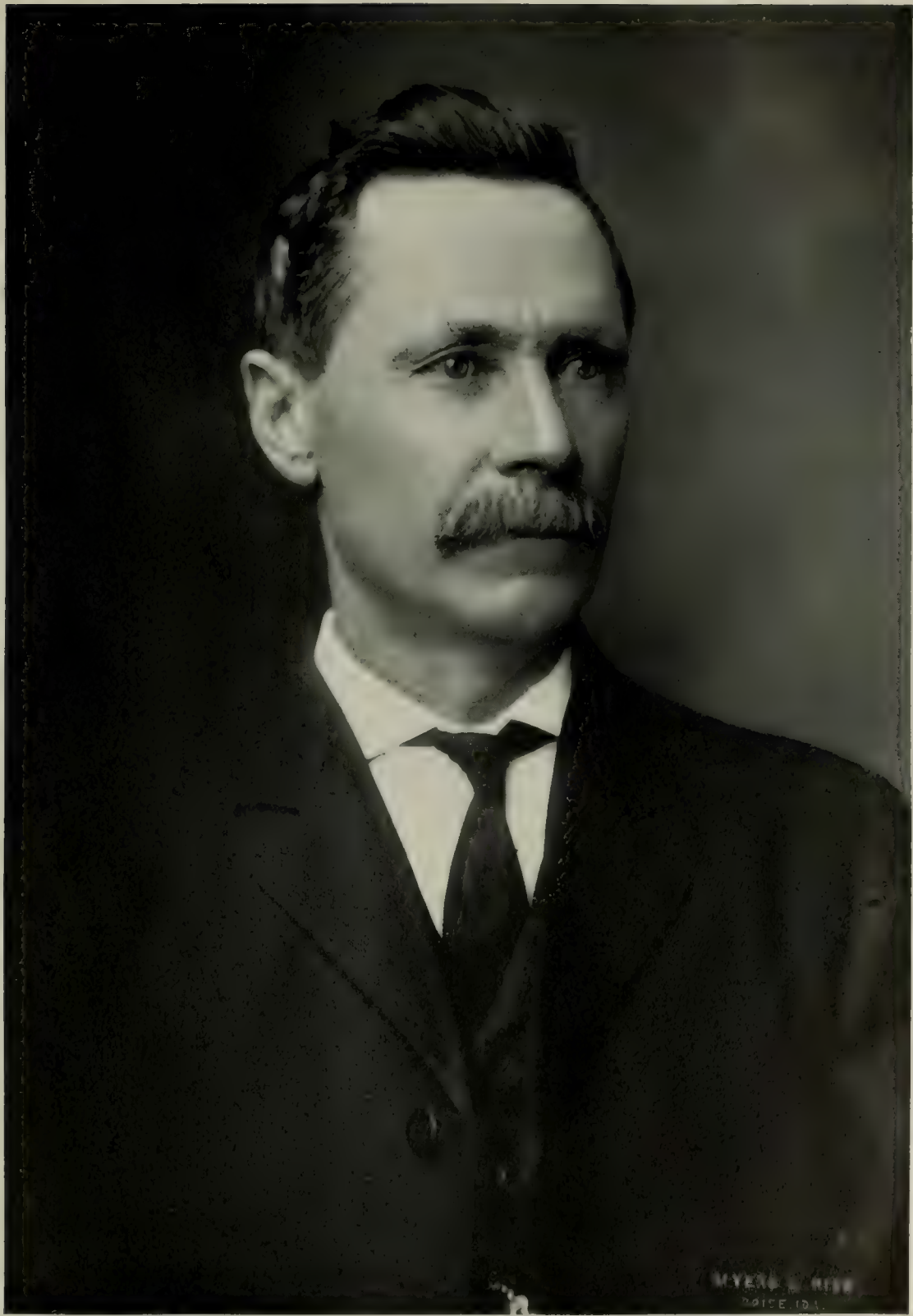
**FRANK FOSTER.** In 1888 Frank Foster came to Idaho, locating in Boise, where he became employed in a local brick yard, a position for which he was thoroughly fitted by reason of his splendid training as apprentice and journeyman to the trade in his early life in England, his native land. That opportunities are never wanting in America Mr. Foster soon learned, and in 1894 he had so prospered that he found it possible to enter the brick manufacturing business on his own responsibility, W. S. Nichols joining him in the venture. Three years later Mr. Foster purchased the interests of his partner and has since conducted the plant upon his own judgment, while the business has grown apace with each succeeding year. In other ways Mr. Foster has prospered, and he is today regarded as one of the most successful business men of the district.

Born in Sussex, England, on May 13, 1858, Frank Foster is the son of William and Mercy (King) Foster, worthy people of that county, who were there born and reared and passed their lives. The father died there in 1906 at the age of sixty-five and the mother passed away in 1904, when she was sixty-three years of age. Their son, the subject of this review, attended the schools of his native town until the beginning of his teens, when he found it incumbent upon him to leave school and aid in the support of the family. He worked on the farm at home until he was about fourteen, then went to work in a pottery and brick kiln in his native county. When he was eighteen, desiring to learn the trade in all its details, he apprenticed himself in the pottery trade, and continued in his work until he was a journeyman workman. In the meantime, the young man married Miss Jane Brown, at Kent, England, the ceremony taking place on February 26, 1879, the bride being the daughter of Edward and Susan Brown of County Kent. Some years after his marriage they took passage for America, locating in Kansas in 1884, and settling for a time in Seneca, Kansas. He did not identify himself with his regular trade in that place, but was variously occupied until 1887 when he decided to move farther west, and accordingly came to Boise, Idaho,—then a struggling young city, but one which presented greater opportunities than did the more settled communities which he had but recently vacated. He soon secured employment in a brick yard, working by the day for three years, and in 1894, as stated in a previous paragraph, he, with one W. S. Nichols, established a small brick manufacturing plant, which they continued to operate in partnership for three years. After Mr. Foster bought out his partner three years later, the business began to assume greater proportions, and today his plant is one of the finest and most extensive in the state. Mr. Foster acquired a valuable tract of land of twenty acres in the northeast section of Boise, and there he has erected one of the most modern plants in the state, equipped with every known appliance for the successful manufacture of brick. In 1910 the plant made and marketed four million bricks, the greater part of which were used in Boise, and it has continued to produce in excess of that quantity since that time.

In addition to his immediate business interests, Mr. Foster is president of the Herklith Company, engaged in the manufacture of patent flooring and artificial marble, that concern being an important factor in the building interests of this district today.

Politically, Mr. Foster gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, although he maintains no other fraternal affiliations. He with his wife and family, are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr.





Frank Foster







Foster is a man quiet in his tastes and inclinations, and his greatest pleasure is found in his home and in the midst of his goodly family. His wife has been an invalid for years, and his care of her has developed the gentler side of his nature to the utmost degree.

Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Foster, four are deceased, the two first born having died in infancy. The others are: Mildred Alice; Frank Frederick, who was born in Kent, England, and is now married and engaged in business in Boise with his father; Mrs. Edith Foster Bond, born in Sussex, England, and now living in Boise; she is the mother of two children; Harry J., who was born in Brown county, Kansas, is now engaged in successful farming in the Boise Valley; he is married; Mrs. R. H. Cole, born in Boise, died in Boise in February, 1912; Joseph Christopher and Emily Marguerite, twins, were born in Boise; and Howard Edward, born in Boise, is attending school in this city.

The family is one which has won the high regard of all who come within the circle of their acquaintance in Boise, where Mr. Foster is regarded as one of the valued citizens of the city, interested in its best development and concerned in all movements tending to elevate and encourage the best in civic and communal life.

DIDRICH J. A. DIRKS, secretary of the Boise Association of Credit Men, since 1907 a citizen of this place, is with his family a valuable acquisition to the community. Mr. Dirks is of German nativity, but has claimed the United States as his home since his early childhood. His father, John H. Dirks, was born in Germany and became a professor in the German schools. In 1877 he left his location in Hanover and came to America with his family. He settled first in Missouri, prepared himself for the ministry of the Lutheran church and began his pastoral labors in a district of Missouri. After a few years he removed to Nemaha county, Nebraska, where he organized a church and brought about the construction of an edifice for purposes of worship. He is still the pastor of this congregation and the building he made possible is after thirty-six years still a landmark in Nemaha county. Mrs. John H. Dirks, of German birth, was born in 1841, died in 1911, after a saintly life of devotion to her family. She and the Reverend Dirks were the parents of five children, of whom Didrich J. A. Dirks is the eldest. In Hanover, Germany, he was born eleven years before the immigration of the family to this country, the date of his birth being July 16, 1866.

The German schools having given Didrich Dirks his elementary schooling, the years immediately following his removal to Missouri were marked by conditions which made it desirable that he receive his chief instruction from his scholarly father. After completing his general education, he entered upon agricultural pursuits, which he followed for four years. At the end of that time he accompanied his parents to Nebraska and there began mercantile activities, in which he was very successful and which he found satisfactorily profitable. In this work he continued for thirteen years in Nemaha county, where his character and reputation were so clearly recognized as superior that he was induced to undertake political activities. In 1903 he was elected to the office of county treasurer. For four years he continued in this official position, discharging the duties incumbent upon him with a high degree of efficiency and of satisfaction to all concerned.

In 1907 Mr. Dirks was prevailed upon to accept the position of secretary of the Boise Credit Men's Association and in the spring of that year he came

to this city. Since that time he has filled the responsibilities of that position. He has built up the association from a group of a few members to its present large enrollment. He occupies a handsome suite of offices on the third floor of the Idaho building and enjoys a reputation for exceptionable ability and trustworthiness.

The family of Mr. Dirks consists of his wife, a son and a daughter. Mrs. Dirks was formerly Miss Anna Evers, a daughter of Thomas and Margarete Evers, well-known farmers of Nemaha county, Nebraska. The Evers-Dirks marriage took place in 1886 and during the subsequent years a son, John T. Dirks, and a daughter, Margarete, have been born and reared. John Dirks is a graduate at the University of Nebraska; his sister, Miss Margarete, is a graduate of Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, and now resides in Boise with her parents. The members of the Dirks family are active in the work of the Lutheran church and in social life in Boise. Mr. Dirks is a talented musician and his genial manner has won him many friends. He is affiliated with the Republican party, and is a member of the organizations of the Knights of Pythias and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

LUCIEN P. MCCALLA, M. D. Engaged in the active practice of his profession in Boise since 1898, Dr. McCalla has attained to distinctive prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the state and he controls a large and important practice, in which he devotes special attention to surgery. He has had the advantages of the best of technical training, both in America and foreign lands, and is recognized as a man of fine professional and intellectual attainments, as well as a broad-minded and progressive citizen. He is identified with the educational work of his profession in addition to the demands placed upon him by his representative practice, and he is held in unqualified esteem in the community in which he has elected to establish his home. He has identified himself most thoroughly with local interests, and is associated with Martin Curran in the ownership of one of the fine stock farms of the Boise valley.

Dr. McCalla claims the fine old commonwealth of Mississippi as the place of his nativity and is a scion of old and honored southern stock. He was born in Alcorn county, Mississippi, on the 23d of August, 1865, and is a son of James Moore McCalla and Anne Eliza (Irion) McCalla, the former of whom was born in South Carolina and the latter in western Tennessee. James McCalla received a liberal education in the south, and was a graduate in schools both of medicine and of law, University of Virginia, though his health was so delicate during the greater part of his life that he never found it expedient to engage in the active practice of either of the professions for which he had admirably fitted himself. He was a specially fine linguist, and his proficiency in this direction became noteworthy in his boyhood days, when he was looked upon as somewhat of a prodigy. The major part of his active career was devoted to stock-raising and he passed the closing years of his life near Corinth, Mississippi, where he died in 1878, at the age of sixty-six years. He was for many years a prominent and influential figure in connection with political affairs in the south and declined urgent importunities made upon him to become a candidate for representative in congress. At the time of the climacteric period culminating in the Civil war he was implacable in his opposition to the secession of the southern states and was earnest in supporting the cause of the Union, as a great admirer of President



Lincoln, of whose vigorous policies he heartily approved. His attitude in this connection made him to a large extent *persona non grata* in the section in which his interests had ever been centered, and even his devoted wife suffered not a little on account of her husband's fealty to the Union. She did much to relieve suffering and distress during the long and weary conflict between the north and the south, and proved a veritable angel of mercy, without discrimination as to the opinions of those to whom she ministered. She was a resident of Texas during the closing years of her life and there she was summoned to eternal rest in 1888, at the age of sixty-eight years. Dr. McCalla was the tenth in order of birth in a family of seven sons and four daughters, and all of the number are still living with the exception of two sons. The lineage of the McCalla family is traced back to staunch Scottish origin, and the original representatives of the name in America came from Ireland, and settled in the south, in an early day.

Dr. McCalla gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native state and thereafter was a student for two years in Tulane University, in the city of New Orleans. In preparation for his chosen profession he entered the medical department of Washington University, in the city of St. Louis, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He later completed effective post-graduate courses in the medical department of the celebrated Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore which he attended for two years, and in leading institutions in England, Austria and Germany. His close and appreciative application, which still continues, has given him prestige as one of the most admirably fortified physicians and surgeons in Idaho, and he is held in high regard by his professional confreres, the while his success has been on a parity with his recognized ability.

After his graduation Dr. McCalla was engaged in general practice in central Texas for a period of five years, and thereafter he was engaged in professional work for two years at Trinidad, Colorado, and for an equal period in Salt Lake City. He then, in April, 1898, established his residence in Boise, the capital city of Idaho, and here he has since continued in active and successful practice, in which he specializes in surgery. There stands to his credit many delicate and successful operations in both major and minor surgery and he is an acknowledged authority in this important branch of professional work. He is associated with the affairs of the various hospitals in Boise. He has become widely known as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state and his extensive and representative practice places exigent demands upon his time and attention. The doctor is identified with the Ada County Medical Society, has served as president of both the Idaho State Medical Society and the Southern-Medical Society, and is a member of the American Medical Association. He served six years as a member of the Idaho state board of medical examiners and for thirteen years a member of the board of pension examining surgeons for Ada county, of which body he was made president.

Broad-minded and public-spirited as a citizen, Dr. McCalla is ever ready to lend his influence and tangible co-operation in connection with measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks

and both he and his wife hold membership in the Catholic church. As already noted, Dr. McCalla is associated in the ownership of a fine stock ranch in the Boise valley, the same being known as the Can-Ada Stock Farm and being devoted principally to the raising of high-grade Shropshire and Hampshire sheep, from imported and registered stock.

At Taylor, Texas, on the 23rd of August, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. McCalla to Miss Cecelia McDonald, who was born at Western, Pennsylvania, and who is a daughter of the late M. McDonald. Dr. and Mrs. McCalla have two children,—Randolph, who is a student in Georgetown University District of Columbia, as a member of the class of 1916, and Eileen, who is a student in St. Theresa Academy, in Boise.

WILLIAM B. DAVIDSON, a leading attorney of Boise, Idaho, has been engaged in general practice here since 1900, or practically since he was admitted to the bar. He has gained popularity and prominence as a man and as a lawyer, and occupies a well established position in the professional and social life of this city.

Born in Scott county, Virginia, on April 29, 1878, Mr. Davidson is the son of M. Z. and Lucy J. (Collings) Davidson. The father was born in Virginia, likewise the mother, and they are now residents of Oregon. He left his native state in 1881 and located in Missouri, Cass county being his home for years until he removed to Idaho in 1900 and later to Oregon. He is fifty-four years old and is retired from active business. They have six children, William B.; Ethel F., who married Perry F. Lewis; Nancy V., who married Walter Teiter; R. Hirschel T.; A. Harold, and Carl.

After finishing with the schools in his home town, Mr. Davidson entered Scarrett College in Neosho, Missouri, going from there to Harrisonville, Missouri, where he entered the law office of A. A. Whittsett, now circuit judge of Cass and Johnson counties, Missouri. He read law under the able preceptorship of Judge Whittsett until he was admitted to the bar of Missouri on January 3, 1900, and in April following, the young attorney went to Idaho, locating in Boise. He engaged immediately in the practice of his profession, and from then until now his rise has been rapid and sure. He is recognized as one of the ablest men in his profession in this district, and is now associated with W. H. Davison under the firm name of Davidson & Davison.

On December 17, 1902, Mr. Davidson was united in marriage with Miss Hattie B. Quarles of Boise, the daughter of James M. Quarles. They were the parents of one child, Marion Davidson, born December 24, 1903, who died in November, 1906.

Mr. Davidson is popular in Masonic circles, holding membership in the blue lodge, the Scottish Rite and the Shrine, as well as the Eastern Star. He has been master of the blue lodge, potentate of the Shrine, past commander of Boise Council Kadosh No. 3, and past patron of the Eastern Star. He is a member of the American Bar Association and in his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

The success which has been the portion of Mr. Davidson since he has been engaged in his profession is of no meagre order, and is due in a large measure to the many worthy traits of character and mind which are his. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow men, and his progress is quite in keeping with his deserts as a man and a citizen.





character and unassuming geniality can not but beget the staunchest of friendships.

Aside from his professional business Mr. Gibson is possessed of marked mechanical skill and inventive talent. At the time of this writing he is perfecting a valuable invention designed to eliminate the element of danger from varying air currents in the operation of aeroplanes, and experts and authorities in this interesting field have pronounced his invention one that will practically solve the problem involved. Mr. Gibson is an appreciative and popular member of the Idaho State Bar Association, is a stalwart Democrat in his political allegiance, and is a member of the Christian church. Reared amid the magnificent scenes of the west, he naturally has a distinct predilection for sports afield and afloat, and his chief recreation is gained through periodical hunting and fishing trips. He is still arrayed in the ranks of eligible bachelors and is a popular figure in the social activities of the Idaho capital.

**WILBERT H. TYER.** The legal profession in Boise, Idaho, has known the activities and felt the influence of Wilbert H. Tyer since 1904, in which year he became established in law in this city. Previous to that time Mr. Tyer had been engaged in the practice of his profession in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for five years, and for a year had devoted himself to newspaper work in the capacity of editor of a leading daily in Ogden, Utah. The profession in which he was trained ultimately claimed him for its own, however, and Mr. Tyer is making continuous progress in that field, being already a potent factor in the legal fraternity of Idaho.

Wilbert H. Tyer was born in Adel, Iowa, on February 7, 1871, and is the son of John M. and Addie J. (Hoyt) Tyer. The father is a native of Massachusetts, who came to Iowa as a child with his parents, who made the trip by the overland route, in the manner peculiar to that early time. Thus John M. Tyer was one of the very early inhabitants of Dallas county, Iowa, and for more than fifty years made his home in the county. He was one of the first farmers of the district, and was successful in private and public life. He died October 1, 1904, aged sixty-two years, his death occurring while he was serving as mayor of the city of Perry. He held many important political positions during his active life, and was a leader in his community for many years. He offered himself for service during the Civil war, but was not called upon until near the close of hostilities, and thus never saw active service. The mother was a native of Maine. She came to Iowa in her young days and there met and married her husband. She now makes her home in Boise, Idaho, and is enjoying comparatively good health at the age of sixty-six.

Of the two children of his parents, Wilbert H. Tyer was the second born. He received his education in the schools of Perry, and at Grinnell College pursued a collegiate course, which was followed by a law course at the State University at Iowa City. He was duly graduated from that institution in 1898, and soon thereafter took up the practice of his profession in Cedar Rapids. For five years he continued to be identified with the legal profession and in that time was able to build up a representative practice which established him firmly among the older and more experienced legal men of the city. In 1903, however, he decided to locate in the west, believing that greater opportunities were to be found there, and on reaching Ogden, Utah, he became identified with one of the leading daily newspapers of the city as city editor, to the exclusion of his law

interests, entirely. For a year he remained thus occupied, but in 1904 he made his way to Boise, Idaho, there establishing himself in practice in a professional way, as already set forth in a preceding paragraph. Since that time he has been actively engaged in practice in all courts, and is now regarded as one of the representative attorneys of the city and district.

Mr. Tyer is a Republican, and his fraternal affiliations are represented by his membership in the Masonic order, and the Modern Woodmen of America, in which latter society he has passed through all chairs. In 1909 he was appointed state officer of the Modern Woodmen of America, an office embracing the duties of field officer and general lecturer. He still retains that position.

On December 31, 1907, Mr. Tyer was united in marriage with Miss Norma I. Pearce, the daughter of George C. and Adelaide R. Pearce, well-known residents of Oregon, Utah, where the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tyer took place. One child has been born to them,—John Pearce Tyer, born November 27, 1909, in Boise.

The Tyer family is one of the oldest in American history, the paternal ancestors of Mr. Tyer tracing their ancestry back to the year 1616, the line of descent from there to the present day being direct and unbroken. The maternal grandparents of the subject were Benjamin and Abigail (Emmons) Hoyt, who came to this country from Scotland, in 1820, settling in the state of Maine, where various representatives of the Hoyt family may still be found, many of them occupying high places in the social and business life of the state.

**MARY A. CALLAWAY, M. D.** It has been given Dr. Callaway to achieve distinctive prestige as one of the representative members of the medical profession in the state which has been her home during the major part of her life, and in which she is a member of a most honored pioneer family. She is engaged in the successful practice of medicine and surgery in the city of Boise, capital of the state, and her precedence and popularity attest to her professional ability and to the high standing which is hers in the confidence and esteem of the community.

Dr. Callaway claims the Lone Star state as the place of her nativity, as she was born at Decatur, the judicial center of Wise county, Texas, on the 29th of December, 1878. The doctor is a daughter of Dr. Thomas Henry Callaway and Mary A. (Allen) Callaway, both of whom were born in Missouri and the marriage of whom was solemnized in Texas. Dr. Thomas H. Callaway was born in Boone county, Missouri, and was a scion of a distinguished old family of Virginia, representatives of the same having been allied by marriage with the patrician Lee and Early families whose names have been most prominent in connection with the history of the Old Dominion commonwealth. Both paternal and maternal ancestors of Dr. Thomas H. Callaway were found enrolled as patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution, his paternal grandfather having served with the rank of captain and his maternal grandfather, John Markham, having been colonel of one of the gallant Virginia regiments in the Continental line; his wife was an aunt of General Jubal Early, one of the most distinguished officers of the Confederacy in the War of the Revolution. The father of Dr. Thomas H. Callaway was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, and in that state he was reared and educated. There also was celebrated his marriage to Miss Catharine Markham, and in 1820 he removed with his family to Missouri, where he became a rep-







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representative and influential pioneer and where he and his wife passed the residue of their lives.

Dr. Thomas H. Callaway came to Idaho in the pioneer days and had his full quota of experiences in connection with the initial stages of development and progress. He admirably equipped himself for the medical profession and finally returned to the south, where he was engaged in successful practice for a number of years. After his retirement from active professional work he returned to Boise, Idaho, where he passed the residue of his life, secure in the high regard of all who knew him. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1905, at the venerable age of eighty years, and his cherished and devoted wife died at Caldwell, this state, in 1893, at the age of fifty-seven years. They became the parents of five children, concerning whom the following brief data are given: Dr. James R. is a leading physician and surgeon at Pauls Valley, Oklahoma; William T. is a representative agriculturist and stock-grower in the vicinity of Caldwell, Canyon county, Idaho; Ida E. is the wife of F. A. Braun of Boise; Malinda C. is the wife of J. A. Dement, of Caldwell, this state; and Dr. Mary A. is the youngest of the number. In politics the father was a staunch Democrat, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Christian church.

As already stated, Dr. Mary Allen Callaway was born in the state of Texas, and she was about five years of age at the time of the family removal to Caldwell, Idaho, where she gained her preliminary educational discipline in the public schools. She was graduated in the College of Idaho, at Caldwell, Idaho, as a member of the class of 1897, and her professional education was secured under most favorable conditions, in the medical department of the Texas Christian University, at Fort Worth, Texas. In this excellent institution she was graduated *cum laude* as a member of the class of 1902 and from the same she received her well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In April of the same year, upon examination before the state board of medical examiners, she was admitted to practice in Idaho, and she forthwith opened an office in Boise, where she has since continued successively in the work of her chosen profession, her extensive and representative practice giving tangible evidence of her fine technical ability as a physician and surgeon and also of her personal popularity. She is recognized as one of the leading physicians in the state and has the confidence and esteem of the members of the profession in general. She is identified with the Ada County Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The doctor finds time to enjoy social amenities and is a popular factor in the various social activities of her home city. She holds membership in the Christian church, and is affiliated with the Women of Woodcraft, the Order of Yeomen, of which she is secretary, and the Rebekah Lodge.

**HARRY MARSHALL HUGHES.** The late Harry Marshall Hughes, fortunate both in material gifts of fortune and in the high regard of all who were privileged to know him, was a citizen of Boise from 1890, although his life had been spent in widely distant and varied points, having begun in the Missouri metropolis. That city had become the home of his father, James M. Hughes, when the latter was a young man. A Kentuckian by birth, Mr. Hughes had adopted St. Louis as his home when he entered upon the practice of his profession as an attorney. In that line he became very successful, occupying a leading position in his chosen city and later serving for two terms

as a member of Congress. He represented a family of superior calibre and standing among the influential citizens of St. Louis, St. Joe and Salt Lake City. St. Louis was his home until the close of his efficient life in 1861, at which time the sum of his years was fifty-three, and his passing is marked by the memorial stone erected to his memory in Bellefontaine cemetery at St. Louis. Mrs. James M. Hughes, also a native of Kentucky, had, like her husband, become a resident of St. Louis in her youth and had there been married. She outlived him, reaching the age of seventy years and maintaining her residence in St. Louis throughout her lifetime; she also is buried in Bellefontaine cemetery. James and Nancy Hughes reared four children, of whom Harry Marshall Hughes, the subject of this biographical review, was the youngest. In the parental home in St. Louis his birth occurred on August 14, 1856.

The educational advantages vouchsafed to Harry M. Hughes were all that could be desired; beginning with the graded public schools of St. Louis, he passed to the University of Utah at Salt Lake City and ultimately completed his education at the Jesuit College at Santa Clara, California. He then entered upon a series of vocational experiences which gave him a wide familiarity with various locations.

The first of these activities was that of sheep-raising, at North Powder, Idaho, where he also experimented in mining. Not fully satisfied with the results of this work, Mr. Hughes next entered the steamship mail service on the line running between Seattle and Alaskan points. After that he joined his brother, E. C. Hughes, in mercantile business at Astoria, Oregon. This arrangement terminated when Harry M. Hughes determined upon settling in Boise, Idaho, which became his home in 1890 and remained his residence throughout the residue of his life.

The year of Mr. Hughes' coming to Boise was marked by his marriage to Miss Mary A. Ball. Her parents, Fidelio P. Ball and Ann P. (Hillis) Ball, are well-known early settlers of this state. They had at a previous time taken up a pioneer residence at Rockville, Oregon, had from there removed to Silver City, Idaho, and eventually came to Caldwell to spend the evening of their lives in peace and retirement. Both have at this date reached the age of eighty-one and their golden wedding celebration of August, 1912, was an occasion for a family reunion and gathering of old friends. Of the four children whom they have reared, the oldest is Mary A., who in 1890 was united in marriage to Harry M. Hughes.

Not only his mercantile activities, which Mr. Hughes retained as long as his state of health would permit and indeed much longer than it would justify, but also extensive real estate interests held his attention and were handled in a most able manner. He acquired much valuable property, located in various parts of the city and state, and a year after his death Mrs. Hughes erected that conspicuous monument to his memory—the magnificent apartment structure which she erected at 609 West Jefferson street, known as A-L-O-H-A, meaning "love to you," a Hawaiian term, she having her husband in mind when she named her apartments.

But the period of Mr. Hughes' citizenship was all too short and all too soon marred by the approach of the lingering illness against which he fought so courageously, yet endured so patiently when it became clearly inevitable. His wide circle of friends did all that sympathy can do to alleviate suffering; the grateful balm of affectionate regret for his suffering, tendered by Judge Huston, Senator Borah and other associates did all that such attention can do to lighten the pain of an incurable affliction. His





Photo by Myers & Rice

Chas. V. Genovay



of Pomeroy, Iowa. He purchased land and with the passing of the years developed a productive farm. He continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until he was well advanced in years and he is now living retired at Boise, Idaho, both he and his wife having the affectionate regard of all who have come within the sphere of their kindly and gracious influence and both being devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

To the public schools of his native county, Edward H. Hulser is indebted for his earlier educational discipline, and in the meanwhile he learned the lessons of practical industry in connection with the work of the home farm. In furthering his education he became virtually dependent upon his own resources, and he earned through effective newspaper work an appreciable part of the funds which enabled him to complete his college and professional studies. In 1905 he was graduated in Morningside College, at Sioux City, Iowa, and from this institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. His public-school study had included the curriculum of the high school at Lake City, Iowa, and he was a student in the college mentioned for a period of three years. In 1904-5 he was instructor in English and athletics in the Emmetsburg public schools, at Emmetsburg, Iowa, and he then entered the law department of the great University of Chicago, in which he completed the prescribed three years' course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1908 and with the well earned degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. He forthwith came to Idaho and established his residence in Boise, where, as previously noted, he was admitted to the bar of the state on the 23d of October, 1908. From the beginning he has continuously maintained his offices in the Sonna building, and it may well be understood that a man of such characteristic energy and ambition has not failed to make substantial advancement in his chosen profession. Mr. Hulser has a representative clientage and is known as a versatile and resourceful trial lawyer as well as a counsellor admirably fortified in the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence. He is attorney for the Idaho Soap Company, in which he is a stockholder, also local representative of William McMaster, financial agent of Portland, Oregon, one of the prominent financial agents of the northwest. He is also a stockholder in the Hill Crest irrigation project in Ada county.

Though he subordinates all else to the demands of his exacting profession, Mr. Hulser finds time and opportunity to manifest a lively interest in those agencies which tend to foster the civic and material prosperity and well-being of the community. He is a most active worker in the Boise Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a member of the Boise church council; and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Hulser is well fortified in his convictions and accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, in the ranks of which he has been an active and effective worker, though he has never sought official preferment of any order.

He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Loyal Order of Moose. He has ever manifested the deepest filial solicitude and has done all in his power to add to the comfort and happiness of his loved father and mother. He is a most appreciative student of the best in literature, as well as of the technical literature of his profession, in which his success shows a constantly cumulative tendency. Both he and his wife are popular factors in the social life of their home

city, and their hospitable residence is at 1702 North Eighth street.

At Sioux City, Iowa, on the 9th of August, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hulser to Miss Ada Gertrude Hart, who was born in Wisconsin and whose father, Edward Hart, is now a representative citizen of the state of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Hulser have two children,—Frederick, who was born on the 12th of June, 1910; and Margaret, who was born on the 6th of January, 1912.

CHARLES V. GENOWAY, M. D. Although a resident of Boise for only a comparatively short period, Dr. Charles V. Genoway has gained such a firm hold upon the confidence of the people of his adopted city as to be ranked with some of its oldest professional men. A man of wide experience, proved ability and unblemished character, he has already made himself a welcome addition to Boise's best citizenship, and a sketch of his varied and useful career will, no doubt, prove of general interest.

Dr. Genoway was born October 27, 1863, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Daniel C. Genoway was brought to that city from Kentucky, during the early 'forties, by his parents, and there learned the trade of cabinet maker, which he followed for many years. During the latter part of his active business life, he turned his attention to farming, but at this time is living a retired life in Pierre, South Dakota, being past eighty years of age. Daniel C. Genoway married Ruth MacGuire, a native of Ohio, who died in 1865, having been the mother of two children, Charles V. and Elmer, the latter of whom is a resident of St. Louis, where he is engaged in a successful insurance business.

Charles V. Genoway was reared by his paternal grandmother until he was eighteen years of age and received his education in the public schools of the suburbs of Cincinnati. As a youth he had decided upon a professional career, but was forced to earn the means wherewith to attend college, and took up schoolteaching. At the age of twenty years he was principal of a school, and when he had accumulated enough money he entered the medical department of Cincinnati University, from which he was graduated in 1888, subsequently taking a post-graduate course of one year in the Cincinnati Hospital. He then entered upon the general practice of his profession in that city, but one year later removed to Nashville, Tennessee, which was his field of endeavor until 1892, when he removed to Wallace, Idaho, and continued to follow his professional labors for eight years. At that time he went abroad for post-graduate work, visiting Vienna and Paris, and returning in 1902, when he located in Spokane, Washington. He remained in that city until 1908, and during this time served three years as health officer and was instrumental in securing the passage of the dairy laws of the city and state. In 1908 he again left this country and took an extended trip around the world, visiting numerous foreign countries, including China, Japan, and Asia and studying the methods of the various hospitals in Europe. While in London, he took a post-graduate course of four months. Returning to the United States, he spent four months in post-graduate work in Bellevue hospital, New York, and a short time in St. Vincent's and then passed a short period in Memphis, Tennessee. In May, 1912, the doctor established himself in practice in Boise, and now has well-appointed offices at 222-225 Mode Building, where he has already built up a large practice, specializing in X-Ray and Electro-Therapeutic work. For fourteen years Dr. Genoway has been a member of the American Medical Association, and



he also holds membership in the Physicians & Surgeons Club of Boise and the Idaho State Medical Societies. Fraternally he is connected with the B. P. O. E., at Wallace, Idaho, of which he was exalted ruler for three years. His religious belief is that of the Roman Catholic church.

While a resident of Spokane, Washington, Dr. Genoway was married, August 25, 1908, to Miss Helen Curran, a native of Montana, and a member of a family who were pioneer settlers of that state. They have no children. The pleasant residence of Dr. Genoway is situated at Thirteenth and Washington streets, and is a center of hospitality and social refinement. Dr. Genoway belongs to that class of professional men who have risen because of inherent talent, constant application and native intelligence. He holds an undisputed place in the medical fraternity, and as a citizen is proving his interest in his adopted city's welfare by his connection with all movements tending to benefit it or its people.

**JOHN U. MCPHERSON.** In the office of state horticultural inspector Mr. McPherson is working with great enthusiasm for the development of the great resources of Idaho along horticultural and agricultural lines, and his distinctive technical ability is making his administration one of incalculable value to the state and its productive workers. He is a close student and has a broad and accurate knowledge of the industrial lines along which he is directing his attention in a most practical way, and he is proving a most capable and popular state official, his executive duties taking him into all sections of the commonwealth which he represents.

Mr. McPherson is of staunch Scottish lineage and was born at Kansas City, Missouri, on the 24th of March, 1885. His father, Alexander McPherson, was born at New York City and came with his family to Idaho in 1887, in which year he established his home in Ada county, within the limits of which is situated the beautiful capital city of the state. He has been most conspicuously and worthily identified with the development of the agricultural and horticultural resources of Idaho and New Mexico, and to him is due in large measure the splendid horticultural showing that has been made in the Twin Falls district of Idaho within the past sixteen years. He has acquired large tracts of valuable land in that locality, and at the present time (1912), he has the active supervision of one hundred thousand acres of orchard land near Roswell, New Mexico. He is rapidly bringing about the successful development of this fine tract and the improvement of the same will add materially to the prosperity and advancement of the new commonwealth of New Mexico. He is a Republican in his political allegiance and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. In the state of Illinois was solemnized the marriage of Alexander McPherson to Miss Caroline L. Uzzell, who was born and reared in that state, and who is now residing at Long Beach, California, where the family maintain a most attractive winter home and where her husband will eventually make permanent residence, her impaired health rendering it expedient for her to remain continuously in the mild atmosphere of southern California. Of the three children John U., of this review, was the second in order of birth; Alexander M., the eldest son, is a civil engineer and is engaged in the practice of his profession in Boise, the fair capital of Idaho; and Donal A., who was born and reared in Idaho, is assistant superintendent under his father of the large tract of horticultural land near Roswell, New Mexico.

The present state horticultural inspector of Idaho was about two years of age at the time of the family removal to Idaho, and for the state he has all the affection and appreciation of a veritable native son. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Boise, and after completing the curriculum of the high school he passed seven years in perfecting himself in the science and practical work of horticulture and agriculture under the able direction of his father. For six years thereafter he was in service as an instructor in connection with the development of the Carey project in southern Idaho, where he gave technical and practical instructions to farmers in the line of horticultural industry. So pronounced was his success in this field of work that he gained the favorable attention of the state board of horticulture, by which body he was appointed to his present important office of state horticultural inspector, in February, 1911. He has a most thorough knowledge of all phases of horticultural industry,—soil and climatic conditions favorable to the sane, proper methods of propagation and selection of varieties, and the abolishing of various insect and worm pests and parasitic growth detrimental to the obtaining of desired results. His enthusiasm is unwavering and it is a matter of great pleasure and abiding interest to him to be able to promote the horticultural interests of the fine state that has been his home from his childhood days. His genial personality has gained him warm friends in all sections of the state and his official services have not lacked for the highest popular approval. He is distinctively the right man in the right place and the state is fortunate in having enlisted his service in his present office. He has a valuable and comprehensive library of works on scientific and practical horticulture and agriculture, and is a persistent student of the same. He naturally gives special attention to horticulture in pursuing his research and experimentation, and aside from his official duties and enthusiastic work he finds his chief pleasure in the gracious associations of his ideal home, which is in Boise.

In all particulars is Mr. McPherson essentially progressive and public-spirited, and in politics he is found aligned as a loyal supporter of the cause of the Republican party. On the 5th of June, 1912, he had the distinction of being chosen secretary of the Northwestern Horticultural Inspectors' Association, and he is also a member of the directorate of the Inter-Mountain Fair Association, of the agricultural and horticultural exhibits of which he has the general supervision at the annual fairs, held in Boise.

He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and is a popular factor in the business and social circles of his home city and state.

**EMILE GRANDJEAN.** A varied and interesting career has been that of Mr. Grandjean, who occupies the important governmental post of supervisor of the Boise National Forest, in the State of Idaho, and who maintains his home and executive headquarters in Boise, the capital city.

He has a broad and accurate knowledge of scientific and practical forestry, his initial experience in this connection having been gained through effective discipline received in Denmark, the land of his nativity, and Idaho may esteem herself fortunate that his efforts have been enlisted in the safeguarding of part of the fine forests of the state, for the protection and perpetuation of these great resources have a great significance touching upon the general welfare of this progressive Commonwealth of the American Union.





*Frederick J. Benson*







Emile Grandjean was born in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, on the 31st of October, 1867, the son of Daniel Lublau Grandjean and Nathalia Grandjean. The father was the owner of a large landed estate in Denmark and was a citizen of prominence and influence, having been granted the title of King's Counsellor. It is a very old Protestant family, having migrated to Denmark from France in 1625.

Under the direction of an efficient private tutor Emile Grandjean gained his early educational training, after which he entered the high school of his home city. In the meanwhile he had initiated his study of forestry, under the direction of his uncle, who was in this department of the government service.

In 1883 Mr. Grandjean severed the gracious ties which bound him to home and native land and came to the United States. He spent a few months in Omaha, Nebraska, and thence came to the Wood river mining district in Idaho, where the mining excitement was then at its height. He soon identified himself with the mining operations in that section of the state, and also engaged largely in hunting and trapping in the Salmon, Wood river and Lost river countries.

In 1896 he went to Alaska and other Northwest territories, where he passed three years in exploring, prospecting and hunting, and for a time engaged in the fur trading business under the Hudson Bay Company principally along the MacKenzie river and its tributaries. But his efforts in searching for gold in that section of the country were met with negative success on the whole, and his sojourn in the Far North netted him little more than the manifold and hazardous experiences which he there encountered, though it was an extremely interesting trip.

Soon after his return to the United States he again came to Idaho and engaged in mining operations on the headwaters of Salmon river. He continued these operations with measurable success until 1905, when the Sawtooth national forest was created.

He then entered the government forest service as a ranger, and in 1906 Mr. Grandjean assumed charge of the Sawtooth and Payette national forests. At that time these forests embraced what now comprises the Sawtooth, the Boise, the Payette, the Idaho and portions of the Challis and Lemhi national forests, with an aggregate area of nearly 5,600,000 acres. His practical knowledge of forestry now served him well, and he proved a most efficient and valued official.

In 1908 the Sawtooth and Payette national forests were divided into the above named forests, and Mr. Grandjean took then and has now charge of what is now the Boise national forest, with headquarters at Boise.

Of this vast reserve Mr. Grandjean is the government supervisor, and it has been largely due to his earnest and indefatigable efforts, often in the face of bitter local opposition, that the integrity of the magnificent domain over which he has charge has been maintained. At the time when he assumed his present office the sheepgrowers of Idaho in general manifested a very bitter antagonism to the government policy of restricting the use of the national forests for grazing purposes, but this antipathy has ceased since they have become informed upon the wise and cohesive plans evolved for the careful conservation of the forest areas in such a way as to provide perpetual grazing facilities,—a provision that cannot but inure to the benefit of the state at large. In his official capacity Mr. Grandjean met the opposing forces firmly but fairly, and he has won the confi-

dence and good will of even the most bitter of the original opponents of the government's policies in connection with forest preservation.

He is well known throughout the state, and it may consistently be said that his circle of friends is coincident with his circle of acquaintances. He is a lover of nature, and finds enduring satisfaction in holding "communion with her visible forms," for which he has ample opportunity in his present executive capacity. He is fond of all out-door life and, like Nimrod of old, is a "mighty hunter," many splendid trophies in the line of big game standing to his credit through his hunting expeditions, which have extended from the Arctic regions to Nevada and other sections of the West. He is a member of the Idaho Sportsmen's Club, and is president of the "See Idaho First" Association, his interest in the fine state which is his home being of the most loyal appreciative and insistent order. He is independent in his political proclivities, and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Grandjean, buoyant, optimistic and strong of mind and body, finds much to enjoy in life, which to him is well worth the living. He still remains on the list of eligible bachelors.

CLINTON H. HARTSON. In the professional field, at Boise City, Idaho, youth is no bar to public confidence and many of the representative men are those whose educational training and youthful enthusiasm balance years of experience where these elements are lacking. One of the able members of the bar at Boise City is Clinton H. Hartson, who has rapidly made his way to the front in the law and is one of the representative men along other lines, at this place.

Clinton H. Hartson was born June 1, 1886, at Spokane, Washington, and is a son of Millard T. and Margaret Hartson. They were born, reared and married in New Jersey and from the eastern shore of the United States, in 1879, moved to the far western, locating at Spokane, Washington. By profession the father is a lawyer and was judge of the superior court in Spokane county and has filled many high political positions, in the gift of the Republican party. During two administrations he served as postmaster of Spokane and at present is collector of revenue for Washington and Alaska. Judge Hartson and wife are prominent socially and very hospitable, Mrs. Hartson belonging to several club organizations. They are active members of the Presbyterian church.

Clinton M. Hartson is the eldest of his parents' family of three children. He attended the public schools at Spokane and was graduated from the high school at Spokane in 1904, after which he turned his attention to the law, studying first with his father and afterward independently earning the means through which he was able to complete his law course, at the George Washington Law University at Washington, where he was graduated with his degree of LL.B., in 1908. He then entered the government service as special agent, serving as such until March, 1909, when he became chief of the Idaho Field Service and continued in that office until June, 1911, when he embarked in active practice. He owns one of the best law libraries in the city and his success in conducting the litigation in various cases in which he has been retained, have made him very well and favorably known. He is the attorney for a number of corporations, railroads and mining companies. His office is maintained in the Idaho building, room No. 217, Boise City.

On December 25, 1910, Mr. Hartson was married at Providence, Rhode Island, to Miss Florence Lud-



wig, who was born in that city. They reside at No. 1310 North Seventh street, Boise City. Mrs. Hartson is a member of the Baptist church. Politically he is a Republican but takes no active part in campaign work, devoting all his time to his profession and satisfied with its rewards. He is identified with the Ada county and belongs also to the order of Elks, at Boise City. Mr. Hartson is a pleasant man to meet, his genial manner arousing a feeling of genuine friendliness in those who have either business or social relations with him.

**FRANK R. COFFIN.** The president of the Boise City National Bank is an Idaho pioneer, one of the oldest residents of the city of Boise, and through his business enterprise has done as much to build up and promote the substantial welfare of this city as any other resident during the past half century. Mr. Coffin was for many years a leading merchant and during his successful career acquired large interests in real estate. It was his policy to improve this property, and he has never depended upon the activities or enterprise of others to give his land value. He has been a user of all the property which good management and ability have placed in his charge, and it is frequently said of Mr. Coffin that he has erected more buildings in the city of Boise than any other owner of local real estate.

Frank R. Coffin was born in Parke county, Indiana, August 4, 1842. His father, Thomas Coffin was of North Carolina birth resided in Ohio during his youth, but spent many years of his active life in Parke county, Indiana, and also in California, where he was engaged in the foundry business for some years. He was a veteran of the Civil war, and outlived his experience as a soldier only a few years. His life came to an honorable close in 1866 in Fort county, Nebraska. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Harvey, who was born in Indiana and at the time of her marriage was a resident of Richmond, Indiana. There were eight children in the family of Thomas and Mary Coffin, Frank R. being the third.

Richmond, Indiana, where he spent a number of years of his youth, was a center for the Quaker settlement in that state, and it was in the school conducted under the auspices of the Society of Friends that Frank R. Coffin attained his early education. He remained in school until his seventeenth year and then obtained his first vocational experience as an engineer apprentice on a steamer called the *Alvan Adam* which plowed along the Ohio river between Louisville and Cincinnati. After two years of this work he went out west, and the west has ever since been his home, and center of activities.

In 1861 he left Omaha, Nebraska, on the overland route to California. On reaching that state he settled at the largest city in the northern half of the state, Yreka, where he began work at the trade of tinsmith. This trade he had learned in connection with his father's manufacturing plant. After a brief time at the tinsmith trade he traveled overland to Portland, Oregon and from there to Florence, Washington, where he was engaged in placer mining. This occupation did not satisfy him long and he then returned to Portland where he resumed work in the tinsmith and sheet iron business. Three years later Mr. Coffin, in 1866, came to Idaho and located at Boise. This was the beginning of a residence which has continued for nearly half a century, and during this time he has made a remarkable success as a business man and as one of the real upbuilders of this city. He came here a poor man, and for the first

six years was in the employ of others. In 1873 he bought from his employer, George Twitchell, the hardware and tin business, and from that time until 1904, a period of more than thirty years, conducted and extended this enterprise until it ranks among the largest and certainly one of the most prosperous in the state of Idaho.

On retiring from the mercantile business, Mr. Coffin became actively identified with the Boise City National Bank. He sold his hardware business to the Carolson Lusk Company, which at the present time is the largest firm of its kind in this state. The Boise City National Bank had been founded in 1885, and in 1905 Mr. Coffin was elected its president. He is still the chief executive officer and his private resources and business ability have much to do with the striking success of this financial enterprise. Mr. Coffin is also president of the Boise Clearing House Association, and is treasurer of the Artesian Hot & Cold Water Company of this city.

Mr. Coffin has the distinction of having served as the first state treasurer of Idaho, and only his extensive business responsibilities have stood in the way of a further participation in public affairs. He has long been considered one of the most influential members of the Republican party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, being past master of Boise Lodge No. 20, and having the various degrees, including the Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of Boise, and is a member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Coffin in 1873 married Miss Irene Quivey, who was born in Wisconsin and was a daughter of Leander Quivey, who subsequently became a resident of Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin are the parents of three daughters and one son. The oldest, Irene, is the wife of B. W. Walker, and a resident of Boise. The second, Henrietta, is the wife of Captain Holbrook, a United States army officer, and they have also spent two years in the artistic circles of Paris, France. The third daughter, Elma, is the wife of James Clinton, vice president of the Boise City National Bank. The son, Craig Coffin, is assistant cashier of the Boise City National Bank, and he married Miss Zella Tucker. Mr. Coffin and family have a handsome residence at 1019 Grove avenue.

**ANTON GORECZKY.** One of the most successful business men of Boise, Idaho, is Anton Goreczky, sole proprietor of the Boise Sash and Door Factory, one of the largest and best equipped establishments of its kind in the state, who is also one of the large property owners of Boise. His life story furnishes a striking example of what industry, pluck and determination can accomplish in Idaho.

Born June 8, 1861, in Austria, near Vienna, he was orphaned of his mother while very young. Later his father, a representative of a well-to-do family, remarried and as is so often the case under such circumstances, uncongenial conditions arose, in consequence of which young Goreczky left home when but thirteen years of age. Becoming apprenticed to a cabinet maker, he devoted himself for about four years to mastering his trade and following it as a journeyman cabinet maker, visiting the principal cities of Europe and educating himself in the meantime in night schools. On the 5th of March, 1878, he was drafted as a soldier, but not wishing to serve under the Austrian government he ran away and came to America, landing in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 9th of July. From there he removed to Calumet county, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade four and a half years in the employ of Henry Woelker. Possessed of not only an earning capacity





Anton Goreczky







but also of those tendencies of thrift and frugality so characteristic of his nationality he had at the end of that period saved \$1,350 and had decided to try farming. Locating in Morton county, Kansas, he preempted a homestead there on which he remained two and a half years, being also employed in cabinet work during this time. The grasshopper plague, coupled with the extensive drouth that scourged Kansas about that time, left him with nothing but his land. During his farming experience there he suffered many of the hardships and privations that tried the courage of men in those earlier days in Kansas and his fare a good portion of the time consisted of food made from home ground corn meal and coffee brewed from parched barley. Placing the farm in charge of his father, who had emigrated to this country several years later than his son, he went to Trinidad, Colorado, where he worked at his trade one year. After a visit to his father on the Kansas farm he went to Denver, Colorado, and followed carpentering and cabinet making there four years, saving carefully of his earnings the while. In February, 1891, he came to Boise, Idaho, and began contracting, building many of the Boise business blocks and residences, and was so successful that after a little more than two years he built a planing mill and has had one in operation ever since. In 1901 misfortune again overtook him when fire destroyed his entire plant at a total loss to him. With a never-failing courage and an unconquerable determination to succeed, he rebuilt the mill, this time a two-story modern brick structure with 10,000 feet of floor space and located on his own ground. Everywhere about it there is the all-pervading evidence of system and of perfect equipment of the latest kind. The mill yard covers nearly an entire city block and has adequate switching facilities for its shipping department. Indomitable energy and strength of character have been the foundation of Mr. Goreczky's accomplishment, for amid discouragements that would have stopped a less dominant man he has struggled toward success. He has won. Today, besides his factory business, he is the owner of city realty that is valued at approximately \$150,000, and resides in one of the fine homes of Boise. Politically he is a Republican but he is independent in his views and yields no party allegiance when it conflicts with his convictions. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and his religious faith is expressed as a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

In 1891 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Sully, who was born in the same Austrian town as her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Goreczky have two children: Oscar, now bookkeeper and general manager for his father, and Elsie, who is at home with her parents. The parents of Mr. Goreczky were John Goreczky, who died in Boise, Idaho, in 1896, and Katherine (Douchon) Goreczky, whose death occurred in Austria in 1868. There were three children born to their union: Karl Goreczky, who passed away in St. Louis, Missouri; Jeannie, now the wife of Emil Schkovski, a wealthy farmer in Kansas; and Anton, the subject of this biographical sketch.

WILLIAM H. SAVIDGE, has been a leader in the political life of Boise for some years and a prominent attorney since he first cast his lot with Idaho in 1887. His early legal experience was received in Kearney, Nebraska, where he spent four years in practice after his graduation, but since that time he has been a resident of Boise, and his interests have in a great measure been identical with those of the city of his adoption.

Born in Clinton county, Ohio, on June 12, 1854, William H. Savidge is the son of Rev. Charles H. and Julia (Moyers) Savidge, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a native of New Jersey and he settled in Ohio in 1830, and for forty years he gave himself to the ministry of the Methodist church in that state and in Minnesota, whither he removed in 1858. He died in 1911 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The mother having been called by death three weeks previous to his passing, when she was eighty-three. They were the parents of a goodly family of twelve children, of whom William H. was the fifth born.

As boy and youth William H. Savidge attended the public schools of the town of Carver in Minnesota, and following his graduation from the high school was privileged to enter the State University of Minnesota, where he completed a six year course, received the degree of B. S. upon his graduation in 1881. He then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor where he completed a course in the law school, and in 1883 received his LL. B. degree. His first independent experience as a practicing lawyer was gained in Kearney, Nebraska, and he remained in that city for four years, when he was appointed general attorney of the Union Pacific Railway for the state of Idaho. Thereupon he located in Pocatello, Idaho, and for four years continued in that position. At the end of that time Mr. Savidge removed to Boise and engaged in general practice, and this city has represented the scene of his principal legal activities since that time. He has been prominent in the public life of the city and has borne his full share of the civic responsibilities at all times, in every way demonstrating his excellent standard of citizenship and his fitness for leadership in his community. In 1890 Mr. Savidge was a member of the constitutional convention, and has on numerous occasions been called upon to serve in important capacities of a public nature. At the present time he is referee in bankruptcy for the southern division of the Idaho district. Mr. Savidge is a Republican and has always been an active and forceful factor in the political life of his district, especially of his party.

Mr. Savidge is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, in Theta Theta chapter of Ann Arbor, and is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of the Knights Templar, of which he is past eminent commander of Idaho. He is a Methodist, the faith of his parents and the church in which he was reared.

On June 27, 1883, Mr. Savidge was united in marriage in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Emily Hough, a native of Connecticut. She is a member of the Columbian Club and has been city clerk for the past seven years. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Savidge,—Paul, born in December, 1884, and Leigh, born in March, 1886. The family residence is at 1302 North Nineteenth street, and Mr. Savidge maintains his office at 318-19 McCarty block.

DR. ROBERT LEE NOURSE. The identification of Dr. Nourse with Idaho began as early as in 1897, but it was not until 1907 that he located permanently in Boise. Since that time he has been active and prominent in the work of his profession and has won a popularity that few men have realized in so brief a time.

Dr. Nourse was born in Cloverport, Kentucky, on September 27, 1864, the son of Charles A. and Frances (Bridges) Nourse. The father was a native of Massachusetts and the mother of Kentucky, both parents being now deceased. Charles A. Nourse migrated to Kentucky in the latter fifties, with other



early settlers from his native state, and was engaged as a hotel keeper and merchant for many years in Cloverport. He died in 1881 at the age of sixty-one years. The mother was a daughter of a well-known family in Kentucky, being related to the Bullocks, the Harrisons and the Murrays of that state. Her remote ancestors were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, the family being one of English extraction. She died in 1867 when she was forty-three years of age.

The public schools of his native town gave to Robert Lee Nourse his early education, and he afterwards became a student in the Academy at Columbus, Kentucky. When he was in his seventeenth year he left home and joined his uncle at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and was there employed in his uncle's hotel for some time. It was his youthful ambition to enter the medical profession, and he accordingly in due season entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, completing his medical course there in 1889. Following his graduation he began practice at Washburn, Wisconsin, and two years later located in Chicago, where he held a position in the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the West Side Dispensary for two years and then returned to Wisconsin, locating in Ashland, where he engaged in practice for four years. In 1897 he came to Hailey, Idaho, and was occupied in the active labors of his profession until 1905, when he went to Europe to further specialize in his work. He spent nearly two years in famous European hospitals and universities in post-graduate and research work in his specialty and in 1907 returned to Idaho, locating at once in Boise. Since that time he has been permanently located in this city, and he has completely realized the promise of the early days of his career.

In the past five years Dr. Nourse has grown into the civic life of the city in a most unusual manner, and has come to be identified with many of the industrial and financial enterprises of Boise. He is a director of The Empire Hardware Company, as well as its secretary, and he was secretary and treasurer of the State Board of Medical Examiners for six years, being appointed by the late Governor Stuenkel. He was president of the State Medical Society and one of the organizers and the first president of the South Idaho District Medical Society. He is also a member of the State and American Medical societies.

Dr. Nourse is a Democrat, although not active in the political life of his city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the chapter, the commandery and the shrine of Boise, while he has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the Boise Commercial Club. He is a director in the Y. M. C. A. and a member of the board of trustees in the Y. W. C. A. of Boise. He is a member and an elder in the First Presbyterian church. While in Chicago as a student and in practice, Dr. Nourse was a member of the Illinois National Guards.

November 29, 1889, Dr. Nourse was united in marriage with Miss Marie Irvine Crawford, of Monmouth, Illinois, a daughter of Samuel K. Crawford, a surgeon of the Civil war period, and a very prominent man in his section of the state. Mrs. Nourse was president of the Columbian Club for two years and was also president of the Fortnightly Club, as well as being a leader in all club and social affairs in Boise. She was one of the first board of trustees of the State Industrial School of St. Anthony, Idaho, and has taken a leading part in social activities in

Boise since coming to the city. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Nourse—Robert L., Jr., born in 1895 at Ashland, Wisconsin, and Norman, born March 30, 1897, also at Ashland. The family residence is at 1519 Harrison boulevard, and Dr. Nourse has his office at 405 and 407 Overland building.

**HARWARD CLOTHING COMPANY.** The activity and enterprise of any growing center of population is very clearly indicated by the class of stores that cater to the needs of its citizens. It is with pleasure that we refer to Harward & Company, haberdashers, the principal member of the firm being George D. Harward, who is well known in Boise for his sterling integrity of character and fair and honorable business methods.

George D. Harward was born in Davis county, Iowa, November 15, 1871, and he is the son of Leroy S. and Mary E. (Jay) Harward, the former of whom was a pioneer dry goods man in Bloomfield, Iowa, and a prominent coal operator and owner of coal mines in the Hawkeye state. He died at Elton, Iowa, in 1893.

The second in order of birth in a family of two children, George D. Harward was educated in Bloomfield, Iowa, where he was graduated in high school as a member of the class of 1888. After leaving school he worked for his father as clerk in one of the latter's stores for two years. In 1890 he went to Ottumwa, Iowa, and there secured a position with the W. A. Jordan Mercantile Company, one of the then largest department stores in Iowa. Three years later he was made department manager in the dry goods concern of Bierce & Trott at Eldon, Iowa. In 1896 he went to Greeley, Colorado, where he was department manager and window trimmer for the Greeley Cash Store for eighteen months, at the expiration of which he went to Trenton, Missouri, where he assumed charge of the Hoffman-Merrill Company's clothing department, remaining with the latter concern for seven years. In 1906 he came to Boise, Idaho, and here was in the employ of Goodman & Jones, clothing establishment, for two years. For the ensuing three years he was buyer for the Cohen & McDavitt Clothing Company. Thus well fortified in experience he engaged in business for himself March 1, 1911, opening a high-class haberdashery store in the Idaho building, the finest office and store building in Boise. This enterprise has proved very successful and a large and lucrative patronage is now controlled by Harward & Company, the most fastidious gentlemen's furnishing store in Boise.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Harward is deeply and sincerely interested in community affairs. He does not aspire to public office but is ever ready to do all in his power to advance progress and improvement. As a Mason he is secretary of Oriental Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons; and recorder for Idaho Commandery, Knights Templar. He is likewise affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1898 Mr. Harward was united in marriage to Miss Arabella Marsh, of Greeley, Colorado. This union has been prolific of one son, Elbert, whose birth occurred on the twenty-third of September, 1901. The family home of the Harwards is maintained at No. 2710 Ada street, Boise, and it is the scene of many attractive social gatherings. In religious matters Mr. Harward attends and gives his support to the Baptist church, of which his wife is a devout member.



**JAMES HEARKNETT WALLIS.** The distinction of being the second oldest newspaper man in Idaho belongs to the prominent Rexburg lawyer, who has been further distinguished by many and varied public offices. English by birth, he has since his young manhood lived the virile, purposive, effective life of an American of the most widely recognized type. He was born in England on April 13, 1861, his parents being James Wallis and Jane Sarah Booth. In the common schools of London he received his elementary education as a boy. But his period of schooling ended when he was nine years of age and from then until he was a mature man his only instruction was of that informal sort which a clever, open-minded youth or man gathers from his contact with the world. When he was a boy of fourteen James Hearnknett Wallis was apprenticed, according to the English system of thus combining learning with serving, to the newspaper business at Chester, England. He came to the United States in May, 1881, and since that time his career has been one of steady progress.

Mr. Wallis was only twenty years of age when he published a newspaper at the county seat of Bear Lake county, Idaho. He later owned the *Montpelier Post*, the *Soda Springs Republican*, the *Sugar City Times*, the *Snow River Current* and the *Fremont Journal*, the two last being eventually consolidated under the name of the *Current Journal*; he was also later associated, as partial owner and as editor and manager, with the publication of the *Rexburg Standard*.

Mr. Wallis was not satisfied with the journalistic vocation. His capacity for public service was such that from 1892 to 1896 he was honored with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Gov. William J. McConnel. In the last mentioned year the talented journalist entered upon a course of legal study, winning his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Nebraska in that year. Ten years later he was the recipient of a similar degree from Grant University of Law, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

His clear and intimate knowledge of life in all the phases with which newspaper life familiarizes one has made Mr. Wallis a peculiarly effective lawyer and his legal practice has been of a very individual character, his activity in that regard having covered the years 1889 to 1909. He has, moreover, been called upon to serve in the important capacities of city attorney, county attorney, United States commissioner; and he has also held for three terms the position of chief clerk in the Idaho legislature, besides one as judicial committee clerk for the state senate. In 1909 he was appointed to the office of state dairy, food and sanitary commissioner and is still the efficient incumbent of the same position. Mr. Wallis has been for twenty years a loyal member of the Republican party. He is identified with the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

The wife of Commissioner Wallis was before her marriage Miss Elizabeth Todd, a daughter of Robert Todd and Elizabeth Cutts. Mrs. Wallis is also a native of London, England, the date of her birth being November 3, 1864. Her union to Mr. Wallis was solemnized on June 9, 1881, at Salt Lake City, Utah. They are the parents of the following sons and daughters: Edith Elizabeth, now Mrs. Lester T. Wright; May Lillian, now Mrs. Dan R. Smith; Violet Martha, now Mrs. George Harrison; Hearnknett, who is deceased; James Benjamin, who married Miss Jessie McAlister; Jessie Bertha, who is Mrs. George Robinson; John Arthur; Robert Henry; Vivian Bertrum Todd, now deceased; William Budge; Genevieve Katherine; Lily-Bell; Pearl;

Ruby; and Thelma. Mr. and Mrs. Wallis also have three grandchildren, Howard Harrison, Benita Wallis, and Grace Robinson.

**ANDREW G. VAN EMAN**, manager of the Boise Chemical Institute, and a practical assayer and mineralogist, is well known in mining circles throughout the state, as well as in scientific quarters. He has made a close and careful study of mineralogy since his youth, and while yet a young man, has been the incumbent of a number of responsible positions and is now, at the age of thirty, manager of the institution above named.

Mr. Van Eman was born in Washington county, Iowa, on July 28, 1882, and is the son of Andrew and Mrs. Emma (Glasgow) Van Eman, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The father was born in 1847, and from his young manhood until the later years of his life made his home in Iowa. When he was about thirty-five years old he went to Montana and located on a ranch, where he remained in active business until his death in 1910. The mother is now a resident of Augusta, Montana, aged fifty-four years. They were the parents of five children, Andrew G. being the third born of the number. The others are: Mrs. Ethel Rutherford, the wife of a prominent attorney of Seattle, Washington; Clarice Van Eman, a member of the teaching staff of the Bellingham high school of Bellingham, Washington; William Van Eman is a mechanical engineer in Missoula, Montana, and makes his home in Augusta, Montana; Dorothy Van Eman lives with her mother in Augusta.

When Mr. Van Eman was but a few weeks old his parents left their Iowa home and went to Montana, where the father engaged in ranching, as mentioned previously. The boy, on attaining school age, attended the schools of Augusta, their home town, and when he had finished with the curriculum of the local school he went to Great Falls, where he attended high school, and was graduated in 1899. He was seventeen years old at that time, and immediately after his graduation he went to work in the laboratory of the Boston-Montana Consolidated Copper & Silver Mining Company. There he was initiated into the mysteries of the practical assay office and he studied assaying for four and a half years in their chemical department. From there Mr. Van Eman went to Butte, Montana, where he was employed in the assay office of Lewis & Walker, and later in the laboratory of the Cataract Mining Company at Basin, Montana. He spent two years in that employment and then went to Seattle, Washington, where he took a course in geology and mineralogy, after which he went to the United Verde mines in Arizona, becoming assistant chemist for that company. He remained with the United Verde people for two years, then went to Nevada, where he engaged as chief chemist for the Steptoe Valley Smelting & Mining Company at McGill. He retained that post for three and a half years, then made his way to Idaho, locating almost immediately in Boise, where he purchased the interest of Prof. Missbach of the Boise Chemical Institute. He has since conducted that business in a most efficient and capable manner, and has come to be regarded as one of the best assayers in the state. His chemical laboratory is particularly well equipped, and he has a large following among the mining men of Idaho.

Mr. Van Eman is a member of the blue lodge in the Masonic order of Jerome, Arizona, as well as of the Eastern Star. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, with his wife, and a Progressive in his political faith.



On April 20, 1910, Mr. Van Eman was married to Miss May Campbell, and they are popular and prominent in the social life of Boise.

JAMES A. AMES, who has achieved prominence and prestige in Boise and an extensive portion of the surrounding state, through his enterprises in real estate and wholesale grocery enterprises, is a product of New York breeding and western business experience. His parents were D. W. and Mary V. Ames, both natives of the Empire state, where the former is well known as a newspaper man. James A. Ames was born at Richfield Springs, New York, in August of 1870.

His childhood and youth having been marked by the ordinary activities of that period of mental as well as physical growth, James Ames began his individual efforts to earn a livelihood and serve his fellow-men by securing employment in the great mercantile establishment of Marshall Field, in Chicago. He showed unusual aptness for the work he had selected and while in the Field stores he rose to the position of manager of the hardware department. After three years in that most eminent of all the great mercantile enterprises of the city by the lake, Mr. Ames determined to go further west.

The city of Denver was his objective point and the position which he accepted in that western metropolis was with a well-known grocery firm. Being interested in learning all branches and all minute details of the grocery business, Mr. Ames remained with this house for eight years. He then removed to the rapidly growing young city of Boise and secured a position in which he continued for three years, meanwhile studying the local conditions and making plans for the enterprises which he has since carried out.

Mr. Ames' first independent business here was his establishing of the J. A. Ames Real Estate Company, which still continues and in which he is actively interested. His more important achievement, however, is one which has grown out of his exceptionally superior and thorough knowledge of mercantile business and especially of that branch of it pertaining to operation in groceries. The Ames Wholesale Grocery Company is conducted on lines combining the most practicable features of the Marshall Field and the Sears & Roebuck mercantile houses of Chicago. Mr. Ames' business is well established on a firm basis, although it was begun as recently as January 1, 1911. It is unique in that it is the only firm of its kind in the state of Idaho and in its encouraging development, Mr. Ames' expressed desire to thus "put Boise on the commercial map," seems to be accomplishing its actual fulfillment. The future success of the Ames Wholesale Grocery Company is obviously assured.

With his wife and three children, Mr. Ames occupies a handsome residence in Boise. Mrs. Ames was formerly Miss Elsie Crump, and her marriage to James A. Ames took place on May 27, 1906. Their three children are Margarete Mable Ames, born March 24, 1907; and the twins, James Williams Ames and Kathrine Ames, born March 31, 1909. The Ames family are among the prominent supporters of the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Ames is a member. The political convictions of James A. Ames are independent of party limitations, his preferences regarding both candidates and measures being guided by the highest efficiency of each.

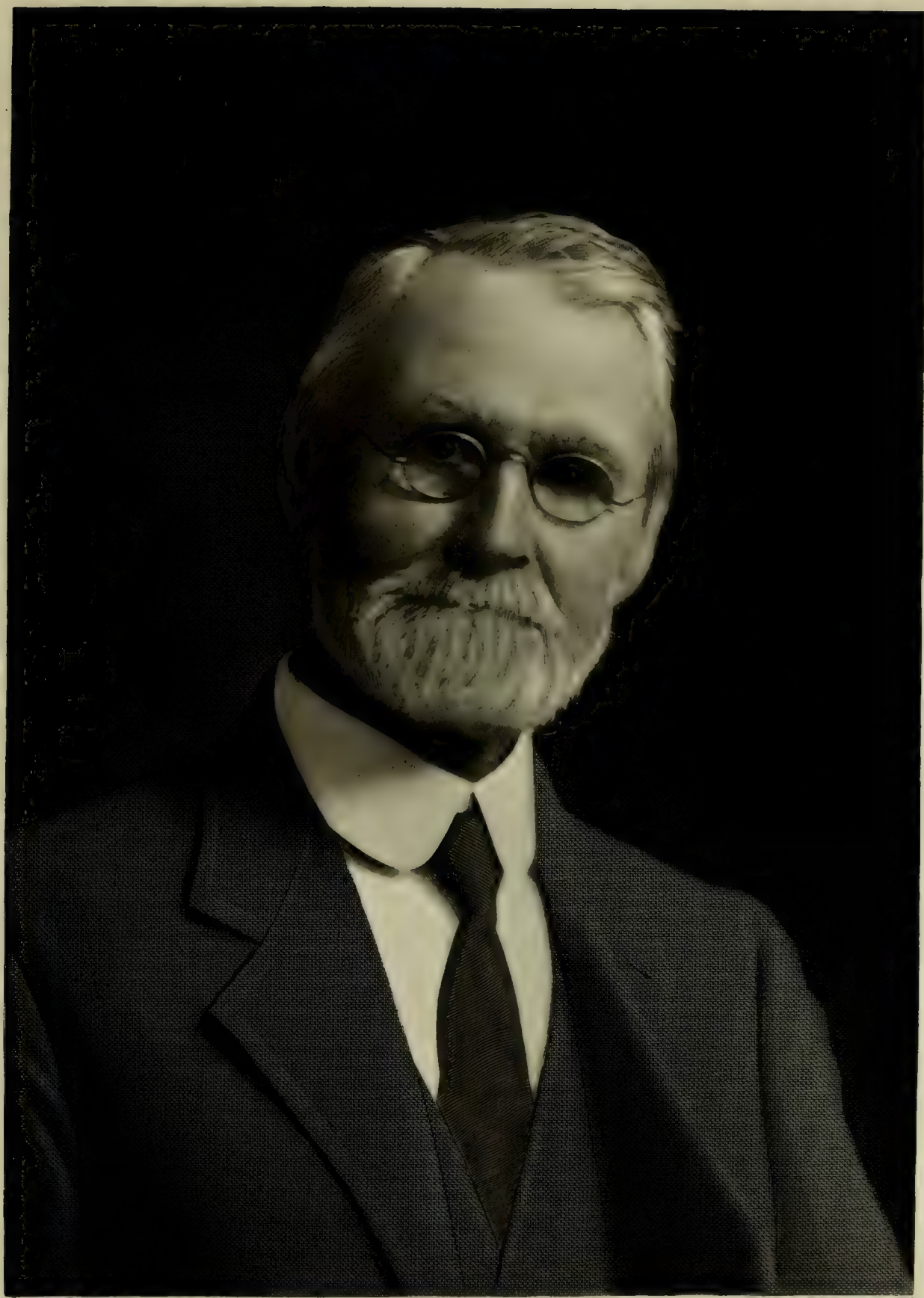
ROBERT P. FRASER. For all time must Idaho, the gracious "Gem of the Mountains," owe a debt of honor to the sterling pioneers who laid broad and

deep the foundations for the magnificent superstructure that has been reared and that has made this one of the great and prosperous commonwealths of the Union. One of such sterling pioneer citizens still remaining to give stirring accounts of the hardships and vicissitudes of the early days on the frontier is Robert Paul Fraser, who is one of the best known and most highly honored citizens of Boise and who has been most influential in the development of the splendid resources of the state, especially as a ranchman and mine owner. He has not been denied temporal success and prosperity of no uncertain order and is one of the substantial capitalists of the state in which he is now living virtually retired, after many years of earnest toil and endeavor. Such are the men to whom special tribute should be paid in an historical work of the province assigned to the one at hand.

Mr. Fraser was born in Nova Scotia, that staunch and historic old province of the Dominion of Canada, and the date of his nativity was May 2, 1838. He is a scion of one of the old and prominent families of that province and his lineage is traced back to the sturdiest of Scotch origin. He is a son of Robert and Nancy (McCloud) Fraser. In the schools of Nova Scotia Mr. Fraser gained his early educational training, which was continued until he had attained to the age of seventeen years. He then went to the city of Boston, Massachusetts, where he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of harness and saddle making. He remained in Boston one year and completed his apprenticeship at Providence, Rhode Island, where he continued in service for two years. In 1858, when twenty years of age and well equipped as a journeyman at his trade, he made his way across the continent to California, where he secured employment at common ranch work, in the Sacramento valley. In the following year he turned his attention to prospecting for gold, on Trinity river, and he thus continued until 1863, when he went into Nevada, where he did prospecting on the famous Comstock lode until the spring of 1865, in the meanwhile encountering manifold hardships and often definite privation, the while he lived up to the full tension of the strenuous life of the venturesome prospector and miner. In the spring of 1865, in company with fifteen companions, he made his way to Idaho, with a pack train, and en route the party had repeated skirmishes with hostile Indians, so that a constant vigilance was necessary day and night. They made Silver City their destination, and Mr. Fraser had been sufficiently successful in his mining ventures to enable him finally to engage in the lumber business at Silver City. This enterprise in that early mining camp proved successful and Mr. Fraser soon amplified his activities by engaging also in stock-raising, his real and substantial success having had its initiation at this time. In 1867 he made a visit to California, and the prime object of this trip may be understood when it is stated that in 1867 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anna M. Estee, who was born in the state of California and whose father, George Estee, was a pioneer settler in California.

In the spring of 1868 Mr. Fraser returned to Silver City, in company with his bride, and in later years they have often reverted to the incidents of this honeymoon trip across the plains and over the mountains to their new home. The lumber and live-stock business of Mr. Fraser grew to large proportions and he continued operations along these lines until 1872, when he found himself in what he designates as "comfortable circumstances." In the year mentioned he disposed of his interests at Silver City, including his ranch property in that vicinity, and he





R. P. Fraser







then sent his wife on a visit to her old home in California, as it was his desire to make a roving and uncertain individual journey, by land and water, to Tacoma and Seattle, Washington. Six months were utilized in completing this trip and Mr. Fraser then returned to the Comstock district in Nevada, where he established himself in the lumber business, in connection with which he substantially erected and placed in operation a saw mill at Mammoth, Mono county, California. This venture proved most successful and he maintained his home at Mammoth City until 1882, in the autumn of which year he sold his interests in California and Nevada and returned to Idaho, where for the first years he was engaged in the lumber business in Boise. He then turned his attention to the sheep industry, in connection with which he went to California and purchased a herd of seventeen hundred head, which he drove overland to the Jordan valley, in Oregon, where he disposed of the stock at an appreciable profit. He then returned to Idaho and purchased another herd, and, operating principally in Idaho, he had at times fully twenty thousand head of sheep on his ranch properties and on the open range. He has continued to be identified with the sheep industry to the present and has continuously been interested in the development and operation of mining properties. He has won prosperity through normal and worthy means, has been one of the world's productive workers and well merits the success which renders it possible for him to live at the present time in gracious retirement. He has a beautiful modern home in Boise, and in its splendid library he finds his greatest pleasure and diversion. He has been a student of the best literature and is a man of broad and exact information. He takes a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour, is liberal and public-spirited and has ever accorded unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, though he has had no desire for public office. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and his daughter, Mildred, is now the wife of Crawford Moore, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boise. The beautiful home of Mr. Fraser is located at 615 Warm Springs avenue, and with Mrs. Fraser as its gracious chatelaine, is a center of refined hospitality.

**W. J. COUGHLIN.** As president of the Standard Furniture Company, of Boise, Idaho, W. J. Coughlin is one of the foremost business men in this city, and represents one of the most flourishing establishments of its kind in Boise. It is only since 1903 that Mr. Coughlin has been engaged in business on his own responsibility, but that time has sufficed to place him in the front ranks of the business men of this community, and his success in his chosen line has become an assured thing.

Born in New York state, in November, 1878. W. J. Coughlin is the son of W. M. and Mary (Kehoe) Coughlin, both natives of the old Empire state, where the father was engaged in farming during his brief life. He died at his home in the year 1888, when he was but forty years of age. His widow still survives him, and at the age of fifty-six years makes her home in Boise. They were the parents of four children: W. J., the subject; C. T., who is in business with his brother, and is a member of the firm; Anna, a resident of Boise, where she makes her home with her mother, and Mrs. P. C. Ray, also a resident of Boise.

Mr. Coughlin was educated in the schools of his native state, and following his graduation from the high school he went to Colorado, and there he was employed by the Booth Furniture Company for sev-

eral years. His training there was of a most efficient order, and when he left that concern he went to Boise and in 1903 started up in business on his own responsibility. His initial attempt was on a modest scale, but he exercised the best of business skill and judgment in his operations, and as the years passed he was able to expand the business until it has now a scope unequalled by any similar concern. The establishment is one of the most complete to be found in the west, and occupies a floor space of 200x125 feet. When Mr. Coughlin started in business, he was able to successfully handle the operations of the concern with the help of his brother, C. T., but today he employs a force of twelve men. In 1906 the firm was incorporated under the name of the Standard Furniture Company, Mr. Coughlin becoming president and his brother, C. T., vice-president, secretary and manager.

Mr. Coughlin is fraternally identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He is independent in his political faith, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church, the faith of his parents. On July 7, 1910, Mr. Coughlin was married to Miss Florence Murphy, of Butte, Montana, and they have one child, Florence, born June 6, 1911, at Boise.

**D. F. BAKER.** As the woodman in clearing his land leaves here or there some stalwart pine or cedar, which long years after stands alone in the midst of some green and fertile field, a solitary representative of the past, so the relentless Reaper, in his grim harvest of men, has spared here and there a pioneer who forms a connecting link between the past and the present. One of the members of the band of pioneers who assisted in the settlement of that section of Idaho in which are situated the cities of Boise and Meridian is D. F. Baker, veteran of the great Civil war, and a man who has been connected with the history of Ada county for almost half a century. He is of New York birth, having been born July 19, 1842, a son of William and Ruth Baker, both natives of the Empire state, the former of whom died in 1845, on his Wisconsin farm, at the age of forty years, while the latter passed away in 1858, when sixty years of age. They had a family of five children, of whom three still survive: Nathaniel, a resident of Caldwell; D. F.; and Mrs. Henrietta E. Bell, who lives in Boise.

D. F. Baker was the fourth of his parents' children, and was taken by his parents to Wisconsin when an infant, being but three years of age when his father died. He received a district school education, and was working as a farmer at the outbreak of the Civil war. Although only just past eighteen years of age, he enlisted among the first volunteers to answer the president's call, becoming a member of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served four years in the Federal army, the greater part of his service being in skirmish duty in Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. While at Fort Donelson he was detailed on scout and guard duty. After a gallant and faithful service he received his honorable discharge at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and was mustered out of the service July 5, 1865. On returning to the occupations of peace, Mr. Baker went to Oregon, where he remained one year, and in 1867 came to the city of Boise, Idaho, then a village of but a few hundred people. Here he became attached to the surveyor general's office, and under General Cartee was the first surveyor in the state to survey the district of the Snake river, at that time no small undertaking, including as it did the facing of numer-



cus dangers of all kinds, exposure to the elements, lack of proper foods and medicines and the constant menace of wild animals and Indians. His first work was the surveying of the Snake river eighteen miles south of Boise, and he continued to be engaged in this line of work for eight years, so faithfully and ably performing his duties as to win the appointment of government storekeeper and gauger, a position he filled from 1875 to 1885. He was then elected to the office of county treasurer, in which capacity he continued to act for one term, and since that time has been the incumbent of a position in the United States court at Boise, a position to which he was appointed by United States District Judge Batey.

In 1876 Mr. Baker returned to Wisconsin, and was there married (first) to Miss Sarah L. Webb, by whom he had three children: Mrs. Mary Margaret Ramsdell, a resident of London, England, who has one child, Eugene L.; and Mrs. Ella Fay Worthington, formerly a well-known theatrical star, and now a resident of New York City. The second died in infancy. On March 17, 1912, Mr. Baker was united in marriage at Boise, Idaho, to Mrs. Mary Vernon, who was born in Ohio in 1855, and was the widow of Nathan W. Vernon, formerly a well-known business man at Boise. Mrs. Baker's parents, O. W. and Mary W. Naylor, were natives of Ohio, who moved west at an early period, Mr. Naylor dying in Minnesota, while his widow survived him some time and passed away in Kansas in 1876. Mrs. Baker had two children by her first marriage: Lawrence and Mary E., both of whom were born in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have a lovely home at No. 1010 North Ninth street, and have numerous friends in Boise, where both have spent the greater part of their lives. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., with which he has been connected for thirty-seven years, and is past grand patriarch of the grand encampment and also has been representative of the southern grand lodge. He also holds membership in Phil Sheridan Post No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander and former assistant adjutant general, and in the B. P. O. E. and the Rebekahs. His wife also belongs to the last named organization and to the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Royal Highlanders and are widely known in social circles of the city.

DELBERT M. WINSOR, the genial and enterprising president of the Boise Carriage and Implement Company, Incorporated, has been a citizen of Idaho since 1903 and has spent most of his mature manhood in the west and middle west. He is by birth a New Yorker, his parents, Aaron Winsor and Kathrine (Mangan) Winsor, having maintained the family homestead in the Empire state. Aaron Winsor was a native of Pennsylvania who became a resident of New York in his childhood and as he grew to maturity engaged in agricultural pursuits in that state. Mrs. Aaron Winsor, born and reared in Cork, Ireland, had as a young girl immigrated to this country with her parents. The family settled in New York, where Kathrine Mangan was married to Aaron Winsor, where they reared their children and where both died, the former in 1881 at the age of forty-six years and the latter in 1900 at the age of seventy-three years. Of their seven children, Delbert M. Winsor was the second. He was born in Franklinville, New York, December 12, 1860.

Delbert Winsor attended school until he reached the age of eighteen, after which he was engaged in railroad work for six years. He then entered the creamery business in Elgin, where he remained for three years. Having thoroughly learned the details of

this business, he removed to Clinton county, Iowa, where he established creameries and for eight years supervised the operation of the same. At the end of that time Mr. Winsor sold out the business and became a traveling salesman for the Harvester Company in Iowa. This engagement extended from 1895 to 1903, and after concluding it, he came to Idaho, where he represented the Moline Plow Company throughout the state of Idaho for eight years. He also extended his work as a traveling representative of this firm in the states of Nebraska, Idaho and northern Missouri. In the meantime Mr. Winsor established in 1909 the Boise carriage and implement business in Boise, securing competent assistance and management. In 1911 he began the personal management of the enterprise and has since continued in that active capacity. The business, which was incorporated in 1909, is one of Boise's successful commercial activities.

Mr. Winsor is a member of the fraternal order of the Modern Woodmen of America and his political interests are with the Republican party. He is a supporter of the Methodist church, of which his family are members. Mrs. Winsor, who was formerly Miss Ida Rhue, and to whom he was married in 1883, was a resident of Anamosa, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Winsor are the parents of a daughter and two sons. Miss Neta Winsor is a graduate of Pocatello Academy of Idaho; Buel Winsor, who completed the commercial course in his Boise high school studies, is in business with his father; Lee Winsor is also a graduate of the Boise high school.

ALEXANDER ROSSI. "A truly great life," says Webster, "when Heaven vouchsafes so rare a gift, is not a temporary flame, burning bright for a while and then expiring, giving place to returning darkness. It is rather a spark of fervent heat as well as radiant light, with power to enkindle the common mass of human mind; so that when it glimmers in its own decay, and finally goes out in death, no night follows, but it leaves the world all light, all on fire, from the potent contact of its own spirit." February 22, 1906, occurred the death of Alexander Rossi, Sr., a pioneer in the west and a prominent and influential citizen in Boise, where he resided from 1865 until his demise.

A native of Zybrehken on the Rhine, Germany, Alexander Rossi was born March 10, 1828. He was educated in the public schools of his native country and at the age of eighteen years immigrated to America. After spending about three years in New York City and in Philadelphia he went west to California as a "Forty-niner" and remained in the Golden state for several years. Thence he went to Oregon where he served in the Indian wars of that time as quartermaster. Subsequently he became proprietor of a machine shop in Oregon City and was well on the road to financial success when a disastrous flood swept away all his belongings. In 1861 he came to Idaho, settling first in Lewiston, where he engaged in the saw-mill business, taking charge of the Roby mills. In 1862 he located in Idaho City and there conducted an assay office and engaged in the lumber business until 1865. In the latter year he came to Boise and here erected the first saw-mills, becoming a member of the well-known firm of Roby & Rossi. After the death of Mr. Roby he purchased the latter's interests in the above business and conducted the same very successfully until his own death, in 1906.

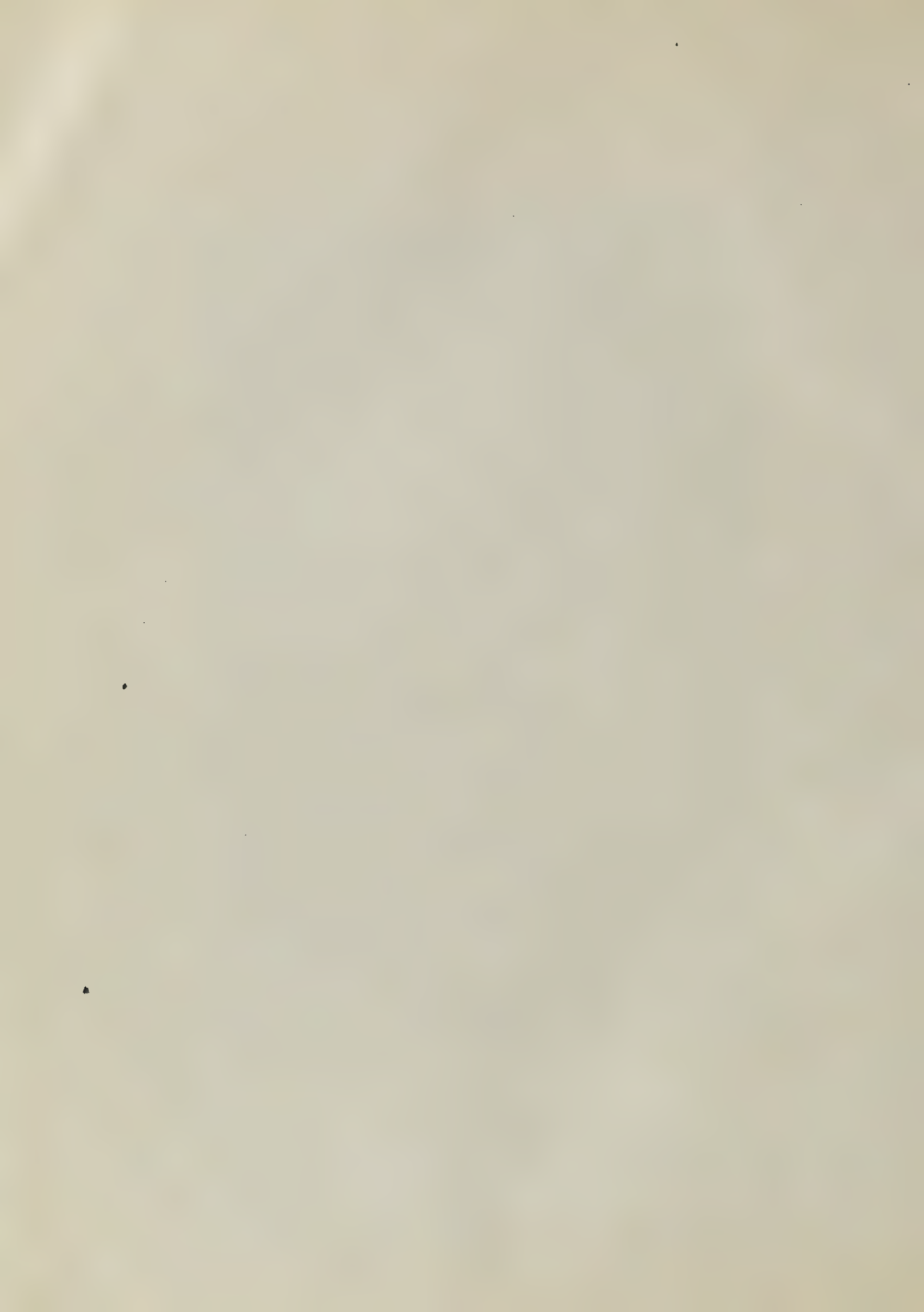
Among other important business ventures Mr. Rossi projected the construction of the famous Ridenbaugh ditch. He was the first assayer in





A Rossi







charge of the Boise assay office and he did a great deal of surveying work in Idaho and Oregon, having learned the profession of civil engineering and assaying in Germany. Mr. Rossi presented to Boise one entire city block, one of the most beautiful and valuable spots in the city, and this ground is used by the United States government for assay offices. The block is covered with beautiful trees of all kinds and is kept in splendid condition.

Mr. Rossi was a man of broad mind and most charitable impulses. Of a quiet, reserved nature, he was generous hearted to a fault. In politics, although never an aspirant for public office of any description, he was a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and was several terms county commissioner of Ada county. In a fraternal way he was affiliated with a number of representative organizations of a local nature, being a thirty-second degree Mason. It was he who organized the first lodge at Payette.

In February, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rossi to Mrs. Adeline Mullen, a daughter of Jasper W. Seaman, a "Forty-niner" in California and a pioneer in Idaho, having come hither in 1862. Mr. Seaman purchased what was called the Island, a large tract of land just south of the Boise river, now a part of the city proper. Mr. Seaman died in 1898. By her first marriage Mrs. Rossi had two children, as follows: Addie is the wife of George Bennett, of Denver, Colorado; and Birdinia married Frank Calloway; she now resides in Boise with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Rossi became the parents of two sons and one daughter: Alexander Rossi, Jr., a prominent lumberman of Boise, who was united in marriage, in February, 1903, to Miss Lola Lindsey, of Boise; Kirk, who died in infancy, and Anna died at the age of seventeen years. Mrs. Rossi survives her honored husband and now resides in Boise. She is a woman of most gracious personality and is deeply beloved by all with whom she has come in contact.

Concerning Mr. Rossi's life and character the following brief extract from the *Critic*, a monthly magazine devoted to Idaho, is here inserted.

Nature endowed this man with the essential qualifications of a pioneer. Practical, self-reliant, sturdy and strong, nothing daunted him. Going to California in the fifties, thence to Oregon, he settled in the Boise basin in 1862. Wherever he went he immediately identified himself with the men who did things. He was essentially a business man, but one of large affairs. Petty things were not to his liking; he was an empire builder. If this man ever stumbled or was tempted there was no record of it. To the lures of license—rampant in the mining camps of his youth—he yielded not. Like the water lily that lifts its head above the stagnant pool, he was uncontaminated by environment; but out of everything he got the good.

The old pioneers, like the old soldiers, have been liberalized and softened by observation and experience. By mixing with all sorts of men, and through acquaintance with every condition of life, they have become slow to judge and quick to forgive. And this is why, that we who have come after, hasten to pay our tribute of love at every passing of a pioneer.

In his home Alexander Rossi exemplified the virtues of the Jew. Gentle and generous, patient and sympathetic, he attracted each and every member of his family like a magnet. No matter how trying the cares of the day, he never failed to greet his loved ones with a smile—a smile that was a bene-

diction and that was never forced. Always a student, he was never a bore. He liked to converse and was ready to argue, but if you needs must chatter, why chatter to yourself.

He had not quite reached his seventy-eighth year when his soul and body arrived at the parting of the ways. In his death the community lost a superior citizen and a noble man. In the home that was his there will always be a vacant chair.

J. FRANKLIN KOELSCH is a member of the firm known as the Sand-Lime Brick Company, engaged in the manufacture of sand-lime brick and blocks, located in Boise, Idaho. The business was organized and established by Mr. Koelsch and others in 1906, and has been one of the big manufacturing plants of the city since its inception. Mr. Koelsch gave up a profitable and well established business to enter his present line, seeing the unlimited possibilities open to such an enterprise, and the growth and success of the new concern has amply verified his farsightedness in every respect.

Born in Washington county, Wisconsin, on July 17, 1864, J. Franklin Koelsch is the son of Peter and Sophia (Schumacher) Koelsch. The father was a native German, and the mother the daughter of German parents. Of these worthy parents more detailed mention is made in the life sketch of Hon. Charles F. Koelsch, brother of the subject, so that further record of the ancestry of Mr. Koelsch is not necessary at this point.

J. Franklin Koelsch was educated in the schools of Washington county and in the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso to the age of sixteen. When he was seventeen years old he taught in the common schools of his native state, continuing in his pedagogic work for a period of five years. Giving up his educational labors, the young man turned his attention to mercantile lines, and began to learn something of the business as a clerk in a grocery store. His first employment of that nature was at Rochester, Minnesota, and for three years he followed that work. In 1899 he came west, settling first in Butte, Montana, where he felt himself sufficiently experienced to enter business on his own responsibility. He accordingly opened a grocery store, and though he was successful in a financial way, he was not satisfied with climatic conditions and after two years he removed to Boise, Idaho, this city ever since representing his home and the scene of his business activities. Here again Mr. Koelsch entered the grocery business, feeling himself best fitted for that branch, and up until 1906 he continued as he had begun. In that year, however, he decided to branch out somewhat, whereupon he organized the Boise Mercantile Company, Wholesale & Retail, Incorporated. Mr. Koelsch was secretary and treasurer, L. L. Ormsby was vice-president and M. A. Reagen was president. This concern proved a success and is still in existence and carrying on a thriving trade, although Mr. Koelsch is no longer connected with its operations, having sold his interest when he organized the Sand-Lime Brick Company. The officials of this firm are as follows: D. O. Stevenson, president; George B. Rogers, vice-president; and J. F. Koelsch, secretary and general manager. Although the new firm is yet almost in its infancy, it has amply demonstrated its possibilities for the future, and has already established its promoters upon a sound financial basis. Mr. Koelsch is regarded as one of the financially strong men of the city, a condition of affairs which has resulted entirely from his own industry and energy. He gained his education through his own efforts, working his



way through school, and then fitting himself for a higher place in the mercantile world by beginning at the bottom of the ladder and learning the business item by item and detail by detail, until when yet a young man, he was able to own and manage a successful establishment.

Mr. Koelsch is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in the labors of that party. He has given valuable service to his city as a member of the council from 1906 to 1908, inclusive, and has always taken a praiseworthy interest in the civic advancement of the community, thus demonstrating the high quality of his citizenship. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, in Camp No. 150 of Boise.

On July 22, 1888, Mr. Koelsch was united in marriage at Eyota, Minnesota, with Miss Mary A. Bresnahan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bresnahan, farming people of that region. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Koelsch: Charles Clay, a student in the Idaho State University at Moscow, and William A., now attending the high school in Boise. The home of the family is maintained at 109 E. Bannack street, while the office of the firm is in the Overland block.

VICTOR E. OLDSON. There are some men whose lives are shaped by circumstances and others who overcome circumstances and shape their own careers, and to this latter class it may be safely said that Victor E. Oldson belongs. Many men there are who, given the same advantages as he, would still have remained in the rut of business mediocrity; he has had the courage and ability to aim higher. Losing his parents when a lad, he was early thrown upon his own resources, but from them he had inherited the best of legacies, health, industry and integrity. These, united to thrift, temperance and shrewd intelligence, were the equipment with which he has won his way to his present success. Victor E. Oldson was born September 22, 1874, in Giles county, Virginia, and is a son of Dr. Peter John and Christie (Stjernecrance) Oldson. His father, a native of Virginia, and a well-known physician and surgeon of his day, passed away at St. Peter, Minnesota, in 1887, at the age of seventy years. He was a son of John Peter and Annie (Waltham) Oldson, who died aged respectively 90 and 85 years. Mrs. Oldson was a native of Sweden and a daughter of Alvin Axel and Evelyn (Hamilton) Stjernecrance, whose deaths occurred at the respective ages of sixty and seventy years. Mrs. Oldson came to the United States with a brother in young girlhood, settling in Giles county, Virginia, where she met and married Mr. Oldson. She also passed away in 1887, aged fifty-two years, having been the mother of eight children, of whom Victor E. was the youngest.

Victor E. Oldson was five years of age when the family moved to St. Peter, Minnesota, and there attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age. The death of his parents made it necessary that he make his own way in the world, and he was accordingly apprenticed to learn the merchant tailoring trade, to which he served a full three years. Following this he worked as a journeyman in Minnesota until 1897, in which year he went to Butte, Montana, and in the following year engaged in business on his own account, but after seven years disposed of his interests and went to Havre, where he spent three years. In 1907 Mr. Oldson came to Boise, Idaho, and three years later purchased the established business known under the firm style of Idaho Tailors, located in the Idaho Hotel, one of the leading establishments of the city. At this time

Mr. Oldson is opening a new store at No. 117 North Tenth street, which will be maintained as a first-class establishment. The success which has attended Mr. Oldson's efforts attests his sagacity, foresight and financial skill. The life of the merchant is less conspicuous before the world than that of a member of a learned profession, or of one who mingles in public affairs, but is none the less one of arduous labor, thorough engrossment, and requiring a high order of talent. Politically Mr. Oldson is independent in his views, preferring to vote rather for the man than the party, although he has Democratic tendencies. Like all gentlemen of liberal views and broad sympathies, Mr. Oldson holds membership in the principal social organizations of the city, belonging to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Royal Highlanders, the Sons of Herman, and the Scandinavian Brotherhood. With his family he attends the Presbyterian church.

In 1905 Mr. Oldson was married to Miss Bessie M. Goff, daughter of O. S. Goff, a native of South Dakota, and two children have been born to this union: Cecil and Marion, both born in Boise. The family home is located at No. 1220 North Nineteenth street, in addition to which Mr. Oldson owns other interests that place him among the substantial men of his adopted city.

CHRISTIAN MORLER. There should be something of a nature encouraging to the youth of this or any other land in the career of Christian Morler, who, a few short years ago, arrived in this country with only a small cash capital, but with an abundant fund of ambition, energy and native intelligence, and who today ranks among the most progressive and successful business men of Boise. Locating among strangers, content to begin in a humble capacity, he directed his efforts in such an able manner that his progress has been rapid and continuous, and he has gained an enviable position in the esteem and confidence of the people of his adopted community. Christian Morler was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 12, 1872, a son of Christopher and Sophie (Steuler) Morler, the former of whom died in 1894, at the age of sixty-four years, while the latter still survives and lives at Bad Nauheim, Germany. The elder Morler was a carpenter and contractor and a highly respected citizen of his locality.

Christian Morler was the second of his parents' three children, and until fourteen years of age attended the public schools of Bad Nauheim. At that age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist, at which he spent three years, and on completing his apprenticeship set about to work assiduously and earn the money with which to come to the United States, an ambition which he had cherished from earliest youth. In 1890 he bid farewell to the land of his nativity, and in May of that year landed at New York City, from whence he made his way to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there followed the trade of machinist for one year, removal then being made to Custer county, Idaho. There he spent something like ten years in the mining camps, and in 1901 came to Boise, where he immediately established himself in business at 211-13 No. Ninth street, as the proprietor of a bicycle and sporting goods store. Lack of capital made it obligatory that he start in a small way, but constant application, progressive methods and honorable dealing have made this the leading establishment of its kind in the city. Mr. Morler handles a full line of the finest sporting goods, including the leading makes of bicycles and motor-









*S. J. N. Smith*



cycles, and all supplies necessary to the huntsman and fisherman. He takes a pride in seeing his customers satisfied, and this, together with his genial, courteous manner, has gained him many friends and made him popular throughout the community. He is independent in his political views, and takes only a good citizen's interest in public matters, although anything that pertains to the welfare of his adopted city commands his immediate attention. He is a valued member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Morler was married July 13, 1899, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Miss Freda Mangold, also a native of Germany, and they reside at their pleasant residence at No. 1019 North Tenth street. They have no children. As a citizen who has been the architect of his own fortunes, Mr. Morler deserves and receives the respect of his fellow citizens, who recognize and appreciate his many sterling qualities of character.

**TIMAN ADOLPH JOHNSON.** The career of Timan Adolph Johnson, of Boise, manager of the Boise Produce and Commission Company, has been a continuous struggle against hardships and discouragements, constant battling to overcome obstacles that to one of a less persistent nature would have seemed too great to be beaten. However, his courageous perseverance has resulted in the attainment of a position where his past struggles may be forgotten, and, although still a young man, he holds a prominent place in the business life of Boise. Mr. Johnson was born April 2, 1876, in Jackson county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Elias and Eline (Swein) Johnson, natives of Norway. His father came to the United States in 1849, and became a pioneer farmer of Jackson county, Wisconsin, where his death occurred in 1892, when he was fifty-nine years of age. He was married in Wisconsin to Eline Swein, who came to America during the early fifties as a young woman, with her parents, she still surviving her husband and making her home at Bellingham, Washington. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Timan A. being the seventh in order of birth.

After securing his education in the public schools of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, at the age of thirteen years Timan A. Johnson started to take a commercial course in the Black River Falls Business College. When he was eighteen years old, however, he started to work on his own account, his first salary being fifty cents per day, all sorts of hard manual labor of an honorable nature being followed by him. In 1898 he came west, on June 6th of that year landing in Boise, where his first position was that of driver of a delivery wagon for the American Grocery Company, his salary being twenty-five dollars per month. Subsequently he went to Caldwell and worked for the Central Lumber Company as bookkeeper, but after four months returned to Boise and started a little grocery establishment. This venture, however, proved a financial failure, and in a short time Mr. Johnson found himself bankrupt and was forced to start his endeavors all over again. Somewhat discouraged, but not disheartened, he secured a position with the John L. Day Company, one of his creditors, a firm which he owed \$500, and worked out his indebtedness by paying over one-half of his salary of fifty dollars a month. He continued to remain with that company until it was reorganized into the Boise Produce and Commission Company, and under the new organization he soon became manager, a position he has filled to the present time. He is now one of the principal stockholders of the company, in addition to being a director in the Boise Association of Credit Men and

manager of the Gem State Manufacturing Company. Formerly a Republican for a number of years, Mr. Johnson, owing to the present unsettled condition of political matters, intends to support the Democratic party. His religious belief is that of the Christian Science church.

Mr. Johnson was married April 2, 1912, at Boise, to Mrs. Lottie M. Wilson, born in Jackson county, Wisconsin, daughter of Mrs. Edith Carter, of that state. Their pleasant residence is situated at No. 1115 North Twelfth street, in addition to which Mr. Johnson owns a fine twenty-acre fruit farm. He has no diversions of a club or fraternal nature, preferring to devote whatever time he can spare from his arduous business duties to the enjoyment of his home. An excellent example of the poor boy rising to a position of independence and prominence through the medium of his own efforts, Mr. Johnson has fully earned the respected confidence in which he is universally held, and as a man of integrity and honorable dealing has gained a reputation to be envied among his business associates.

**SAMUEL THADDEUS N. SMITH.** The life histories of Idaho's pioneer citizens read like the pages of some thrilling work of fiction. Crowded with romance, alive with exciting experiences, replete with the adventures which were a part of every-day existence during the infancy of the great commonwealth, they form a record of civilization's triumph over primitive conditions and should be chronicled in such form that the generations to follow will know how much they owe to the sturdy, self-sacrificing, courageous men and women who cheerfully faced the hardships and privations of a strange and untried country and through their labors developed one of the most prosperous sections of the great northwest. A chapter in this work could alone be devoted to the career of Samuel Thaddeus N. Smith, familiarly known as "Thad" Smith, than whose rise from the humble position of stableman to that of one of the leading business citizens of the great city of Boise, there has been no more notable instance of perseverance, pluck and final achievement among the men of his day.

Samuel T. N. Smith was born November 21, 1842, at Meddybemps, Washington county, Maine, and on attaining his majority started on a trip overland to California, where he arrived in November, 1863. For nearly two years he was employed in a livery stable there, but in October, 1865, made removal to Silver City, Idaho, and was engaged in horse herding at Pyramid Lake. On November 6th following, he secured work at grading for the Cosmos Company, at Silver City, Idaho, for which concern he worked until 1868, in the meantime so carefully saving his earnings that he accumulated enough to invest in a ranch in Pleasant Valley, now a branch of the Jordan Valley. Mr. Smith followed ranching there until 1871, in which year he made a trip to his old home, and in November was married there to Miss Eliza D. Edgecomb. Shortly thereafter he returned to his ranch, but in September, 1874, sold it to John Catlero, and again located in Silver City, where he purchased the established drug business of Charles Leonard, an enterprise which he conducted with gratifying success until November, 1899, when it was sold to M. Oberdorfer. Mr. Smith was appointed postmaster of Silver City in 1888, but resigned in favor of his successor in the drug business. In 1889 Mr. Smith turned his attention to the hotel business, buying the Idaho Hotel of Mr. Tim Regan, and conducting this popular hostelry until 1898. In 1892 he was



nominated and elected to fill the office of county treasurer and was reelected, but in 1896 refused to allow his name to be considered for renomination.

The first Mrs. Smith died July 25, 1875, in Silver City, and March 21, 1877, Mr. Smith was married to Mrs. M. E. Wilson, who was born in Virginia, daughter of Horace and Elizabeth (Dobbs) Cunningham, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Smith was the only daughter in a family of six children, her five brothers being all deceased. One of them, E. M. Cunningham, served in the Union army throughout the Civil war, in Company D, Sixty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was seriously wounded in battle. Mrs. Smith crossed the plains in a wagon to Idaho in 1868, with her first husband.

On disposing of his interests in Silver City, Mr. Smith spent about one and one-half years in extensive travel, and in 1900 came to Boise and bought one of the finest residences in the city, situated at No. 605 Warm Springs avenue, where he and Mrs. Smith are spending their declining years. He has large property interests in the city, being a one-third owner of the Overland building, one of the largest office and store blocks in Boise, vice-president of the Overland Company, half-owner in the Lepley group of gold and silver mines situated at Dele-mah, Owyhee county, among the best and largest dividend payers in Idaho, and a large stockholder in the Idaho Savings Bank, the Falk Mercantile Company of Boise, and the Yates building, one of the principal bank and office structures of the city. During the years 1904 and 1905, Mr. Smith served as city councilman.

The history of Mr. Smith's life has been commensurate with that of the state. At all times ready to prove the courage of his convictions he has made the most of his opportunities, but his successive advancements have at no period been a matter of chance. The quickness to discern, the courage to grasp and the ability to perform, all combined with an unswerving integrity—these are the qualities which in his case have spelled success. Now, in the evening of life, surrounded by hosts of admiring friends, he can look back over a long and useful career, content in the knowledge that it is unmarred by stain or blemish and that his laurels have been fairly earned.

**WILLIAM LOMAX.** One of the large business firms that has been developed from a humble beginning into the largest industry of its kind in the state is that of the Boise Butchering Company. The almost phenomenal success enjoyed by this concern has largely resulted from the persistent efforts and commendable enterprise of its secretary, William Lomax, one of Idaho's self-made men, who may look back with a pardonable degree of pride over a career that has been filled with industry, fair dealing and perseverance. Mr. Lomax is a native of England, and was born December 31, 1860, a son of Joseph and Mary (Redfern) Lomax. Joseph Lomax, a butcher by trade and a successful business man, died at Liverpool, England, at the age of forty-seven years in 1875, and the mother of W. Lomax died in Bury Lancashire, England, in 1866. They had a family of four children, of whom William was the second in order of birth, and he is the only one to come to this country.

William Lomax secured his education in Christ Church school, Liverpool, which he attended until reaching his thirteenth year, when he associated himself with his father in the butcher business until

such a time as he had learned the trade. Following this he spent two years in the employ of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railroad, and in August, 1868, feeling that America offered a better field for his abilities, he immigrated to this country and settled at Atchison, Kansas. In that city he remained twelve years, being engaged for ten years of that time in a business of his own, in which he was very successful, the first two years having been spent in the employ of Fowler Brothers Packing Company. Subsequently he removed to Butte, Montana, where he continued to be engaged in a butchering business until 1896, which year saw his advent in Boise. On January 1, 1900, Mr. Lomax, with Carl Baird, George Schwitzer, William A. Simpson, Richard Williams, George W. Gess and J. R. Kennedy, organized and incorporated the Boise Butcher Company, Ltd., the market being originally started in the old Gess place at 712 Main street, and continued there for one year. At that time it was found necessary to secure larger quarters on account of the greatly increased business, the Gess stand being sold to the Idaho Dressed Beef Company, and the next door stand, in the Lemp building, being leased. There the company continued to have its headquarters for five years, when it was again found desirable to find larger rooms and removal was made to No. 811 Idaho street, now the largest wholesale and retail market in the state. Nine skilled workmen are employed, and a large wholesale business is done, about 2,000 cattle, 500 calves, 3,000 to 4,000 sheep and lambs and about 3,000 hogs being slaughtered annually. Mr. Lomax is secretary and treasurer of this extensive business, and has shown himself to be a shrewd, capable and far-seeing business man. A thorough knowledge of every detail pertaining to the butchering trade enables him to manage the concern's affairs in an able manner, and among his associates he is recognized to be a man of the utmost integrity and probity. George Schwitzer is president of this concern, the directing board being made up of J. R. Kennedy, W. A. Simpson, and Richard Williams. In politics Mr. Lomax is a Democrat, and takes a keen interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his city, having served for one term as a member of the Boise council.

Mr. Lomax was married at Atchison, Kansas, in May, 1884, to Miss Sophia Reinhardt, a native of that city, of German parentage, daughter of William Reinhardt. Two children have been born to this union: Bessie and Edward, both born in Atchison. The family home at No. 1916 North Thirteenth street, is often the scene of social functions, for both Mr. and Mrs. Lomax are widely known in the city and have many warm friends.

**IRA A. ROHRER.** One of the prosperous and flourishing business enterprises of Boise, which was established twelve years ago, its founder being at that time the proud possessor of a capital of \$11.00, illustrates the opportunities that lie open to the shrewd, alert and progressive youths of today, who are capable of recognizing and grasping them and who have the ability to carry them through to a successful conclusion. This business, the Pioneer Tent and Awning Company, is now the largest business of its kind in the state, and its founder, Ira E. Rohrer, is recognized as one of his adopted city's ablest business men. Mr. Rohrer is a native of the Hoosier state, having been born in Elkhart county, a son of John and Katherine (Turner) Rohrer. The former, a native of Ohio, moved to Indiana during the early 'forties, and was there engaged in farming until his death, in 1907. His widow, who survives



him and resides at New Paris, Indiana, is also a native of Ohio, and they had a family of nine children, Ira A. being the youngest.

Ira A. Rohrer received his education in the public schools of the little villages of his native county, which he attended until the age of seventeen years, and then began to work on his father's farm. At the age of twenty years he left the parental roof, and in March, 1887, arrived at Boise, Idaho, where he learned the trade of engineer and followed it for a period of ten years. In 1900 Mr. Rohrer established his present business with A. H. Rawitzer as a partner, the Pioneer Tent and Awning Company being a co-partnership, and its name was singularly appropriate for it was the first business of the kind in the state. Starting in a humble manner, it rapidly grew from year to year, until it is now the largest establishment of its kind in the state, employing on an average of twenty persons. In addition to the manufacture of canvas goods, the firm conducts and maintains a first-class, fully-equipped harness and saddlery department, manufacturing extensively in this line, and disposing of its goods all over this and other states. This is also the leading business of its kind in Idaho. In 1910 Mr. Rohrer erected a modern store and factory at the corner of Sixth and Main streets, a building two stories in height, 50x122 feet, modern in every respect and thoroughly equipped for the business of the company. Mr. Rohrer is an able and progressive business man, keen, shrewd and resourceful, and ready at all times to take advantage of new discoveries or inventions. He has always been connected with business enterprises of a strictly legitimate nature, and as a result he bears a high reputation among his associates and the public at large. Politically a Republican, he has only taken a good citizen's interest in public matters, but has found time from his business activities to assist in movements having for their object the welfare of his adopted city. He is a popular member of the Commercial Club and of the Odd Fellows of Boise, and has many friends throughout the city.

On October 28, 1904, Mr. Rohrer was married in Boise, Idaho, to Miss Della Hearne, daughter of John W. Hearne, of Birmingham, Iowa, and three children have been born to this union, namely: Ross, Florence and Ira A., Jr. The family home of Mr. Rohrer is at No. 519 Washington street, in addition to which he owns valuable timber lands in Oregon and 160 acres of farming land in Ada county. As one of his community's self-made men he fully deserves the respect and esteem in which he is universally held.

**CHARLES S. MCCONNEL.** In the territorial era of the history of Idaho this honored citizen of Boise here established his home and he has here maintained his residence for more than thirty years, within which he has contributed his quota to civic and industrial development and progress and been called upon to serve in divers offices of distinctive public trust. He is at the present time secretary of the Boise Water & Land Company, besides which he is serving with marked efficiency as health officer of the capital city. Mr. McConnel is well known in the state that has long been his home, and it may well be said that here his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He has the sterling attributes typical of his Scottish ancestry, the original progenitors of the McConnel family in America having left Scotland at the time of the religious persecutions and having probably remained for a time in the north of Ireland before coming to the new world

to establish a home in Virginia, whence representatives of the line later went to Ohio, in the pioneer days of that commonwealth.

On a farm in Benton township, Wayne county, Iowa, Charles S. McConnel was born on the 20th of August, 1857, and he is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of the Hawkeye state. He is a son of William and Nancy (Graham) McConnel, both of whom were born and reared in Guernsey county, Ohio, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they removed to Iowa in the late '40s. They were numbered among the early settlers of Wayne county, Iowa, where the father reclaimed a farm and where he also did a considerable amount of work as a carpenter. The parents of Charles S. McConnel continued their residence in Iowa until 1885, when they came to Idaho and established their home in Boise, where they passed the residue of their long and useful lives, secure in the high regard of all who knew them. The loved wife and mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1887, at the age of seventy years, and the father attained to the venerable age of eighty-four years, his death having occurred in June, 1897. They became the parents of eleven sons and one daughter, and of the number eight of the sons and the daughter are still living, the subject of this sketch having been the tenth in order of birth. William McConnel was a man of strong mentality and inflexible integrity of purpose. He was a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, with which he united at the time of its organization, and both he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles S. McConnel gained his earlier educational training in the public schools of Wayne county, Iowa, the old home of his parents, and when but sixteen years of age he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors. From 1874 until 1879 he was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Iowa, and in the latter year he came to Idaho, where he continued his labors as a teacher for a period of about ten years, in what is now Ada county, in which the capital of the state is situated. In 1884 he was accorded a distinctive mark of popular confidence and esteem, in that he was then elected auditor and recorder of this county, a position to which he was re-elected in 1886 and of which he thus continued in tenure for four successive years. He was made registrar of the state land office, at Boise, at the time of its creation in 1890, and he gave most effective service in this department. From 1890 until 1893 he conducted a wholesale and retail grocery business in Boise, with headquarters at 624 Main street, and he has otherwise been prominently identified with business and industrial interests in the capital city and its surrounding country. He is secretary of the Boise Water & Land Company and the Irrigation Company, which is proving an important agency in developing the resources of this part of the state, and he has been the incumbent of the office of city health officer of Boise since June, 1912. In 1909-10 he served as county probation officer.

The basic principles of the Republican party have always received the steadfast support of Mr. McConnel and he has been an active worker in the cause. He stands today as a staunch representative of the old-school branch of his party and is well fortified in his opinions concerning economic and general governmental policies. For a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Boise lodge of Knights of Pythias, and he has held various official chairs in the same. He and his wife are numbered among the most zealous and honored members of the First



Methodist Episcopal church in their home city, and he has served as trustee of the same for twenty-nine years.

At Dixie, Idaho, on the 31st of October, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McConnel to Miss Laura Kirby, who had been his schoolmate and youthful sweetheart in Iowa and whose father, Henry B. Kirby, is one of the pioneer settlers of Wayne county, that state. Mr. McConnel made the long overland trip from Iowa to Idaho, a distance of three hundred miles, having been made by stage and his wife compassed the same weary journey in coming to the latter state for the purpose of becoming his wife. The home relations have been ideal in all respects, and Mrs. McConnel has proved a devoted wife and mother,—a woman whose gentle and gracious personality has won to her the affectionate regard of all who have come within the sphere of her influence. Mr. and Mrs. McConnel own and occupy an attractive home at 1404 Hays street, Boise, and the same is a favored rendezvous for their many friends. They became the parents of seven children, and only once has death invaded the family circle, the fifth child in order of birth, having passed to the life eternal at the age of one and one-half years. In conclusion is given brief record concerning the surviving children: Daisy is the wife of Charles W. Wayland, senior member of the representative firm of Wayland & Fennel, architects, in Boise; Lena is the wife of Charles A. Green, of Tacoma, Washington; Mabel is the wife of Judson F. Allen, a prosperous farmer near Roswell, Canyon county, Idaho; Earl W., is a resident of Weiser, this state, where he is engaged in the drug business; Flora is a member of the class of 1915 in the University of Idaho, at Moscow, and Fay is serving as his father's deputy in the office of the city health officer.

**CAPT. JOHN E. YATES.** Idaho is as fortunate in its citizenship as in its vast wealth of natural resources. All the years there has been a work to do here requiring the utmost of human industry and commercial energy, and in its performance many of the men of power have been attracted to the state. Many have come here early in their careers and in sharing the task of development have gained their own material prosperity. But in Capt. John E. Yates of Boise is an example of one who after years of fortunate endeavor in other parts of the world chose to bring his capital, his broad experience in affairs, and a proved executive ability to this new state and mingle them with the purposeful enterprise which is destined to create one of the greatest commonwealths of the Union from Idaho.

Captain Yates is one of the best known men in business and public life, so that it is merely for sake of completeness that his present relations are mentioned. At this writing he is a candidate for the office of state treasurer, and is closing a second term as member of the state senate. In the senate he has been chairman of the committee on banks and banking and that on public lands. He was also a member of the house of representatives during the sixth session. Captain Yates represents that brand of political faith and principles which is almost original with the northwestern states, and during the exciting political year of 1912 allied himself with the new Progressive party. In Boise and in various parts of the state his business interests are extensive, and he is known as a banker and in different lines of enterprise.

Few men have such varied careers, for he has pursued fortune through nearly every clime and quarter of the globe. Half a century ago he was

a poor boy, and the ample attainments and possessions of later life were never a product of inheritance or happy chance.

The fortune of birth gave him Maine for his native state. Scientists have written much to illustrate the influence of geography and physical environment on the lives and activities of mankind. In this case it undoubtedly made a sailor out of Captain Yates, and it was as commander of a vessel of the high seas that he acquired the title by which he is generally known.

In Boise one of the conspicuous new buildings is the Hotel Bristol, the builder and proprietor of which is Captain Yates. In its name he honors his birthplace, which was Bristol on the coast of Maine. He was born there on the 4th of February, 1845, of an old family which had furnished many members to seafaring industry. His great-grandfather George Yates had come from England and established his home at Bristol. John Yates, father of the captain, was a native of Bristol, followed the sea, and made his last voyage in 1849 at the age of thirty-five, never returning. He had married a Bristol girl, a Miss Sophia Blunt, in 1841, a daughter of Samuel Blunt, who settled first in Massachusetts and later in Maine, and who was a soldier in the War of 1812. Her maternal grandfather, James Morton, had been a soldier of the Revolution. The wife and widow survived her sailor husband upwards of half a century and died at Bristol in 1897, aged seventy-five. There were just two children, Captain John E., and his brother Oscar I., who died at Bristol in May, 1908, at the age of sixty-eight.

Captain Yates spent the first sixteen years of his life in his home town, where he attended the public schools. The fatal destiny of the sea which had taken his father and so many of his neighbors had no influence to deter him from the occupation to which the boys on the Maine coast are almost born. He sailed away before the mast and for twenty-five years hardly knew any other home than his narrow vessel bounded by wastes of ocean. He rapidly rose in rank and responsibility, and for fifteen years was captain of an East Indian merchantman engaged in the Indian and oriental trade.

Though to a landsman the choice seems a trifle strange, when he retired from the sea, Captain Yates erected his home in one of the most central states of the continent, Illinois, settling at Sycamore, where he married and lived for some years. He first came out to Boise in 1892, and in 1898 brought out his family and made this city his permanent home.

Captain Yates was one of the organizers and for several years was president of the Yates & Corbus Live Stock Company, and has been in the stock business during most of his residence in this state. He was also one of the organizers and for four years was president of the Bank of Commerce of Boise. His real estate holdings are extensive. In 1907 he erected and still owns the Yates block, and the Bristol hotel has already been mentioned. His is one of the most attractive homes in the vicinity of Boise, and adjoining it on the outskirts of the city is his fine fruit farm of sixty acres. Besides his other political activities, he served for two years in the Boise city council. He is active in the Commercial Club, is a member of the Masons and the Elks of Boise, and in religious faith is a Unitarian.

Captain Yates was married at Bristol, Maine, in 1872, to Miss Roxanna Cox, a native of that place and a daughter of George Cox. This wife passed away in 1887. In Sycamore, Illinois, he married Georgie Townsend, a daughter of Amos Townsend.





John C. Yates.







Seven of their eight children are living, namely: Dorothy, now a student in the University of California; John, who is deceased; Margaret and Marjorie, twins, who were born in the old Sherman House at Chicago and are now in college at Simmons, Boston; Oscar T.; Frederick D.; William T.; and Stephen.

REV. WILLIAM HOWARD BOWLER. Though a period of five years following his attendance at school was occupied in an apprenticeship and work in the drug business, those years were in part given over to theological studies, so that Rev. William Howard Bowler may be said to have given his entire life thus far to the ministry and his preparation for the work of the church. He has been identified with the work of the Baptist church in various capacities since 1893 in Idaho, and since 1907 he has been state superintendent of missions in Idaho. In 1909 his headquarters were located at Boise, where they have since been maintained. Rev. Bowler's work throughout the state has been of a high order, and the influence which he has shed abroad has borne abundant fruit in the passing years.

William Howard Bowler was born in Seward county, Nebraska, on September 5, 1871, and is the son of Edwin and Carrie (Holden) Bowler, both natives of England. They came to America in 1859 and settled in Seward county, Nebraska, of which district they were pioneer settlers. There the senior Bowler carried on an agricultural business, but he gained some prominence in the community as a lay preacher in the Baptist church, and he was always active and effective in all work connected with the church. He came to Idaho in 1897 and died at Shoshone, this state, two years later, being but forty-three years old when death summoned him. The mother yet survives, and is a resident of Boise. nine children were born to this couple, of which number eight are living.

Rev. William Howard Bowler is the second child of his parents. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Nebraska, being graduated from the high school of his native town with the class of 1887. Soon thereafter he was apprentice to the drug business, and for five years he continued in that work. These years, however, were not wholly given over to his labors in that line, for the youth was a constant student of theological works and such branches as would fit him for the ministry, in which he had early decided to enter. In 1892 he felt himself sufficiently prepared for a beginning in his life-work and his first work was done in that year as county secretary of the Nebraska Gospel Union. He was engaged in work of this nature in the state for about a year, and in the following year, 1893, removed to Bellevue, Idaho, remaining in the service of the church for five years. He then located at Shoshone and as state missionary he continued his activities until 1907, in which year he became state superintendent of missions, a position which gives him a particularly wide field of action, embracing as it does all departments of work in the Baptist church. In 1909 he became established in Boise, this city representing his headquarters, and he is well known and highly esteemed in the city which represents his home. He was president of the State Sunday-School Association from 1905 to 1913, a position in which he gave further evidence of his fitness for work of this nature, and he has done much to advance the cause of the church in Idaho during the years of his connection with the same.

On April 4, 1911, Mr. Bowler was united in marriage at Weiser, Idaho, to Miss Elma Fulkerson,

the daughter of W. A. Fulkerson, a native Nebraskan. He also is active and prominent in church work, and is field secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of Idaho.

CHARLES H. EDWARDS. Success is the natural prerogative of such valiant spirits as this prominent and honored member of the bar of Idaho's capital city. He has been dependent upon his own resources from early youth by his own exertions gained an excellent academic and professional education. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Boise since the 1st of January, 1907, and has gained specially high reputation in the department of criminal law. Within the period of his residence in Idaho he has a record for having lost a less number of cases than any other member of the bar of the state,—a fact definitely vouching for his fine talent as a trial lawyer and for his scrupulous care and fidelity in the presentation of his causes.

Charles H. Edwards was born on a farm in Texas county, Missouri, on the 2d of May, 1875, and is a son of Samuel E. and Mary (Evans) Edwards, the former a native of Illinois and of Welsh lineage, and the latter a native of Tennessee. The Evans family is supposedly of English origin, though the name suggests Welsh extraction, and the mother of Charles H. Edwards was a child at the time of her parents' removal from Tennessee to Missouri, where her father became a substantial agriculturist. He enlisted in defense of the Union at the time of the Civil war and sacrificed his life in the cause. Samuel E. Edwards likewise became a prosperous farmer and stock-grower in Texas county, Missouri, where he continued to reside until his death, on the 8th of December, 1911, at the age of sixty years, and where his widow still maintains her home. Six sons and three daughters survive the honored father, who was a man of industry and sterling character. He served as a soldier of the Union during the major part of the war between the north and the south, and was a member of Company B, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in many important engagements. He showed his continued interest in the more gracious associations of the Civil war by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics he was a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party has long stood sponsor.

The boyhood days of Charles H. Edwards were passed on the old homestead farm, and in the meanwhile he duly availed himself of the advantages afforded in the district schools. Determined to secure broader education, he borrowed money to defray his expenses while attending the high school at Mountain Grove, Wright county, Missouri. He continued to be employed at farm work until he had attained to the age of eighteen years, and in this connection had full fellowship with arduous toil, as he worked from daylight till ten o'clock at night, the while his initial stipend was only ten dollars a month. The financial resources of his father were not sufficient to give the youth more than nominal aid in his ambitious efforts to secure a liberal education, but Mr. Edwards himself created the instrumentalities by which he compassed the desired end. He was a student for one year in West Plains College, at Howell county, Missouri, and in the meanwhile he began to teach in the country schools of his native state during the summer seasons. By this means he defrayed the expenses of his own higher educational work. His first service in the pedagogic profession brought to him a recompense



of only twenty dollars a month, and out of this he paid his living expenses and managed to save an appreciable part of his meager salary. He continued his labors as a successful and popular teacher for a period of seven years, and in the meanwhile began the study of law, which he carried forward with characteristic energy and discrimination, with the result that he eventually proved himself eligible for the profession of his choice. At Houston, the judicial center of his native county, he was admitted to practice in the various courts of Missouri, on the 16th of May, 1899. He initiated the practice of law in Texas county and later established his home at Hartville, the capital of Wright county, Missouri, where he built up a substantial practice. In 1901 he completed a special course in the law department of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, and thereafter he continued in the general practice of law at Hartville until the autumn of 1904, when he was elected county attorney of Wright county. He retained this office two years and proved a most able and popular public prosecutor. Soon after the expiration of his term Mr. Edwards came to Idaho, and in January, 1907, he established his permanent home in Boise, where his success in the work of his profession has been of unequivocal order. For a period of one year he was associated in practice with Gardiner G. Adams, who is now serving as justice of the peace, and since the dissolution of this alliance he has continued an individual practice, in which he gives special attention to criminal law. Within a period of three years he has lost no jury cases, and, as previously stated, his record in the winning of the causes which he has presented before court or jury since coming to Idaho has not been excelled by any other lawyer in the state.

From the age of eighteen years to the present time Mr. Richards has been an active worker in behalf of the cause of the Republican party, and he admirably defends the principles and policies which he thus advocates. He is an appreciative and valued member of the Ada County Bar Association and is affiliated with Boise Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons; Ada Chapter, No. 8, Order of the Eastern Star; Ada Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the latter's adjunct organization of the Daughters of Rebekah. He has been specially interested in the Eastern Star branch of the Masonic fraternity, and in 1910 he had the distinction of serving as grand patron of its grand chapter in Idaho. Mr. Edwards is a bachelor and apparently remains "heart-whole and fancy-free." He has gained a host of loyal friends in the state of his adoption and is one of the vigorous and representative members of its bar, as well as a liberal and progressive citizen. His success and precedence are the more gratifying to note by reason of the fact that they stand as the concrete results of his own ability and well-ordered endeavors.

DON H. BARK, who has charge of the irrigation investigation branch of the United States Government work in Idaho, has for years devoted his activities to the study of the soil, irrigation and climatic conditions throughout the west, and through his signal services in aiding in the development and cultivation of great stretches of land in various states, has gained a reputation as an authority on irrigation that reaches all over this part of the country. Like many successful western men, Mr. Bark has been the architect of his own fortunes, as he was compelled to work his way partly through school and had but little capital when he started upon his life work. Untiring energy, constant perseverance

and close observance of all that pertained to his vocation have been the price which he has paid for his present position, a position in which the benefits derived from his activities can hardly be estimated. Mr. Bark was born July 7, 1881, at Hinckley, Illinois, and is a son of George F. and Florence (Patterson) Bark. His grandfather, George Bark, settled in Illinois as a pioneer, and George F. Bark is still a resident of Hickley, as is also his wife. She was born in New Jersey and located in Illinois shortly prior to her marriage. Five children were born to George F. and Florence (Patterson) Bark, Don H. being the oldest.

Don H. Bark received his early education in the public schools of Hinckley and the Sandwich high school, where he was graduated in 1898. At that time he became a student in the Valparaiso (Indiana) University, from which he was graduated in 1901, after which he taught school for one year. He came west in 1902, and from the fall of that year to the fall of 1904 was engaged in irrigation work at Denver, Colorado Springs and Gunnison, Colorado. He removed at that time to Seattle, Washington, and became a clerk in a government office, Bureau of Animal Industry, but in the spring of 1906, left Seattle to locate in Twin Falls, Idaho, there accepting a position as irrigation expert with the Twin Falls Land and Water Company, remaining from the spring of 1906 to the spring of 1907. He then accepted a position as irrigation expert for the Wyoming Central Irrigation Company, at Riverton, Wyoming. In the spring of 1908 he entered the government service, being given charge of the irrigation investigation work of the government in the state of Kansas, and there continued until the fall of 1908, when he was transferred to Washington, D. C., leaving that city of Idaho in April, 1909. Coming directly to Boise, he was given charge of the Irrigation investigation work for the government in the state of Idaho, and established an office, his work being largely confined to the study of local soil conditions and the proper amount of irrigation water necessary to produce the desired results. He is the author of a report on "Duty of Water in Idaho," which was published during 1911, and which is considered an authority on the subject. He is the owner of two farms in Lincoln county, although these are leased. His offices are located at No. 439 and 440 Yates Building. Fraternally, Mr. Bark is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On June 2, 1903, Mr. Bark was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Katherine Turner, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Alexander Turner. One daughter, Florence, was born to this union, February 5, 1911, in Boise.

SHADRACH L. HODGIN has served with ability and distinction as sheriff of Ada county and as United States marshal for Idaho, of which latter office he is the incumbent at the time of this writing. His present term will expire on December 16, 1912, and it is his intention to engage in the practice of law after his retirement from government service, as he has given careful study to the science of jurisprudence, with the definite purpose of entering the legal profession. He maintains his home at Boise, the capital of the state, and has been a resident of Idaho since his boyhood days, his sterling character and personal popularity needing no further voucher than the fact that he has been called upon to serve in offices of distinctive public trust.

Shadrach L. Hodgin was born in Cedar county, Missouri, on the 1st of January, 1872, and thus be-





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S. L. Hodgins







came a welcome New Year's arrival in the home of his parents, Robert L. and Susan (Chandler) Hodgkin, the former a native of Missouri, where he was born in the year 1843, and the latter of Nashville, Tennessee, whence she accompanied her parents to Missouri, in which state was solemnized her marriage to Robert L. Hodgkin, whose parents removed from Indiana to Missouri about the year 1840. Robert L. Hodgkin devoted the greater part of his active life to agricultural pursuits and stock-growing and was a resident of St. John, Whitman county, Washington, at the time of his death, in August, 1907, at the age of sixty-four years, his widow now maintaining her home in Blackfoot, Idaho. Robert L. Hodgkin served throughout the Civil war as a valiant soldier of the union and was an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic at the time of his death. He enlisted as a member of the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and with the same participated in many important engagements, including those at Cedar Creek and Pea Ridge, Arkansas and the siege of Vicksburg, in which he received a slight wound. After the war he continued his residence in Missouri until 1886, when he came with his family to Idaho and settled on the Camas prairie, in Fort Plains, Alturas county, where he took up a government homestead and improved a good ranch. He finally removed to the state of Washington, where he passed the residue of his life,—a man of industrious habits and impregnable integrity in all the relations of life. Of the seven children five sons and two daughters are living, and of the number the subject of this review was the second in order of birth.

Shadrach L. Hodgkin was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, gained his early education in the public schools of his native state and was a lad of fourteen years at the time of the family removal to Idaho. He was reared to adult age in Ada county, this state, and his appreciation of this favored commonwealth has been shown in his insistent loyalty to the same during the long intervening years, within which he has gained success and prestige of no equivocal order. He continued to attend school until he had attained to the age of seventeen years and he then began independent operations as a farmer and stock-grower in Ada county. He continued successful operations along these lines for two years, and then removed to Walter's Ferry, a town now known as Walter, in Canyon county, where he engaged in the hotel business and became concerned in other lines of enterprise, including the operation of a ferry across the Snake river. In 1898 he removed to Meridian, Ada county, where for a time he was engaged in the grocery business. After his retirement from the same he again turned his attention to farming and stock-raising in this county, and with these basic industries he continued to be thus identified until 1902, after which he was engaged in the sheep business on a minor scale, and with but indefinite success, until 1905, when he assumed the office of deputy sheriff of Ada county. Mr. Hodgkin made an admirable record in this position, and held the same until January, 1907, when he was elected sheriff, an office of which he continued the incumbent until June 22d of the following year, when he resigned, owing to his having received appointment to the important office of United States marshal for the district of Idaho. He was sheriff during the Moyer and Pettibone troubles and in a general way his administration was marked by such discrimination and effective service as to render most consistent his advancement to the office of which he is now in

tenure. In the meanwhile he has been most diligent in amplifying his education, especially in the study of law under effective private preceptorship, and he is fully eligible for admission to the bar. As previously noted, it is his intention to engage in the practice of law upon his retirement from his present office.

In politics, Mr. Hodgkin has always been arrayed as a stalwart in the local camp of the Republican party, and he has been an active worker in behalf of its cause. He has served as delegate to its state conventions in Idaho, as well as to county and congressional conventions, and with the exception of two years he has resided continuously in Ada county since 1889. He has a wide circle of staunch friends in Idaho, is affiliated with the Boise lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and with the Meridian Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. From 1899 to 1902 he served as a member of the school board of district No. 42, Ada county, and it may be further said in connection with his political activities that he was an earnest supporter of the measure which resulted in such amendment of the state constitution as to make county sheriffs and assessors eligible for re-election after the close of their first terms, this amendment having passed the legislature in 1910.

At Boise, on the 6th of September, 1896, Mr. Hodgkin was united in marriage to Miss Jessie M. Clawson, who was born in New Jersey, and who is a daughter of John W., who died in 1900 in Boise, and Sally T. Clawson, now a resident of Boise. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkin has one son, John Lawrence, who was born in Ada county, on the 13th of July 1897, and who is a member of the class of 1915 in the Boise high school. The attractive family home, owned by Mr. Hodgkin, is at 1509 North Eighth street in the capital city of the state, and the same is a center of cordial hospitality.

SAMUEL WILCOX FORNEY, M. D. The physicians of Boise, Idaho, have been recruited from every part of the country, and as a class are representative of what is best in the profession. Prominent among those of the younger generation whose activities have served to give them honorable position in the science may be mentioned Samuel Wilcox Forney, M. D., who, although a resident of Boise for but comparatively a short period, has gained an enviable reputation and a remunerative practice. Dr. Forney is a native of Illinois, born in Minonk, Woodford county, December 29, 1883. His father, Henry Clay Forney, was born in Illinois, and is now living at Minonk, where he is a wealthy retired land owner. The mother of Dr. Forney bore the maiden name of Edmona C. Wilcox, and is still living in her native Prairie state, and she and her husband have had two children: Samuel Wilcox and Helen D.

Samuel Wilcox Forney received his preliminary educational training in the public and high schools of Minonk, and graduated from the latter in 1901. Following this, he entered Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and after a three-year course became a student at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1908. For one and one-half years, Dr. Forney was interne at the Chicago Polyclinic hospital and post-graduate school, and also acted in a like capacity at the Henrotin hospital, after which he was associated in practice for six months in Chicago with Dr. Kleinpell. At this time Dr. Forney decided to come west, and March 30, 1911, arrived in Boise. He immediately engaged in practice, opening offices at Nos. 406-408 Overland building, and has



succeeded in building up a large and representative practice. Dr. Forney is a close student, and takes great interest in the work of the Ada County Medical Association, the Idaho State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the staff of St. Luke's hospital, and his standing among his associates is deservedly high. In addition to the college fraternity of Alpha Kappa Kappa, Dr. Forney belongs to the Masons and the University Club and Commercial Club.

**EDWARD STEIN.** The life of Mr. Edward Stein, who is acknowledged one of the best financiers of the west and who ranks high among Boise citizens for his business honor and integrity, covers associations and incident so replete with adventure as to read almost like a romance. Of his distinguished Prussian family, of his adventurous immigration and of the varied fortunes of his fifty-nine years,—sixteen of which have been spent in Boise—we shall speak in such detail as the exigencies of this publication permit.

The paternal grandfather of Edward Stein was none other than that celebrated general, Baron von Stein, who, in 1812, figured so prominently as the commander-in-chief of the Prussian army and whose clever tactics so disconcerted Napoleon as to result in the freeing of Prussia from the French domination.

It was Baron von Stein's son, William von Stein, who shared his father's patriotism in such a degree that, as a boy of twelve years, he accompanied the general as a drummer boy in the events of the Franco-Prussian war. William von Stein moved to Poland in 1830—at the time when Poland was divided. In addition to his responsibilities as the proprietor of large landed estates, he became conspicuously active in efforts that were being made by Carl Schurz and others to bring about a Democratic status for Germany. The failure of the plan resulted in the imprisonment of William von Stein and others who were similarly conspicuous as revolutionists. Herr von Stein spent eighteen months in a military prison at Fort Granndenz, his liberation finally being accomplished through the assistance of the brilliant and indomitable Carl Schurz. The death of the old king and the amnesty proclamation issued by his successor made William von Stein again a citizen. But the seeds of Republicanism had taken deep root in him and his title to the German nobility had lost all charm for him. Renouncing it, he became one of the people, with no bondage of favor from or to the reigning house of Germany.

With such a grandfather as Baron von Stein and such a father as William von Stein, it was only a logical result that Edward Stein should develop characteristics both of courageous energy and of that broad sympathy for his fellow-man which finds its truest expression in such a land as ours. But Edward Stein was well prepared indeed for the type of civilization which he has adopted as his own.

Born at Schubina, Poland, on January 17, 1854, to William von Stein and his wife Caroline Buchholtz von Stein, the boy Edward was early influenced by his father's Democratic theories. He studied the ideals of government expounded by Mazzini, Jefferson and Paine, who continue to be, to a marked degree, his masters of national political theory today. In languages and mathematics the son of William von Stein was liberally educated, even in the preparatory stages. He became a fluent reader and speaker of no less than five languages—Polish, German, Russian, French and Latin. His

tutor—a German minister—prepared him for entrance to the University of Bromberg, located at Bromberg, the capital of Prussia. Here Edward Stein remained until 1871, at which time he was graduated. This being about the time of the close of the Franco-Prussian war, the young man's father advised him to consider his period both of study and of European residence at an end. He knew there must be a more congenial atmosphere in the country of which Herr Schurz had spoken and written so much. So Edward Stein was supplied with money, was provided with passage on the steamer Weiland from Hamburg to New York and was soon on his way to the land where he should make a place and a fortune for himself.

His first adventure was not long delayed. Young Stein had embarked without the usual passport, which could hardly have been secured because of the fact that he had reached the age at which the German army service would have claimed him. As his father did not intend—nor did he—that he should become one of the Imperial army, he had set sail for America without attempting to secure the passport. It was not long, however, before he was asked to produce the required papers. After a dramatically effective, if farcical, search for the passports, the young man was accused with having brought none and was informed that a telegram from officials had conveyed such fact to the ship's authorities. Edward Stein once more plunged his hand into a pocket. He brought forth an envelope which he handed to the ship's officer, who examined the contents and shouted to his superior officer, "I find the papers of Mr. Stein all correct." They seemed to answer the purpose—in that they spared the young immigrant further trouble. The envelope he had handed to the officer contained nothing more nor less than the four hundred marks his father had given him in parting.

Thanks to that officer's susceptibility to the temptations of graft, Edward Stein's financial resources were very slight when he landed on the shores of the United States. But, full of curiosity as well as of energy, he determined to see something of the country before beginning his definite career. His means were soon so diminished that when he reached Chicago, he had reached a state in which hunger and cold were the chief sensations of which he was conscious. Having pawned his overcoat and having spent the previous night in a coal box, he was somewhat surprised to be accosted, on the streets of Chicago, by a man who thrust a revolver before his face and ordered him to throw up his hands. Mr. Stein obligingly did so. The condition of his pockets and his confession that he had not eaten for several days so impressed the crook that he took the young man to a restaurant, saw him fed and refreshed and then showed him to a place where he could obtain work as a Polish-German interpreter. This was a brick yard at Park Ridge—now a part of Chicago—and in the position he secured there through the kindness of a thief, Edward Stein did his first work as an American resident.

His first position was a brief one, interrupted by an inconvenient attack of ague. From there he went to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, where he worked in the railway shops and learned the car-building vocation. In 1876 he completed his experimental work in that line and left the shops a full-fledged railway car-builder. The experience had been a valuable one in many ways, being stimulating as well as practically educative. One of the exciting incidents of the period was an adventure that occurred in connection with his engineering work as one of the grading force. On a messenger trip through one of the great



forests of the region, Mr. Stein suddenly found himself surrounded by a pack of wolves. The natural and only thing for him to do was to climb the nearest tree. His weary wait in that uncomfortable point of safety lasted until a member of his railroad crew approached with a gun and frightened away the bloodthirsty wolves. Another of Mr. Stein's vivid memories of that epoch of his life is of a long illness in which he was so generously and graciously cared for by Gavin Campbell, the noble Scotchman who was superintendent of the Wisconsin Central at the time.

The year that marked the conclusion of Edward Stein's initiatory car-building, was also an important year in that he was called home to his native country. He instantly took steps to answer in person the cablegram saying that his father was dangerously ill and wished to see him. He went directly to Philadelphia, from where he was to take passage and while waiting for his boat heard the address of President Grant with which the Centennial Exposition was opened.

By the time he had reached the parental home, Mr. Stein found that his father, William von Stein, had only a few hours before been committed to burial. An inheritance, not great, but quite acceptable, had been left to Edward Stein from his father's estate. Before returning to his adopted land he set forth on a tour of Europe, visiting the principal cities and closely observing the conditions of agricultural property.

Returning to the United States, Mr. Stein has been led, by his interests and abilities in many lines, to follow various successive lines of activity, always with a degree of success, though with varying results because of his adventurous spirit. His visits to Europe was followed by immediate removal of vocational activities to the Black Hills. There he engaged in both the mercantile and the hotel business, together with mining operations. He made a fortune through his business, but lost it gallantly in the fortunes of mining. During his residence in that section he again gathered enough unusual experiences to fill a book. One of the dramatic incidents of the time and place was the death of Buffalo Bill, of whose shooting by McCall, Mr. Stein was a witness. He was also a spectator of the hanging of McCall and subsequently of the exhumed body of the hero of the plains and the wild west. In regard to the latter, Mr. Stein noted the phenomenon so widely remarked—the fact that the body was, because of the chemical action of elements of the soil, in a state of complete petrification.

Leaving the Black Hills, Mr. Stein again found a profitable railroad connection, this time with the Denver and Rio Grande. The train of events which followed this engagement led Mr. Stein to Gunnison, Colorado, where the happiest sentimental episode of his life occurred. For there it was that, although his financial affairs were at the time at a low ebb, he met and wooed and married Miss Rachel Louder of Gunnison. His courtship and his entrance upon his family life were characterized by that same adventurous spirit which through all of Mr. Stein's earlier life marked him as a veritable soldier of fortune. His first home was built by his own hands for himself and his bride and no baronial castle of his ancestors was ever lighted with more happiness and pride than was that little cottage.

Like that of most men of brilliant ability and intrinsic character, the uniformly steady success of Mr. Stein seemed assured after his marriage. He was soon promoted to the foremanship of the railroad shops at Grand Junction, Colorado. In 1884 he ac-

cepted a position requiring his residence at Eagle Rock, now Idaho Falls, and later was made inspector of air brakes on the Oregon Short Line, his headquarters being at Pocatello, Idaho. From that position he passed to the superintendency of car service, having charge of that department of the Idaho Northern and Oregon Short Line Railways.

The young Idaho city of Pocatello thus became Mr. Stein's home for a number of years. Mrs. Stein joined him there, after disposing of their property at Grand Junction. The Stein family naturally became a leading influence in the town and in 1892 Mr. Stein was honored by being made the first mayor of Pocatello. Resigning that position, which had been the gift of the Democratic party, Mr. Stein passed into extensive real estate dealings in that place, continuing with ever increasing success as long as he remained there.

From Pocatello, his interests in Idaho property broadened until they reached out to the neighborhood adjacent to Boise. He bought a section of land near Nampa, which town he assisted in organizing. In 1897 he came to Boise, which he has made his permanent home and where he has ever since been successfully engaged in the real estate business. He is the Boise pioneer in laying out subdivisions, of which he has managed a large number with great skill and financial success. Among his properties a conspicuous one is the Palentine hotel on Twelfth and Idaho streets, and his home is one of the handsomest in the city. He is the president of the Edward Stein Company and of the Stein's Suburban Syndicate, besides being a stock-holder in the Idaho National Bank of Boise. Through his own ability he has attained a social prestige worthy of his noble lineage, his popularity being attested by the numerous fraternal organizations which have ever been eager for his membership and which have accorded him high honors. In the Masonic order he is a member of the York and Scottish Rite bodies, being treasurer of the latter and in the organizations of Mason to which he belongs he has passed the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the order of the Woodmen of the World, of the Turn Verein and of the Boise Commercial Club.

Edward Stein is the head of a family which does him credit. It was founded, as mentioned above, when Miss Rachel Louder became his wife, on July 5, 1883. Her ancestry is Scotch on the maternal side and English on the paternal, her father, Phineas Louder, having been a descendant of that line of the Louder family which had become a part of the pioneer population of Iowa. The Louder-Stein marriage has been blessed by two sons, named respectively Howard and Allen. Mr. Howard Stein is a graduate of the University of Idaho, of the class of 1911. He and his young wife, nee Alida Wanneck, are residents of Boise, where Howard Stein is associated with his father in the real estate and loan business. Allen T. Stein is a student in Leland Stanford Jr. University, in which institution he is a member of the class of 1912.

Mr. Stein is a member of the Democratic party. He is not a man of narrow views, having sympathy for all political organizations the purpose of which is the broader brotherhood. He is a member of the Unitarian church of Boise and it is said of him that a multitude of silent charities are dispensed by his generous hand. One of Boise's most intellectual citizens, Mr. Stein's breadth touches mind as well as character. Now and then some hint of the imperious temperament of his aristocratic ancestry flashes across the personality of Edward Stein. But the American toiler and business man that he is,



shows something finer than the baron that he might have been. The untrammelled freedom of the individual, knowing no trammels but those of worthy ideals and of a law based upon equality of manhood—this is what he has sought and found among us. And much more has he given than received. His uprightness is of a practical sort, even as his affection is of what might be called the more utilitarian type. This last quality is best explained by quoting in full the "Creed" of Mr. Stein, with which his friends are familiar; and those who know him best will agree that it sounds the key-note of the exquisitely human side of his character. This paragraph, which voices his social belief as to the expression of love, runs as follows:

#### MY CREED

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection which they mean to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours, and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without a eulogy, than life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the troubled spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over his weary way.

Such faith in the value of affection and appreciation expressed does the life of Edward Stein bear forth. His own life is deservedly crowned with the blossoms he so values, yet his ways are followed by that silent though no less sincere honor which is ever a large proportion of the tribute due the man who lives nobly and well and whose finest principles are demonstrated in his daily life. Edward Stein's friends look to his continued useful activity through many more years of his eventful life.

ALBERT WOLTERS. An appointment to take charge of the assay office of Boise about forty years ago brought to this state Mr. Albert Wolters, and he has been a permanent resident since that time. Mr. Wolters has had an experience of nearly fifty years in the mining and business affairs of the west, and during most of his residence in Idaho has been identified with mining affairs, either as an official assayer or as a promoter and developer of mineral resources on his own account. Mr. Wolters has had a varied and on the whole, a very successful career, has utilized many opportunities for public service, and by reason of his long residence, his business activities, and his official connections he is one of the most thoroughly esteemed citizens of the state.

Albert Wolters was born in Prussia, Germany, May 19, 1841, a son of Carl and Augusta Wolters, his father having been a mining official in Prussia. Albert was the only son, and both parents died in their native land. He grew to manhood in Prussia, and was given unusual advantage in both a general and a technical education. He attended a college of mines, and also the university and had considerable

technical and practical experience in his native country.

On April 24, 1866, Mr. Wolters landed in New York City and after three months in the east, went to California; locating at Central City he opened an assay office which he conducted until 1868. Then at Georgetown, Colorado, he brought in to it the first silver mill in that vicinity. In 1869 he took charge of the Baker Silver Mining Company's mill of Philadelphia, where he continued in active charge until the mill was burned in 1871. His business career was then interrupted by a visit to his fatherland, but after a few months in his old home, and enjoying the companionship of his parents, he returned to America, and received appointment from President Grant to take charge of the assay office in Boise, Idaho.

In that capacity, Mr. Wolters came into contact with practically all the mining operators of the seventies, and he continued as assayer at Boise until July 1, 1883. He then moved to Hailey in the Wood river district, where in partnership with David Falk, he engaged in the mining and smelting business. Their operations were not altogether prosperous, and the partnership failed in 1885. Following this reverse, Mr. Wolters was employed at wages for a time, but then returned to assaying and mining in Hailey, which was the center of his extensive business operations as a miner for a number of years until 1905. In the latter year he moved to Boise, of which city he has since been a resident.

In 1868, Mr. Wolters was married at Central City, Colorado, to Miss Emelia Otto. The three children born of their marriage were: Marie, deceased; Lucy, now the wife of R. M. Angel, who is county attorney of Blaine county, Idaho; Ella, now the wife of P. F. Harne, who is registrar of the land office at Hailey. The mother of these children passed away on January 1, 1902, and her remains now rest at Hailey. On September 1, 1905, Mr. Wolters married Mrs. Wm. H. Jaumann, the widow of William H. Jaumann.

Mr. Wolters has for many years taken an active part in politics, and especially in politics so far as that word refers to activities in behalf of good and efficient government. His political creed was at first that of the Republican party, up to 1892, at which time he became a populist. When that party became disrupted he joined the ranks of Independents, and is now a member of the New Progressive party. For seven years, from 1872 to 1879, he served as deputy commissioner of mining statistics in Idaho. For four years he was a school trustee in Hailey, and in 1905 was elected to a term in the legislature from Alturas (now Blaine) county. In 1901 Mr. Wolters was chairman of the county commissioners of Blaine county. As to religion he was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, and is a man who emphasizes in his life and conduct the golden rule. He was raised in Masonry in 1873, and has been a Master Mason for forty years. Mr. Wolters is now owner of a silver and lead mine in the Wood river district, but his chief interests are in Boise real estate. He and his family own and reside in a beautiful home at 712 Eighth street and he also owns a block of valuable property with several excellent dwelling houses upon it.

CLAUDE D. MASON. One of the ablest men in the state's public service, and one who used his opportunities for effective service in the best possible manner, was the former state chemist, Mr. Claude D. Mason, who in 1913, much to the regret of all who have the best interests of good government of this state at heart, resigned his office in order





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Claude H. Mason







to accept a call to a larger field of business. It has long been understood that in America the best men do not long remain in public office, since as soon as efficiency of an unusual order has been demonstrated in behalf of the public interests, immediately there comes a demand from the great business industries which is more satisfying and offers larger and more permanent opportunities of usefulness than under the present system can ever be presented in public life. In leaving the office of state chemist Mr. Mason has the satisfaction of leaving behind him a record which is creditable to himself and from every point of view, beneficial to the state.

Mr. Mason has spent the larger part of his life in Idaho, and to a large degree is a product of its wholesome environment and opportunity. In leaving the office of state chemist he has gone to Indiana, the Hoosier state was the place of his birth, and it might well appear that the old state which gave him birth has now recalled him from the scene of his present and useful activity in the west to larger responsibilities in the older commonwealth. Mr. Mason was born at New Lebanon in Sullivan county, Indiana, October 3, 1882, a son of Richard R. and Nancy (Dodds) Mason. The parents were both natives of Indiana, and on both sides the family is one of the oldest in the settlement and development of that state. Five sons and one daughter of the seven children of the parents are still living, and Claude D. was the fourth in this family. In 1890 the Masons moved out to Idaho, which in that year was admitted to the union. The parents both reside in Boise, and for many years have been active citizens of this state. Richard R. Mason, the father, has been chiefly identified with mining and real estate and is one of the representative business men of Boise. He has long been a prominent supporter of the Republican party, and he and his wife are both members of the Methodist church.

Claude D. Mason was about eight years of age when the family came to Idaho, and he continued his education in the public schools of Boise, through the high school course. When he was sixteen years of age he began an apprenticeship in the drug firm of McCrum & Deary of Boise, with whom he continued for 3½ years and acquired an extensive knowledge of pharmacy and practical chemistry. This experience had fortified his ambition for larger attainments in the scientific field and he entered Tualatin Academy at Forest Grove, Oregon, and after a preparatory course there entered Pacific University, also at Forest Grove, where he was graduated in the class of 1908, with the degree of bachelor of science. He had specialized during his university course in chemistry and in practical research work in that science.

At Portland, Oregon, after leaving college, he was connected for a time with the United States food and drug inspection laboratory, and received many commendations from his associates and superiors in that service. Nine months later, on returning to Boise, he was appointed in May, 1909, by Governor Brady to the office of state chemist. The state chemist of Idaho, and the same is true of other states, collaborates with and works under the general direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the work which Mr. Mason was able to do during his three years and a half in the office proved of inestimable benefit in furthering the agricultural and other industrial interests of Idaho, not to mention its also important benefit in conserving the pure food and drug law. Mr. Mason is a member of the American Chemical Society, and in 1912 represented Idaho in the International

Congress of applied chemistry, the session of this congress being held both in New York and Washington, D. C.

Mr. Mason resigned his office as state chemist on February 10, 1913, in order to accept the position of chemist in the Rubber Regenerating Company, at Mishawaka, Indiana. This corporation is one of the largest of its kind, and manufactures rubber boots, shoes and a great variety of woolen and other goods. It is a distinct promotion in his personal career to leave the service of the state government and take a place with one of the largest manufacturing plants in the middle west, but at the same time all good citizens of Idaho regret that the efficiency which Mr. Mason displayed in his office could not have been continued in its benefit to the state for a much longer period.

Mr. Mason has for many years been active in his support of the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the First Methodist church of Boise. Their home in Boise was at 915 Ellis avenue. On September 6, 1911, Mr. Mason married Miss Vesta Hall, who was reared in Boise, and is a daughter of Adna Hall, one of the prominent business men and honored citizens of Boise. Mr. Mason and family have now taken up their residence at Mishawaka, Indiana, but retain a special fondness for the state which was for so many years their home, and in whose continued development they will take the greatest interest and pride.

**ERNEST ERWIN HUNT.** Typical of the success that comes to a man in the West be he provided with energy and a capacity for hard work is the career of Ernest Erwin Hunt. One of the pioneers of Idaho, in that he arrived in the state at the early age of twelve and has watched it grow from a collection of widely scattered mining camps to the great commonwealth of today, his interests during his whole lifetime have been bound up in the welfare of Idaho and her people. Starting in business in a very modest way, his patronage grew by leaps and bounds, and at the present time he is the manager and part owner of one of the largest and most modern department stores in the state of Idaho. This success is entirely due to his own efforts, as one man, writing in *The Statesman*, puts it: "Many wonder to what his rapid growth and immense trade may be attributed. The answer is short: Push, advertising, courteous treatment of customers, and the lowest prices possible."

Ernest Erwin Hunt was born February 11, 1868, at Sedalia, Missouri. He is the eldest son, of seven children, of Dr. Sylvester Peter Hunt, who has his offices in Portland, Oregon, and his home in Lewiston, Idaho. His mother, Mary Evelyn Hunt, one of those good old Christian ladies, began early to mould his character and precept and good example were always placed before him, and that kindly good advice was heeded so that now in her old age she rejoices in his success and emoluments. When he was still a small lad, his parents, in company with sixteen other families determined to set out for the west. They formed a compact to stand by each other in the long journey across the plains and in the land on the other side of the great mountains. Loading the ox-carts with the provisions and clothing and all the belongings that would be of any service in the new life, they set out, in the spring of 1880, from Sedalia, Missouri. Young Ernest Hunt was thirteen when his parents at last reached the spot upon which they determined to settle, and although young he was strong and eager to do his share of the work. Therefore his young hands had an important part in



the building of the little log cabin, planting the seed and in due time reaping that first glorious harvest. His education was obtained in the log schoolhouse, and so fascinated was he with the world of books to which he was here introduced, that he determined to learn more than the log house could give him, and set out on that path which is the greatest, perhaps, of all educators, that of the teacher, himself. He was but seventeen when he began teaching, and feeling after a time, that he must have theoretical as well as practical training, he took a course in a normal school and was rapidly advanced from the position of teacher to that of principal and later superintendent. During this time he held first grade certificates in many of the counties of the state, and the records show the following, to wit: "This certifies that Ernest Erwin Hunt is possessed of a good moral character, and has passed a satisfactory examination upon all of the branches required to entitle him to a first grade certificate. He is therefore deemed qualified to teach in any school district in this county, or in any county in Idaho, by depositing a certified copy of this certificate with the superintendent thereof, orthography, 96; United States history, 95; school law, 100; arithmetic, 98; reading, 96; algebra, 98; civil government, 96; theory and the art of teaching, 95; geography, 96; physiology and hygiene, 95; grammar, 96; penmanship, 93; state constitution, 95; average standing, 96 and 1/13 per cent. It is said that he was considered a walking encyclopedia of useful knowledge and people sought him far and near to get his services as an instructor. Many of our leading men and women, who were his pupils, now fill responsible positions in the state, and all speak in glowing terms of his ability as a teacher and hold him in the highest esteem. He was extremely popular, not only with the parents, but with the children, and his success as a teacher prophesied well for his success as a merchant, a business man and one of the best financiers of the state of Idaho.

It was in 1902 that he gave up his position as a city school superintendent and went into the business world, establishing a small feed store in Emmett, Idaho. His business began to grow and soon supplied a trade that reached into the far distant Thunder Mountain Mining Camps, at that time the latest sensation in the mining circles. He next added groceries to his stock, then hardware and crockery, to be followed soon afterwards by dry goods and clothing and shoe departments. He could not increase the size of his buildings fast enough to house his growing stock or accommodate his growing trade, and he was at last forced to buy adjoining buildings, and he now enjoys a large patronage and employs from eleven to eighteen clerks to care for his still rapidly growing business. The capacity of his two big stores is scarcely great enough for his business and it looks as though he would have to increase it at no very distant time. In August, 1910, the Hunt-Greene Mercantile Company was formed, Mr. Hunt being the leading spirit in the organization, which is composed of some of the leading men of Canyon county, and which represents a capital of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. They began business on the 16th of August, 1910, and in the *Evening Capital News*, of Boise, Idaho, of that date is published an article concerning the new company, and containing the following sentence which was the general sentiment of all who knew Mr. Hunt and his associates: "Emmett is to be congratulated in securing so strong a concern, to invest, locate and disseminate their capital in their city, as the people representing the company are men of wealth and they have the hustling spirit consonant to a large

organization." It was the intention of the company to include the farmers and stockraisers among the stockholders, and in this way bring the entire county into cooperation and sympathy with the new organization. How well the scheme worked can be seen by a glance at the phenomenal success which has come to the company. Dr. R. H. Greene, a leading physician and a wealthy land owner is among the men who have associated themselves and their finances with the company, and his business judgment has been of much value in the forward progress of the company.

That this success is due to Mr. Hunt's strong personality and business ability, no one denies, and perhaps the best estimate of his character is one given in a newspaper article, which was written by a man who had been closely associated with him as a school superintendent. He says in part: "He is strong of character, full of zeal, thrifty and industrious, and possesses an intellectual endowment that will warrant the opinion that he will make for himself a great man. He has self reliance that comes from self-help; the hard common sense that comes from contact with the people; the direct, straightforward methods of those who live and fight in the open; the generosity of impulse and tenderness of heart of those who knew the sorrows and kindness of mankind. He has a mind that is analytical and logical, a copious vocabulary and great fluency of speech; is a hard student, a close reasoner, and an active participator in public affairs. United with a high order of ability, he has a commanding figure, tall, erect, and a most affable and pleasant manner and address. In his intercourse with others he seems to forget himself entirely, and to have no thought except to interest and instruct his hearers; to carry them with him by force of argument. He has a vein of humor that crops out naturally, almost unconsciously in speaking, but he will not sacrifice dignity nor fall below the plane of sincerity, purity or integrity. He is frank, manly and courteous, outspoken, always has convictions and the courage to follow them. He has a host of friends in every county in Idaho, where he has taught school or been engaged in business. You will always find him cordial in his greetings, appreciative of those around him, and he stands admired and honored by his fellowmen everywhere. The Hunt-Greene Mercantile Company at Emmett are to be congratulated in securing a man of such sterling worth to assist them in their big department store. His years of experience are worth a fortune to the average man and with his ability and qualifications can command the confidence and the respect of the business world, and we predict for him unbounded success. He will push to the front and take place among men who are doing things in this world. One discovers that he is a man not easily turned aside from that which he undertakes under the conviction that it should be done. He is a specimen of the finished Idaho product of the typical American gentleman, who started out in life, determined that limited education, influence, lack of money, or any other lack created by mere circumstances should not keep him from pushing to the front rank and taking his rightful position among the men who are doing things in this world."

While he was attending the College of Idaho, and finishing the printer's trade at Caldwell, Idaho, he became acquainted with Anna, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Cook, who was also a school teacher and an artist of high standing and after a successful courtship of two years, they were united in holy wedlock by Dr. W. J. Boone, president of



the college, on Christmas day, 1895, at her home near Caldwell, in the presence of many friends and acquaintances. At present seven bright, healthy, happy, robust children have been added to the family: Cecil Canova, a young man of sixteen, has assisted his father in the mercantile business, outside of his regular school duties, until he has been able to manage the affairs at the store for more than a year. Not satisfied with the common school education, he saved his earnings for the past two years and at the beginning of the school year, went to Corvallis, Oregon, to attend the Oregon Agricultural College and take up more extensive work in chemistry, electrical engineering and mechanical drawing and from the record that he has made in his business and school training, we predict a great future for him and his friends wonder if he will be able to outstrip his father in winning laurels. Harold Simeon, a lad of fourteen, full of zeal and enthusiasm, finished the eighth grade last year and was successful in passing the highest test in scholarship in Canyon county. His average was 96 per cent. The *Emmett Index* in speaking of the hard contest, says: "Harold Simeon Hunt, the second son of Ernest Erwin Hunt, of the Hunt-Greene Mercantile Company, of Emmett, Idaho, a lad of thirteen years, passed the highest test in the eighth grade examination in Canyon county, making an average of 96 per cent. in all of his studies. He is a bright, jovial, healthy boy and is full of ambition and is a favorite among those who know him. He is one of the helpers in the store and can sell as many goods as many experienced clerks who are his seniors. He is an amateur on the piano and is very fond of music. He owns a horse and cow and takes great pleasure in caring for them besides joining in the sports of the other boys. He is energetic and much credit is due him and his teacher, Miss Wayman. Work to him is just like play and he enters into it with a vim and an incentive to accomplish greater and better honors. He says he will not be satisfied till he is President of the United States. He is saving his money and expects to enter the Agricultural College next year. Let us hope that his every ambition will be realized and that he will outstrip all others in the work he has undertaken and win for himself a great name in American history." Lloyd Ernest is just past eleven years old but he is like the other two brothers in the mercantile world and can sell goods as well as any one, being exceedingly accurate in all his transactions. He is in the eighth grade and is trying to gain a better average in his studies than has either of his brothers or his father. He is a violinist and can render soft, sweet music that excels that of many who have had years of training. His teachers, Mrs. Governor Hunt and Prof. Max Guenther declare that he has a great talent and that with the proper training with them he will be a second Paganini as he is imbued with a great taste for music. It will be well to watch this lad and see if he does not eclipse Spohr, Joachim or Siveri. He has a bank account in his own name and writes checks to pay his own bills, so that independence, thrift and the western spirit of enthusiasm to advance in the world are all his. He is a lover of nature and lives much in the open. Mildred Annabel, the eight year old little lady, is in the fourth grade and is taking lessons from her mother in all lines of housework and decorative art, in which the latter is an adept. Her work is not to be excelled by that of many girls who are older. She is a great favorite with her teachers and friends, and is a student of music and drawing, being quite skillful in the latter art. Evelyn Idaho

is but five years of age yet she can do her part in the kitchen and housework is only play for her. She takes care of the smaller ones and is a perfect little mother. She is often spoken of as being the handsomest girl in the state. Robert Henry, who is named for his father's partner, Dr. R. H. Greene, is only two years old, but he is the constant companion of his father and takes his turn at the work in the store, in his babyish way trying to brush, sweep and mark the goods as do the other boys. Last, but not least, is the sweetfaced little Olive who is the joy of the household and a treasure in the home. To say that Mr. Hunt has a model family, in whom he has just cause to be proud, is voicing the sentiment of all who know him, and it is the wish of his many friends that all the joys and success consonant to their supreme happiness will be meted out to them tenfold.

Mr. Hunt is a member of Boise Lodge No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Ada Lodge No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 150, of Boise, Idaho; Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 6453, of Caldwell, Idaho. He is also a Rebekah and is a member of the Christian church, in which he is an elder. He is an ardent, zealous worker in all church and benevolent societies, and takes a great interest in politics, being a Republican, but liberal in his views, who like Thomas A. Edison thinks that: "There are a lot of people who die in the head after they are fifty. They are the ones who get shocked if you propose anything that wasn't going when they were boys. It's the way the world goes—the young push ahead and do things, and the old stand back. I hope I'll always be with the young. We have got past that age, and we might as well talk about smashing all the steam engines and electric lights and going back to stage coaches and candles."

Mr. Hunt has had many opportunities to fill public offices but has refrained because his large business interests needed his entire attention at home and he thinks he can best serve the people by being out among them. He is a leader and a "booster." He has traveled through the east, west and many of the southern states and is well versed with conditions as they present themselves in these localities, and is therefore able to discuss local conditions from a wider experience and can cope with any of the leading statesmen of the state. He is a true Westerner, typical of the men who have lived among the dangers of a frontier country. One incident that he relates which came before his eyes in Weiser, Idaho, in the days when "might was right," and justice was meted out to the man who would transgress the law as follows: "A farmer came to town and during the course of the evening a barber struck him on the head with a hammer and killed him. The barber was put in the old frame jail to await the time of the trial but some thought the law was too slow and the expense too great and an order was passed around that a hemp ribbon would be used and all who wanted to participate in the affair were requested to don their attire and get busy. Accordingly, during the night which was about as cold as a Greenland night, men with flour sacks around their ears and noses to keep them from freezing, gathered about the jail and demanded the key to the situation but the jailer was so determined to protect his prisoner that he drew his two Colts pistols, demanded that they give the law its course, and throwing himself in front of the door, waited for their approach. He talked and reasoned but to no avail. They were set and determined. In a few moments he was overpowered, the door was broken



open and a hasty retreat was made toward the hills north of the town. The next morning, the man was hanging to the butcher windlass in a denuded, bruised and mangled condition—dead. From appearances, one would be led to believe that the body had been dragged over the frozen ground as pieces of lacerated flesh could be seen all along the way the procession went and flour sacks were in abundance all through the sage brush from the schoolhouse to the hills. Judge Lynch had exercised his authority." Another story which Mr. Hunt tells is characteristic of that rough time. He says, "While mining in Idaho county, in an early day, it was the custom among the miners to keep the latch string on the door always hanging on the outside (no door was ever latched, winter or summer) and any valuables were left on the table or the shelf. Provisions were always in the cabin and it was the custom for any to enter, stay over night, eat, take enough for the day or to last to the next cabin, but to molest nothing. The gold dust was washed and laid on the table cloth or put into the old baking powder can and it was no uncommon sight to see half a dozen piles of the shiny metal on the table awaiting the time to take it to a trading post or to the assay office to be turned into money. One day, some of the dust was missing, after a strange man had stayed over night and accepted the hospitality of the miner's home. The word was passed among the denizens of the mountains and a hasty pursuit followed. He was overtaken and was left suspended to a limb to remind anyone who could not visit the haunts of the genial mountaineer and accept his hospitality and take his departure without purloining his earnings, had better vamoose. At Florence, Elk City, Warren and many of the pioneer mining camps, it was no uncommon day's work for one man to fill a one-pound baking can with gold dust taken from the grass roots. Fortunes were made in a day and wild excitement reigned."

As some of his own experiences Mr. Hunt recounts the following: "In 1885, I was engaged to teach school in a district where there was a round-up of cattle, lasting for about six weeks in the spring and it was a great sight to see the cowboys ride the bucking broncho, throw his lasso on the maverick and ply the branding iron. One man with the rope would catch the calf and another lasso the feet and then each man on horseback, going in opposite directions would stretch the animal out on its side while a third man would apply the brand. Everything would go well until a tenderfoot was brought to camp and then something was doing all the time. He had to be initiated to the mystic shrines of cowboyism and great preparations were made preparatory to seeing him ride the bucking cayuse, which was awaiting him. If he were successful and could brave the dangers incident to the camp, he was at once crowned Rex, and all was well with him, but alas, if he did not hold on and stick to the saddle, through the ceremonies, it were better for him to absquatulate with unproceeded oneness, for he was too pristine for the frontier. After the ceremonies were over, a big feast always followed and the fellowcraft had free access to the good things of the camp and all would do him honor. All of them had plenty of money and they always spent it lavishly. They were a free hearted, hospitable set; ready at all times to help the deserving, to defend the weak and distressed, but loathed the despicable wretch who poses as a human being. Many of the boys were cattlemen and they looked forward to these spring round-ups as one of the greatest gala days of their lives.

"In the journey across the plains in an early day, dangers and distress abounded all the way. Coming through the Indian nations, up the Arkansas river, horse thieves were ahead and behind our train, and people were ruthlessly murdered and their wagons plundered while the skulking half-breeds lay in wait for an opportune time to run away with the stock, steal the women and girls and commit such other fiendish, brutal crimes as only the savage perpetrate. According to our compact, no one was permitted to talk to strangers except our leader, who was an old plainsman and said he had crossed three times previous to our trip. Strange people would ride up and try to scare the teams or another bunch of them would ride by and try to trade horses with us for something that we had so they could get into a quarrel which usually ended in bloodshed. These bandits made their living by pilfering and plundering and were ever ready to commit any heinous crime. Each night our wagons were formed in a circle and everything was kept inside during the night. The teams were chained to the wagons wheels on the inside of the circle and men paced the line as sentries and changed every three hours during the night so that a picket was on guard all of the time. Our men were subject to orders from our leader just the same as soldiers would be. While depredations were committed ahead and back of us, our thirty-two wagons were not molested by these high handed villians. It was told to us that one of the young men in a party just in the rear of our train saw an old squaw on the opposite side of the river from them and thought how nice it would be to say that he had killed an Indian, leveled his carbine, took aim and fired and she rolled over to the edge of the water—dead. Soon lights were seen all along the hillside and the Indians began to gather. The next morning, the braves came to the place from where the shot was fired and demanded the person who did the shooting, with the promise that if such a one was given over to them peaceably they would not molest any of them, but if they did not, no mercy would be showed to anyone till they had all met a like fate. Pleadings were in vain and the white people had to deliver the young man to them despite the wailings and moanings of his aged mother, his young wife, and his friends, who stood by and saw them take him to the exact spot where lay the old Indian woman, where they had him lashed to a tree, and with knives slit his flesh in strings and skinned him alive. They said his cries and his agony was most pitiful and he died an ignominious death at the hands of the savages.

"A train drove on the ferry on Platte river on Thursday before we came on Saturday and everyone was lost save one man who swam to the shore. He said the ferry cable was too slack, and the mules beginning to run some of them went over and that tipped the boat, killing and drowning them in one great mass. A like incident happened the next day after we crossed the Green river. It was raining in the evening when we crossed and being at a late hour, we drove out a mile or two and camped for the night. The heavy rains in the mountains caused the river to rise very fast and the next morning the drunken old ferryman did not tighten the cable so that when the wagons drove on the ferry, he did not notice the trouble till he was far out on the river and could not control the boat. In the middle of the stream the boat capsized, drowning all but a few of the good swimmers. New graves could be seen all along the roadside and many families in destitute circumstances greeted our eyes at nearly every turn in the road. Heart rending scenes met



us on many occasions and the appalling loss of some mother who had lost her son or the father, on whom she leaned for support, presented a sad spectacle for a lad of my age, and one long to be remembered. Vehicles of all descriptions could be seen and the teams were of various kinds. Cattle were hooked up with the horses or the mules, while the members of the family had to walk to help lighten the load that was being carried across the desert. Large barrels, filled with water were fastened to the sides of the wagons and when long drives were made it had to be used very sparingly. Our guide knew all of the watering places so that we had the advantage of the ones who were travelling promiscuously across the great barren waste. He was so well acquainted that when he would drive up to one of the overland stage stands, they would say, 'Hello, Bill,' and he visited with them or borrowed something from them as if they were his neighbors. I do believe that I walked more than two-thirds of the distance and when I think about it my feet hurt yet from the sand burs in the hot sand. We were four and one-half months making the trip to Boise, which was but a small village at that time, and all the country adjacent was but sparsely settled. The railroad promoters were platting the town of Caldwell, while Weiser was but a few houses. If one could have foreseen the future of Idaho, at that time, and could have made investments in lands, they would now have been immensely wealthy. Idaho has blossomed like the rose and where the big sage brush did grow are beautiful homes and great, fruit bearing orchards, dotted here and there by towns, linked by the iron bands over which trains speed and make greater distances in one day than we did with our old oxen in a month, with those old squeaky, lynch-pin wagons, with their old white covers that made them look like prairie schooners. But all the hardships of my youth have only helped me to better understand and enjoy the greater advantages that we have now. I would not want to live them over again, but can look back through the dim past, down the vista of years, and single out those days as of great experiences and intelligence never to be forgotten."

A. T. LINK. A most effective and valuable supplement to the more general educational system of Idaho is that afforded in Link's Modern Business College, in Boise, of which A. T. Link was the founder and of which he is general manager. The state at large and its capital city are signally favored in having so excellent an institution of practical function as the Link College and the manager of the same is deserving of great credit for the ability he has shown in upbuilding the fine school and in developing its functions to the highest modern standard. He is a distinct acquisition in the local educational field and has made his college to take rank with the very best in the Northwest, with the result that its advantages have been utilized most effectively by young men and women, who have thus fitted themselves for positions of trust and responsibility, and who have laid a solid basis for definite success in connection with the productive activities of life. Mr. Link is a man of much ability as an educator and administrative officer, and his sterling character and genial personality have gained to him unqualified esteem in the city and state of his adoption.

A. T. Link claims the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, and while he has laid no claim to personal greatness, he is duly appreciative of the pleasing paraphrase made by Hon. Chauncey

M. Depew in connection with a familiar quotation, to the effect that: "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some are born in the state of Ohio." Mr. Link was born in Highland county, that state, on the sixteenth of February, 1877, and the old log house in which he was ushered into the world is still standing, in an excellent state of preservation. He is a son of William A. and Nancy J. (Lewis) Link, both of whom still reside in Highland county, where the father has lived from the time of his birth and where he is a prosperous farmer, as well as a citizen honored for his integrity in all the relations of life. He is a son of Adam Link, who was a native of Kentucky, a representative of one of the old and prominent families of the Bluegrass state, and who was numbered among the early pioneers of sterling worth in Highland county, Ohio, where he developed a farm and where he continued to reside until his death. A. T. Link was the second born in a family of three children. His elder brother, Mac M., is now secretary of the Houston Real Estate Exchange, at Houston, Texas, and prior to his identity with that business he had conducted business colleges for a period of seventeen years. Delbert E., the youngest of the three sons, remains with his parents on the old homestead farm and has the general supervision of the same.

The rudimentary education of A. T. Link was obtained in the district school near his birthplace, in Concord township, Highland county, Ohio, and thereafter he pursued a thorough course of study in the normal department of Hillsboro Normal, at Hillsboro, Ohio. Thereafter he completed a course in the National Pen Art Hall & Business College, in the city of Delaware, Ohio, but prior to this he had also completed a commercial and shorthand course in a business college at Sioux City, Iowa. After leaving the college at Delaware, Ohio, he returned to Iowa, where he was employed in office work, in the city of Cedar Rapids, from 1895 to 1898. During this period of three years he was in the employ of the Farmers Insurance Company, and in the autumn of 1898 he went to the city of Chicago, where he passed three months in attendance at the Chicago Institute of Phrenology. He then returned to Iowa and took a complete course of study in Iowa City Academy, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899. In the same year he entered the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, where he continued his studies for two years. The greater part of his time during the ensuing two years was devoted to the extension service of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and in this work he passed one year in Kansas and the remainder of the time in Minnesota.

Mr. Link early manifested a distinctive predilection for a facility in educational instruction, and while attending the university, he was instructor in the Iowa City Academy and the Iowa City Commercial College. His varied experience in the accumulation of a liberal education have given him remarkable strength and versality in his chosen work, and he is a most able exponent of the practical phases of pedagogic work, as the splendid success of his business college fully indicates.

In 1903-4 Mr. Link was a teacher in Brown's Business College, at Terre Haute, Indiana, and in the autumn of the latter year he went to Oregon, where he became bookkeeper and stenographer for an extensive electric light and power company in the southwestern part of the state. In August, 1905, he became bookkeeper for a large wholesale house in the city of Portland, Oregon, and on the second of December of that year he established his residence



in Boise, Idaho. Here he applied himself vigorously to promotive work which led up to the founding of Link's Modern Business College in January, 1906. In opening the institution he had but one assistant, and at the time he had the opposition of two other business colleges in the capital city, both of which have since abandoned the field—an evidence of the consistency of the theory of the "survival of the fittest," since the Link College has continued with ever increasing success, and has gained prestige as one of the best institutions of its kind in the entire Northwest. It is today the largest and most prosperous private business college between Salt Lake City, Utah, and Portland, Oregon. Its average enrollment of students for the day sessions is two hundred and fifty and the night classes have an average attendance of forty students. The corps of instructors now numbers five, and each is admirably equipped for the work assigned them, while the facilities and accommodations of the college are maintained at the highest metropolitan standard. From a copy of the journal issued by the college are taken the following statements, which are well worthy of perpetuation in this connection, as showing the scope of the work, in Link's Modern Business College:

"Our school is the largest, best equipped, most influential and most successful business training-school in Idaho. Our courses are thorough, practical and up-to-date. Our teachers are the best to be had in the United States; they have had actual office experience, and special training for their work. Our methods of instruction are the latest and best in use. Our equipment is complete and modern in every detail. Our tuition rates are as low as any in the Pacific northwest, for the same quality of work. Our students are taught practical business methods that are used by the best business concerns, and are imbued with the success spirit throughout their course. A free employment department is conducted in connection with the school. The work done in this school is in every way strictly up to the standard of work maintained in the best business colleges of the East and the Middle West. We have spared neither pains nor expense to provide our students with environment, equipment and instruction that will secure to them the best business training obtainable. The young man or young woman who completes a course in this school will secure as thorough, practical and high grade a training as it is possible to obtain anywhere in the Pacific Northwest; will have the very best opportunity to obtain a first class business position; and will have the assistance of the best employment departments in Boise. We place our work absolutely upon its own merits, and guarantee to give value received for every dollar of tuition paid to us. We confine our work exclusively to instruction in such practical subjects as bookkeeping, short-hand, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, letter-writing, penmanship, spelling, commercial law, etc. Our courses are simple, direct and practical."

In making his advancement in the world, Mr. Link has depended upon his own ability and resources, and to such valiant spirits success comes as a natural consequence, being their undeniable prerogative. In connection with the work of his college in Boise, he has established another school, at Idaho Falls, and this likewise is doing a most successful work. In politics he accords allegiance to no particular party, but counts himself progressive, and in connection with state governmental policies, he strongly advocates the adoption of a law providing for the proper state inspection of private schools of all

kinds, and that reports on the work of such institutions should be reported to a competent board appointed for the purpose. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church, and both are popular in the social life of their community. They own and occupy an attractive bungalow residence at 1209 North Twenty-fifth street, and have identified themselves intimately with the beautiful capital city of Idaho, taking great pleasure in looking upon the same as their permanent place of abode.

On the 14th of June, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Link to Miss Edna Ingram, who was born and reared in Mitchell county, Kansas, and whose father, W. E. Ingram, is one of the honored pioneers of that state, where he and his wife still reside, their fine homestead farm being situated near Beloit, Mitchell county. Mr. and Mrs. Link have no children.

**HARRY L. FISHER.** No uncertain priority is that which has been gained by Mr. Fisher as one of the strong and successful members of the Idaho bar, and in his chosen profession he has made a record of admirable service, through which he has dignified the vocation of his choice and honored the state of his adoption. He served two terms as county attorney of Boise county and was engaged in the practice of his profession at Idaho City, the judicial center of that county, until 1907, when he removed to Boise, the capital city of the state, where he now controls a substantial and representative practice and is known as a loyal and progressive citizen.

Mr. Fisher was born in Daviess county, Missouri, on the 20th of January, 1873, and is a son of John and Mary (King) Fisher, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Pennsylvania, she having been a girl at the time of her parents' removal to Missouri, where she was reared to maturity and where her marriage was solemnized. John Fisher grew to manhood in the old Buckeye state and is a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. Within a short time after the close of the Civil war he removed to Missouri, where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits for many years, as one of the prosperous farmers of Daviess county. In 1898, he removed to Idaho, where he and his devoted wife were numbered among the honored citizens of Ada county. They resided upon a well improved ranch about four miles distant from Boise, until the death of the latter in 1900. Daniel Fisher, father of John, was of German lineage and was a valiant soldier in an Ohio regiment in the Civil war. Samuel King, maternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was likewise numbered among the loyal soldiers of the Union in the great conflict between the north and south and was a member of a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment. He was a farmer by vocation and passed the closing years of his life in Missouri. The lineage of the King family is traced to Scotch-Irish origin.

Harry L. Fisher gained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county, including the high-school, and this was supplemented by a course in a preparatory school at Kidder, Caldwell county, Missouri. The expenses incidental to the prosecution of higher academic studies as well as his professional education were defrayed from resources of his own winning. In 1894 he was matriculated in the law department of Stanford University, at Palo Alto, California, where he continued his technical studies for one year, having previously initiated the reading of law under effective private preceptorship. From 1891 to 1895 he was variously employed as a miner, school teacher and farm workman, prin-







cipally in Idaho, and in this way he earned the money which enabled him to continue his educational work. In 1895 Mr. Fisher established his permanent home in Idaho, and in January of the following year he was admitted to the bar of the state, upon examination before the supreme court. In the spring of 1898, he engaged in the active practice of his profession at Idaho City, the capital of Boise county, and through his energy, integrity and ability he soon built up a lucrative practice, besides which he gained strong hold upon the confidence and esteem of the people of the county. He was sincere, steadfast and energetic, and his practice was finally extended into all of the state and federal courts in Idaho.

Ever a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party and zealous as a worker in behalf of its cause, in 1902, Mr. Fisher was elected county attorney of Boise county, only one other Republican candidate, the county superintendent of schools, having been elected at the time. In 1904, Mr. Fisher was re-elected, and his administration, covering a total period of four years, has passed on record as one of the best in the history of the office in Boise county. From a newspaper article published about the time of the expiration of his first term are taken the following pertinent extracts, with slight paraphrase:

"Mr. Fisher's work as prosecuting attorney has been most thorough and satisfactory. He has made it a practice to attend personally all prosecutions and examinations in the justices' courts, and as a result there has not been one case dismissed because of irregularities and informalities in the papers, the while every case prosecuted has resulted in a conviction, with one exception. Again, the fines imposed in these courts during Mr. Fisher's term have been sufficient to pay all expenses incurred in them, while heretofore they have been a source of great expense to the county. The costs in the St. Cyr murder case were necessarily heavy, because of the distance travelled by the witnesses, but were materially reduced because of the fact that the county attorney went in person to interview the witnesses, thereby saving the expense of calling many whose testimony would have been immaterial. The St. Cyr murder trial was one of the most interesting and exciting ever tried in the county. There was but one eye-witness to the murder, and soon after the tragedy an effort was made to spirit this witness out of the state. But this action was thwarted by the prompt action of the county attorney and sheriff. Mr. Fisher did not have assistance in the prosecution of this case, and it was evident to all who crowded the court room during the trial that he did not need any, although pitted against James H. Hawley, the ablest criminal lawyer in the state. It was expected that Mr. Fisher would vigorously prosecute the case and acquit himself in a creditable manner, but it was not anticipated that he would cope on equal terms with such an experienced and able lawyer as Mr. Hawley, and even force the latter to the wall, as was done many times during this stubborn contest. The *World*, in commenting on this trial at the time, said:

"County Attorney Fisher's argument in the St. Cyr case is pronounced by all who heard it as being second to none in point of clear reasoning and incisive logic they ever listened to in a court room in Idaho City. The way he has carried this case all through entitles him to great credit and the hearty congratulations of every good citizen in the county. The neatness and dispatch with which he obliterated testimony for the defense in cross examinations, illustrated the keenness and quickness of his in-

tellect. Every detail of the theory of the defense fell flat."

During his regime as county attorney Mr. Fisher also handled with characteristic fineness and ability many important civil cases and saved to Boise county large sums of money. He was at all times faithful, and courageous in the discharge of his official duties and permitted no compromise for the sake of personal expediency in the face of formidable opposition at any time.

In the spring of 1904, Mr. Fisher was made a nominee for a member of the board of trustees of Idaho City, and concerning this incident in his career the *Idaho Weekly World* gave the following statements, which are well worthy of perpetuation in this article: "The ticket upon which he ran was pledged to certain reforms in event of election. The opposition singled out Mr. Fisher and made a personal and bitter fight against him because, as they alleged, he was in favor of moving the county seat. One of his opponents became faint-hearted and told the others that 'There is no use fighting Fisher. The people will vote for him even if he threatens to burn the town the next minute.' The people did vote for him and elected him by a vote of more than three to one; what is more, the pledges of the campaign have already been carried out."

As already noted, Mr. Fisher continued in practice at Idaho City until 1907, when he established his home and professional headquarters in the capital city of the state, where he has continued to devote himself earnestly to the work of his chosen calling and where he holds prestige as one of the thoroughly representative members of the bar of this commonwealth,—a man of strength and high principles and a citizen of utmost loyalty and progressiveness. He is a member of the Ada County Bar Association and the Idaho State Bar Association, and he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. In addition to controlling a well established law business, with offices in the Odd Fellows Temple building, Mr. Fisher has, since his removal to Boise, given much of his time and energy to organizing and financing various irrigation enterprises and other interests which upbuild and develop the material resources of the state.

In Boise, on the 2d of June, 1897, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Anna Ott, who was born and reared in Ada county, this state, and whose father, Henry Ott, was a sterling pioneer of this commonwealth. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher own and occupy a pleasant home at 1307 North Twelfth street, and in the same a cordial welcome is ever assured to their many friends. They became the parents of one child, Doris, who was born on the 7th of December, 1899, and whose winsome presence adds brightness to the family home.

CHARLES W. WAYLAND. Representing in a most effective and successful manner a line of enterprise that is of inestimable importance in any community, Mr. Wayland is senior member of the firm of Wayland & Fennell, architects, and he and his coadjutor exemplify in their work the best modern ideas and policies incidental to their profession. They have been concerned with the planning and erection of many fine public and business buildings in Idaho, and their reputation constitutes their best commercial asset, both in a technical way and in the matter of honorable and straightforward business transactions. Mr. Wayland well merits recognition in this publication and on other pages of the same will be found



further data concerning the business of his firm, in a sketch dedicated to his associate, James A. Fennell.

Mr. Wayland claims the fine old Bay state as the place of his nativity and is of representative families whose names have been identified with the annals of American history since the colonial era. He was born in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, on the 8th of December, 1874, and is a son of James W. and Elizabeth (Hurd) Wayland, both of whom were likewise born in that state. James W. Wayland was for many years prominently identified with the lumber and milling business in the east and in Minnesota, and he has been a resident of Idaho since 1907. He is the owner of a fine ranch in Ada county, about five miles distant from the capital city, and is there engaged in diversified farming and the raising of high-grade cattle. He is a man of sterling character and marked business acumen and in the state of his adoption has gained the staunchest of friends. He is a Republican in his political proclivities. His wife is a member of the Methodist church. Of their three children two are living, Charles W., of this review, being the younger, and Mabel, being the wife of Elmer A. Newell, of Meridian, this state.

Charles W. Wayland was about fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Minnesota, and in the public schools of Duluth, that state, he pursued his studies until he had completed the curriculum of the high school. Under effective preceptorship he became a student of the architectural art and science and he gained a thorough knowledge of the same with valuable practical experience, by which he supplanted a natural predilection for work of this order. He continued to be employed as a draftsman and general assistant in architectural lines in the city of Duluth until 1900, when he came to Idaho and established his residence in Boise. After having been employed as a draftsman in the office of William S. Campbell for two years he was admitted to partnership in the business, under the firm name of Campbell & Wayland, and this alliance continued until 1904, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. In March of that year Mr. Wayland entered into his present partnership with James A. Fennell, and they have since conducted a most prosperous business as general architects and supervisors of building construction. As the previously mentioned sketch of the career of Mr. Fennell gives ample details concerning specific points in the extensive business operations of the firm, it is not necessary to repeat the data in the article here presented. It is sufficient to say that the firm have designed and had charge of the erection of many fine buildings in Boise and other parts of the state, and that both of its members hold secure place in popular confidence and esteem, the while they are numbered among the aggressive and public-spirited citizens of the capital city.

In politics Mr. Wayland accords unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has served as eminent commander of Idaho Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars, and potentate of Elkorah Temple in Boise, and he also holds membership in the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the fourteenth of January, 1903, Mr. Wayland wedded Miss Daisy McConnell, who was born and reared in Idaho and who is a daughter of C. S. McConnell, an honored and influential citizen of Boise. Mr. and Mrs. Wayland are popular figures in the best social life of the capital city and their pleasant home is brightened by the presence of their two fine little sons,—Charles Verrell and James H.

In his chosen profession Mr. Wayland holds a foremost position, and this prestige is fully justified by his ability and his close attention to all details of his business. He has won success of the highest order and the business of the firm is constantly expanding in scope and importance.

**JAMES R. LUSK.** The vice-president of the Carlson-Lusk Hardware Company, the most extensive and important concern of its kind in the state, is recognized as one of the sterling citizens whose initiative ability and progressive policies are proving of distinctive value in forwarding the commercial and civic precedence of the capital city of Idaho. He is a thoroughly practical man in his present line of enterprise and much of its success has been due to his able and discriminating efforts. As a citizen commanding unqualified esteem and as one of the representative business men of Boise he is well entitled to specific recognition in this publication. In the sketch of the career of Andrew E. Carlson, president of the Carlson-Lusk Hardware Company, is given further detail concerning this flourishing business concern, and it is not necessary to repeat the data in the present review, as ready reference may be made to the review which has just been mentioned and which appears on other pages of this volume.

James R. Lusk was born near Warsaw, Benton county, Missouri, on the 23rd of September, 1864, and is a son of Elbert and Martha R. (Kelly) Lusk, who now reside in Boise, where the father is now living virtually retired. He came to Idaho in 1879 and became one of the extensive ranchmen of the state, within whose borders he still owns a large amount of valuable agricultural land. He was born in Missouri where he was reared to manhood, and from that state he went forth as a valiant soldier of the Union army in the Civil war. His wife was born in Missouri also and of the children of this union are: James R.; Silas H., a hardware clerk and in the employ of the Idaho Hardware and Plumbing Company; and Matilda, the wife of Prosper Aveline, of this city, and the youngest of the family.

To the public schools of his native city James R. Lusk is indebted for his early educational advantages, which were effectively supplemented by a full course in Blue Mountain University, at Le-Grande, Oregon, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

After leaving college Mr. Lusk entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of plumbing and sheet-metal working, in the establishment of F. R. Coffin and Brother, of Boise, and he became a skilled artisan in the lines noted. He remained in the employ of this concern for a period of thirteen years and then entered service as a commercial traveling salesman for the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. He represented this concern, manufacturers of plumbers supplies, in various western states for a period of six years, at the expiration of which he returned to Boise and engaged in the plumbing and steam and hot water heating business, in partnership with Jeremiah D. Jones. The enterprise was continued under the firm name of Lusk & Jones until 1904, when Mr. Lusk sold his interest to Davis Brothers and associated himself with Andrew E. Carlson in the wholesale and retail hardware business. He is now vice-president of the Carlson-Lusk Hardware Company and gives his active supervision to the practical and business details of the extensive enterprise. He has won success through his own efforts and has made an admir-









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able progressive record in the field of practical and productive business enterprise. He has a wide circle of friends in Idaho and his genial and buoyant nature combines with sterling integrity of purpose to gain and retain to him the confidence and high regard of all with whom he comes in contact in the varied relations of life.

Though he has no predilection for the turmoil of practical politics, Mr. Lusk is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he is loyal and public-spirited as a citizen. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church relations are with the Methodist Episcopal.

In the year 1886, soon after attaining to his legal majority, Mr. Lusk was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Steger Janman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which state she was born and reared, and they are prominent and popular factors in the best social activities of Idaho's capital city. They have one daughter, Elise, who is now the wife of Charles W. Northrup, of Boise. Mr. and Mrs. Northrup have a winsome little daughter, Helen, and thus Mr. Lusk has the proud distinction of being a grandfather at the age of forty-eight years. His interests all center in Boise, where he has an attractive home of ideal associations and where his venerable parents also reside, both being in excellent health and both taking special pride in that they have in their home city not only a grandchild but also a great-grandchild.

**ALLEN WILCOX.** In a narrow sense pharmacy is merely the art of compounding and mixing drugs according to the prescription of the physician, but the successful pharmacist of today generally perfects himself in theoretical pharmacy, which requires a knowledge of botany, zoology and minerology. In addition, the modern druggist, when taking up his calling, must be prepared to face prolonged hours of service, as long and tedious, perhaps, as to be found in any other line of endeavor, while his establishment is required at all times to be at the disposal of the general public. One of the successful and progressive pharmacists of Idaho who has proven himself worthy of the confidence placed in him, and who brought to his calling a thorough training and natural inclination, is Allen Wilcox, of Meridian, where he has been in business since 1912. Mr. Wilcox is a native of the West, having been born at Brandon, September 15, 1876, the second in order of birth of the seven children of Mathew A. and Delia (Gardner) Wilcox.

Mathew A. Wilcox was a native of Canada, from whence he emigrated some time after his marriage to the United States, settling in Boise in 1899. Here he has continued to be engaged in contracting, being now aged fifty-two years. His wife was also a native of Canada, and now lives in Boise, being forty-six years old.

Allen Wilcox accompanied his parents to Boise in 1899, there completing his preliminary education in the public schools, and following this went to Omaha, Nebraska, and took a full course in a pharmaceutical school. Almost immediately after graduation from that institution, he came to Meridian, and in 1912 purchased the business of W. W. Hayden, which had been established by Mr. Hayden in 1905. He has continued to be proprietor of this drug store, and carries a full line of drugs, medicines, toilet articles and other goods found in similar stocks in the large cities of the West. Mr. Wilcox is an alert, progressive and enterprising young business man, and progressive methods and courteous and

obliging manners have served to draw to his establishment a large share of Meridian's best patronage. He has devoted himself almost exclusively to his business affairs, and as a result has found little time to devote to outside matters, although he supports the principles and candidates of the progressive Republican element. Any movement that promises to be of benefit to his adopted city meets with his hearty approval and cooperation, and he is at all times ready to voice his belief in the commercial and industrial future of Idaho. Like all live, active men of the West, he is fond of athletic sports, baseball being his chief diversion.

On June 10, 1908, Mr. Wilcox was united in marriage with Miss Louise Morrison, at Boise, Idaho, she being the daughter of ex-Gov. J. T. and Mrs. Morrison, of Boise. One child has blessed this union: Francis, who was born August 4, 1910, in Boise. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are members of the Congregational church, and have numerous friends in Meridian's social and church circles.

**JAMES P. POPE.** Within the pages of this publication is accorded specific recognition to many of the representative members of the Idaho bar, and among the prominent younger members of the profession in the capital city of the state Mr. Pope is one who is well entitled to such consideration. At Boise he is engaged in successful general practice, formerly senior member of the firm of Pope & Barnes, and when it is stated that he defrayed through his own exertions the expenses of his collegiate and professional education it may well be understood that he has the elements of character and also the ability which make for success. He has built up a substantial law business and is indefatigable in his practical work in his profession as well as in his close and appreciative study of the complex science of jurisprudence. In furthering his educational work he taught school during the vacation seasons, and he has never lacked in ambition and selfreliance. Mr. Pope is of English ancestry in the agnatic line and of Irish lineage on the maternal side. His paternal ancestors in America settled in Virginia in the colonial era of our national history, and the name has long been one closely identified with civic and industrial affairs in the fine old southland.

James Pinckney Pope was born on the homestead plantation of his father, in Jackson Parish, Louisiana, and there his parents still reside. He is a son of Jesse T. and Lou (McBride) Pope, the former of whom was born in Alabama, in 1861, and the latter of whom was born at Lorraine, Louisiana, in 1869. Of the eleven children, James P., of this review, was the firstborn, and of the others four sons and seven daughters are now living.

In the public schools of his native parish Mr. Pope gained his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a full four years' course at the Louisiana Industrial School, at Ruston, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906 and from which he received the degree of bachelor of industry. In pursuance of definite plans for his future career, Mr. Pope soon afterward was matriculated in the law department of the great University of Chicago, in which he was graduated in 1909 and from which he received his degree of bachelor of laws. On the 17th of October of the same year he arrived in Boise, Idaho, where he became associated with the law firm of Morrison & Pence, with which he remained, in a semi-clerical capacity, for a few months, and in the meanwhile he was duly admitted to the bar of his adopted state. He then



formed a professional partnership with Evans P. Barnes, with whom he has since been associated in successful practice of general order, under the firm name of Pope & Barnes. In 1910 Mr. Pope was candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of county attorney of Ada county, but he met defeat, owing to the normal supremacy of the Republican party in the county. He has been an active and effective worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party and he also did much to bring about the adoption of the commission form of municipal government in Boise. He is a popular member of the Ada County Bar Association and also the Idaho State Bar Association, besides which he is affiliated with the Delta Chi college fraternity, and a member of the Delta Sigma Rho, an honorary college oratorical fraternity. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is actively identified with the Boise Young Men's Christian Association and takes deep interest in the various departments of its activities. While a student in the University of Chicago, Mr. Pope was prominent in inter-collegiate oratorical contests, and was a member of University of Chicago debating team in 1907-08. He is a specially effective public speaker. At the university he also had the distinction of being for three years a member of the foot-ball team, and he retains lively interest in athletic sports. He is still on the list of eligible bachelors, and this fact certainly has not militated against his personal popularity in the social circles of the Idaho capital.

HALBERT F. NEAL, M. D. Among the able physicians and surgeons of Ada county, whose lives are devoted to the benevolent work of alleviating the sufferings of humanity, none are held in a greater degree of respect by their confreres or the general public than Halbert F. Neal, M. D., of Meridian. Although still a young man, Dr. Neal has attained to an enviable position in his profession, while he has also taken a prominent part in the advancement of education, progress and good citizenship and ranks high among the men who are developing Meridian into one of the important cities of western Idaho.

Halbert F. Neal was born at Peru, Nebraska, November 9, 1879, and is a son of Charles P. and Illinois (Tate) Neal. On his father's side he is descended from good old English stock, while his mother's ancestors, natives of Germany, became members of the German colony in Pennsylvania at an early day. Charles P. Neal was born in Ohio, and in 1856 became a pioneer of the Nebraska frontier, where he became widely known as an agriculturist and stock raiser, and is now living retired in the town of Peru, being sixty-eight years of age. He was married in Nebraska to Miss Illinois Tate, who was born in Peru, Illinois, and accompanied her parents to Nebraska in 1854, and in 1910 they left the old homestead and removed to Peru, Nebraska, Mrs. Neal being now sixty-three years of age. They had a family of three children, as follows: Dr. Halbert F.; Charles W., who lives in Peru; and Miss Mayme, who lives with her parents.

The early education of Halbert F. Neal was secured in the state normal at Peru, Nebraska, following which he became a student in the medical department of the University of Nebraska, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1903, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. At that time the Doctor entered upon the practice of his profession at Indianola, Nebraska, but fourteen months later came to Idaho and opened offices in Meridian, where

he at once began receiving a fair share of clientele, which has constantly increased until he now has one of the leading practices in his section of Ada county. Possessed of a fine medical library, he is a close student, continually reading up in his profession, and since commencing practice has subscribed to the leading medical journals, thus keeping thoroughly in pace with the times and well posted on all new discoveries and methods in medicine and surgery. Deeply sympathetic by nature, and possessed of the broadest guage of humanity, Dr. Neal has surrounded himself with many sincere friends, by whom he is worthily esteemed and respected.

On December 28, 1904, Dr. Neal was married at Indianola, Nebraska, to Miss Grace Andrews, daughter of I. R. and Stella Andrews, natives of New York state who are still residing at Indianola, Nebraska. Three children have blessed this union: Irving C., born November 12, 1906, at Meridian, who died during the same year; Dorothy, born December 25, 1907, at Meridian; and Louise Hallie, born October 27, 1912. Fraternally Doctor Neal has associated himself with Meridian Blue Lodge No. 47, of the Masonic order, and Lodge No. 43, of the Odd Fellows. A Republican in his political views, he has interested himself in educational matters to the extent of serving as clerk of the Rural high school, and as trustee of Ada county No. 1, and chairman of the board of trustees of Independent school district No. 33.

J. L. WAGGONER. One of the leading enterprises of Meridian, Idaho, a business that has been developed from a humble beginning into an industry that adds materially to the commercial interests of the city, is the Meridian Hardware and Implement Company. The rapid growth of this concern may be largely accredited to the sterling abilities of its president, J. L. Waggoner, who, like other successful business men of Idaho, is an example of the agriculturist who has turned his attention to commercial lines. Mr. Waggoner still retains an interest in farming operations, having been the owner of valuable property in the southwestern part of the state since his advent here in 1900, although his home is in Meridian, in which city he has identified himself with enterprises of a business and educational nature.

J. L. Waggoner was born June 25, 1870, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Alfred and Amanda (Weaver) Waggoner, natives of the Keystone state. They migrated to Nebraska in 1883, where Alfred Waggoner took up farming, and there he continued to operate successfully until his death, in 1904, when he was sixty-two years of age. His wife passed away in 1902, when fifty-eight years old. J. L. Waggoner was the oldest of his parents' six children, and his education was commenced in the public schools of his native place and completed in Nebraska, whence he was brought as a lad of thirteen years. After leaving school, he started to work on his father's Nebraska farm, but in 1900 came to Idaho and settled on land in the southwestern part of the state, embarking in agricultural operations on his own account. Subsequently he purchased an interest in the Meridian Hardware and Implement Company, and when this firm was incorporated, Mr. Waggoner became its president, Mr. Groves its secretary and treasurer, and Mr. James Jackson its vice-president. A large, modern stock was installed, and modern methods soon brought the concern into public favor and caused a decided increase in its business. This has had a steady and pleasing growth to the present time, and now the business which









Harry S. Kessels



began in such a humble manner is rated among the most substantial firms of the city and has a large trade throughout this part of the state. Mr. Waggoner's broad foresight and unerring judgment are recognized by his business associates, and his reputation in financial and commercial circles of Ada county is high. He is a director of the Meridian Telephone Company, and his interest in educational matters has been shown by his long and valued service as a member of the school board. In political matters he is a Republican, and his fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen of America. Out-door sports have always found him an ardent devotee, and during his vacation periods he spends his time in the excellent hunting and fishing to be found in this part of the state.

In February, 1891, Mr. Waggoner was married in Nebraska, to Miss Emma Diller, and two children have been born to this union: Clinton, born in Nebraska in 1893, who is now in business with his father; and Ina, born in 1899, in Nebraska. Mrs. Waggoner is a member of the Presbyterian church, among the congregation of which she has numerous warm friends.

C. L. DUTTON, M. D. The physician occupies one of the most responsible, as well as confidential, relations in our social existence. To him are entrusted our innermost secrets, as well as the lives and welfare of our dearest friends. To worthily and acceptably fill such a position is one of the most difficult tasks ever imposed on man, and such a task we find is assumed by C. L. Dutton, M. D., of Meridian, whose high standing in his adopted community has been deservedly earned during ten years of faithful and conscientious practice. Dr. Dutton was born at Elorado, Kansas, September 8, 1874, and is a son of Sherrod W. and Susie A. (Lawrence) Dutton. On the paternal side he is descended from natives of Germany, who emigrated to the southern states at an early day, and his maternal grandfather was a native of Vermont.

Sherrod W. Dutton was born in Kentucky, where he was given excellent educational advantages, and in young manhood took up the profession of physician and surgeon. The outbreak of the Civil war caused him to cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and for three years he served in the southern army with the rank of major. On the close of hostilities, in 1865, Dr. Dutton removed to Kansas, choosing as his field of operation the thriving little city of Eldorado, where, at the age of sixty-eight years, he still continues in active practice, being one of the most highly respected professional men of his locality. His wife, a native of the state of Wisconsin, also survives, being fifty-eight years old. They had a family of five children, of whom one is deceased, and Dr. C. L. was the first in order of birth.

The preliminary educational training of C. L. Dutton was secured in Kansas, following which he entered the South Denver high school and was there graduated. He has inherited not only the sterling traits of his German and Irish ancestors, but also his father's inclination for the medical profession, and after some preparation he entered the University of Colorado, from which he was graduated in 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. At once he entered upon the practice of his profession at McCracken, Kansas, but after spending two years there decided there was a wider field for his abilities to be found further west, and accordingly came to Meridian. Dr. Dutton has had no reason to regret his choice, for he has built up a lucrative practice and secured a respectable clientele, and by his sterling

integrity and gentlemanly bearing has drawn about him many warm friends. Among his professional brethren he is recognized as a man of superior abilities, and in 1910 he was elected president of the Southern Idaho Medical Society. He is a deep and earnest student and takes a great interest in the work of this organization, as well as in the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a popular member of Meridian Blue Lodge No. 47, of the Masonic fraternity, and of the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World. In political matters Dr. Dutton is a staunch Democrat, but has found that the duties of his profession occupy his time and satisfy his ambitions, and so has not entered the public arena as an aspirant for political preferment.

On June 8, 1904, Dr. Dutton was united in marriage with Miss Alice A. Ackerman, of Grand Junction, Colorado, a graduate of the State University, of Colorado, and daughter of J. Harvey and Ella Bell (Brown) Ackerman, the former a deceased citizen of Grand Junction, Colorado, while the latter still survives and makes her home there. Dr. and Mrs. Dutton have had one son: Robert Roosevelt, who was born in Meridian, May 5, 1907. Dr. Dutton has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his city and county, and at all times has been found ready to contribute, of both his time and means, toward the formation of worthy enterprises tending to the advancement of the welfare of the state. He is a man of judicial mind, instructive sagacity, indomitable perseverance and great self-command, and whether acting in his professional capacity or as a public-spirited citizen, he is eminently worthy of the high regard and esteem in which he is universally held.

HARRY S. KESSLER. In November, 1902, Mr. Kessler, who was then a young man of twenty-five years, established himself in the practice of law at Boise, the capital of Idaho, and here his success in connection with his profession and important business interests has been pronounced. He is recognized as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Boise and in addition to having gained definite prestige in his profession, is the executive head of the Merchants' Protective Association, which has exercised most important and benignant functions, and is secretary of the Idaho Title & Trust Company. That he has achieved much within the decade of his residence in Idaho's capital city is evident when it is stated that when he arrived here his available resources in a financial way were limited to the sum of ten dollars. He has been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party and also for the cause of prohibition in the state. He is a man of high ideals and utmost loyalty and commands secure vantage ground in popular confidence and respect.

Mr. Kessler was born at Tekamah, Nebraska county, Nebraska, on the 13th of January, 1877, and is a son of John F. and Katherine (Snader) Kessler, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio, both being of German lineage. John F. Kessler was numbered among the sterling pioneers of Nebraska, where he established his home about the year 1872 and where he became a prosperous agriculturist, stock-grower and merchant, besides which he represented Burt county in the state legislature. He continued his residence in Nebraska until 1905 and he now maintains his home in the city of Boise, Idaho, secure in the high regard of all who know him. His wife passed away early in 1913. Mr. Kessler, Sr., is a zealous member of the



Presbyterian church. They became the parents of seven children, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living, the subject of this review being the eldest son.

Harry S. Kessler gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native state, where he was graduated in the Oakland high school as a member of the class of 1892. In 1897 he was graduated in Bellevue College, at Bellevue, Nebraska, with the degree of bachelor of arts, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902 and from which he received the degree of bachelor of laws. In November of the same year he established his home in Boise, Idaho, where he was for two years associated with the law firm of Wood & Wilson. Since that time he has built up a substantial private practice, enjoying probably the largest commercial law practice in the state. Considerable of his attention is also given to his administrative duties as executive head of the Merchants' Protective Association, which is incorporated under the laws of the state. He assumed the management of this business in 1906 and under his careful direction it has accomplished a most valuable work in the protection of credit interests of both wholesale and retail merchants in southwestern Idaho and eastern Oregon. This association has issued its sixth edition of what is known as the "Credit Reference Book," and the same contains the names and habits of pay of thirty thousand persons in the territory. The publication has proved of great benefit to business men in the extension of credits and the work has not lacked for appreciation and support. Mr. Kessler is also secretary of the Idaho Title & Trust Company, an important and well ordered institution, and has gained precedence as one of the substantial citizens of the state in which he has found and availed himself of splendid opportunities for advancement.

Active as a worker in the ranks of the Republican party, Mr. Kessler has been unflagging in his efforts to bring about abolishment of the liquor traffic in Idaho, in which connection he was chairman of the "Dry" element which made a most vigorous campaign in Boise in 1909. Both he and his wife are most devoted and active members of the First Presbyterian church of Boise, in which he is serving as deacon, and they have a pleasant home at 1417 Redenbaugh street.

At Lyons, Nebraska, on the 18th of November, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kessler to Miss Julia Christensen, who was born and reared in that state and who is a daughter of C. Christensen formerly a prosperous farmer and stock-grower of Burt county, Nebraska, but now residing in Boise. Mr. and Mrs. Kessler have four children,—Lucile, Lillian, Margaret and John Raymond, all of whom were born in Boise.

**J. M. JACKSON.** A resident of the state of Idaho for nearly a quarter of a century, during which time he has been identified with enterprises of an extensive nature, J. M. Jackson, vice-president of the Meridian Hardware and Implement Company, at Meridian, has not only shown his versatility by successfully following both agricultural and commercial operations, but through his enthusiasm as an orchardist discovered the practicability of raising prunes in this state, this being as far back as 1891. Throughout his career Mr. Jackson has maintained a reputation for the highest integrity, and his stand-

ing in business, public and social circles is an enviable one. He is a product of the farm and a native of Sullivan county, Missouri, where he was born October 12, 1857, a son of A. G. and Sarah (France) Jackson. His father, who was born in Ohio, migrated first to Iowa and then to Missouri, and for a number of years was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. His death occurred in the state of Washington, in 1909, when he was eighty-six years of age, while his wife, a native of Iowa, to whom he was married in Missouri, passed away in Kansas in 1876, being forty-five years of age.

J. M. Jackson was the oldest of his parents' seven children, and his education was secured in the public schools of his native county. On completing his schooling, he went to Kansas with his parents, and there for six years worked on a farm, following which, in 1878, he removed to Colorado. Until 1889 he was engaged in farming in various parts of that state, with varying success, and in that year came to the northern part of Idaho, and settled on a well-cultivated tract of land, where he spent three years, during which time he experimented with different fruits, and in 1891 cultivated and shipped the first prunes from the state. This has since turned out to be a large industry, although at first it seemed that the venture would prove anything but a success, but since its feasibility has been proven, land which could formerly be purchased for a few hundred dollars an acre is now worth four times that much. But 1892 Mr. Jackson came to the Boise valley and continued in agricultural pursuits until 1907, when he disposed of his farming interests and came to Meridian, purchasing an interest in the newly-established firm of Meridian Hardware and Implement Company, a small but promising concern which was located in a store of decidedly limited proportions. This business has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth, now does a large trade throughout this part of the state, and is established in a handsome structure of its own. Mr. Jackson is vice-president of the concern, with J. L. Waggoner, president, and W. W. Groves, secretary and treasurer, and all three of these officers are widely known and highly esteemed in business circles of Meridian. A man of progress and modern ideas, Mr. Jackson has been largely instrumental in extending the operations of the company, among the members of which his abilities are thoroughly recognized.

Mr. Jackson was married at Canyon City, Colorado, February 14, 1882, to Miss Della P. Gibson, and to them there was born one child who died in infancy. Fraternally, Mr. Jackson is connected with the local lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all of the chairs, and in political matters he is a Democrat, although he has only taken a good citizen's interest in matters of a public nature. Each year he joins a party of friends in an extensive outing, he being an enthusiastic and skillful hunter and fisherman. He and Mrs. Jackson are consistent members of the Christian church, and in religious and social circles have many friends in Meridian.

**GEORGE W. BALL.** Holding prestige in the civil engineering profession in Idaho, George W. Ball, of Boise, has had a long and eventful career, during which he has been called to fill positions of trust and responsibility and has acted in capacities of public importance. Ever since he was appointed the first United States Inspector of Surveys for Idaho, he has been a loyal supporter of his adopted state and in many ways has materially assisted in advancing its growth and development. Mr. Ball was born at Darien, Connecticut, and is a son of Harrison



and Amanda (Roberts) Ball, the former born at Hanover Court House, Virginia, a descendant of Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington. On the maternal side Mr. Ball is descended from English ancestors, his grandfather being Nathan Roberts. He was the youngest of four children, two being daughters and two sons.

Mr. Ball received his early education in the public schools of New York City, and at the age of eighteen years entered the Broadway National Bank as assistant paying teller, a position in which he acted for a period of ten years. In 1887 he took up civil engineering in Kansas, after three years of study and practice in the field, and started for himself at Santa Fe, Kansas, where he was three times elected county surveyor. He also took up abstracting there and followed the same for several years, then moving to Pueblo, in the same state, where for three years he was in the city's engineer's office, having charge and constructing the sewerage system, the paving and the sidewalks, the viaduct at Union avenue, the dyking of the Arkansas, and the building of the reservoir and pumping plant. On completing his services to the city of Pueblo, Mr. Ball came to Boise, Idaho, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has had a hand in bridge building and much irrigation work, has been twice county surveyor of Ada county, and for six years was United States Inspector of Surveys, being the first one appointed for Idaho. During eight or ten years he also acted as United States Deputy Mineral Inspector and spent a large part of his time underground and in the mines. He served two terms as police judge at Santa Fe, in 1888 was a member of the United States signal service, and in 1889 acted in the capacity of deputy sheriff. At the age of eighteen years he joined Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, New York State National Guard, and served ten years therewith, never missing a company drill, parade or inspection, and became a member of the veteran corps. For one term he was trustee of Boise Lodge No. 310, B. P. O. E., and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, being a lieutenant of the uniform rank. He is a member of the Boise Commercial Club, and received from its members the only gold medal presented in the Northwest for boosting. His loyalty to his adopted state has caused him at all times to encourage movements for its betterment in any way, and he thus takes rank with the men who are really accomplishing much. A staunch and unswerving Republican, he has supported its candidates and principles for many years. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Ball has never married.

**KARL PAINE.** Admitted to the bar of Idaho, April 23, 1897, Mr. Karl Paine has a large and successful practice as a lawyer at Boise, and at the same time has acquired large influence in the public interests and activities of his city and state. Mr. Paine has spent most of his life in Idaho, belongs to one of the old families, and is thoroughly representative of the best characteristics in the citizenship of this commonwealth.

Mr. Paine was born at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois, September 27, 1875. He is now the only survivor of five children born to Waldo W. and Rose (Richards) Paine, his parents now being residents of Washoe, Canyon county, Idaho. Both parents are natives of the state of New York, and they have enjoyed long and useful lives, in 1912 having celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of their marriage. They have resided in Idaho since

1883. Waldo W. Paine located in Illinois when a boy, and for many years he was connected with farming and railroad contracting, and his chief business success was won in the latter line of enterprise. He was a valiant soldier of the Union during the Civil war and his army record briefly states the service of one who served his country well. He enlisted from McHenry county, Illinois, November 15, 1862, and was mustered into the service at Camp Douglas, Chicago, on the same day, as second lieutenant of Renwick's Elgin Battery in the Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery. He was honorably discharged April 23, 1863. He re-enlisted at Marquette, Michigan, September 16, 1864, was mustered September 24, 1864, as a private of Company K, Twenty-ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned captain of Company K on July 29, 1864, but could not get where there was a mustering office, so was not mustered as such until November 6, 1864, at which date he joined his regiment in Decatur, Alabama. Now for many years Mr. Waldo W. Paine has been a popular member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a staunch Democrat in politics. He and his wife became the parents of three sons and two daughters, and Karl was the youngest and now the only one living.

Karl Paine began his education in the public schools of Woodstock, and Elgin, Illinois, and after the removal of the family to Idaho continued his schooling in Canyon county, and finished with a course in a Boise business college. His first practical experience was in the free and open life of the great west, where he was employed as a rider of race-horses, as a cattle-herder, and in various other occupations. During his boyhood he acquired a fondness for the outdoor life and still enjoys as a diversion the sports of hunting and fishing. Having his ambition set upon the law, he began reading under Judge Warren Truitt, of Moscow, Latah county, and at that place also studied under the late Stewart S. Deming, who was also a representative member of the bar in that county.

At Lewiston, Nez Perce county, Mr. Paine was admitted to the bar, April 23, 1897, upon examination before the supreme court of the state. He soon afterward began the practice of his profession at Idaho City, where during the first four years he served as county attorney. In the fall of 1902, he went east and at Washington, D. C., entered the law department of the Columbian University, now known as the George Washington University. Here he completed his studies in comparative jurisprudence and diplomacy and was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Master of Laws. In August of the same year, he established his home in Boise, and has since had a large practice and has enjoyed a position of leadership among the members of the bar in this part of the state. He is known as a specially skilful and versatile trial lawyer. Mr. Paine has been active in Democratic politics. He served three years as president of the Boise Board of Public Works, and held such position until the office was abolished by the adoption of the Black law in February, 1911. Mr. Paine is a popular member of the Ada County Bar Association, of which he is president, and also a member of the Idaho State Bar Association and of the American Bar Association. He also belongs to the Boise Commercial Club. His offices are at 411-414 Idaho building, and his home is in a modest residence at 406 South Fourth street.

Aside from his professional and civic interests, Mr. Paine centers his thought and affections in his home. He has surrounded himself with many of the works of standard literature, of which he and his



wife are very fond, and enjoys the best in cultured and estatic entertainment. Mr. Paine on December 27, 1903, married Miss Adele M. Carpentier, who was born and reared in Boise county, this state, and is a daughter of Nazaire Carpentier, who was one of the sterling pioneers of Idaho, whose career was given to the quieter pursuits of life, and who acquired success in mining, farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Paine are the parents of one daughter, Lexola, who was born October 17, 1905, at Boise.

**DANIEL A. DUNNING.** In personal attainments and practical achievements in the recent legal history of Idaho, Daniel A. Dunning easily ranks among the foremost lawyers of the state. He is one of the younger representatives of the bar, but during his brief period of practice has handled large and important cases with a skill that has been regarded as masterly by many of his older contemporaries in the profession.

Mr. Dunning came to Boise in June, 1908, and at once opened an office for practice, and in June, 1909, formed an association with E. E. Garrett as the firm of Garrett & Dunning. Their specialty was land and irrigation law, and in the handling of this class of business they were one of the strongest firms in the state. Mr. Dunning is now carrying on the same line of business himself alone. In 1911 he was associate counsel with the attorney general of the state in one of the most important cases in the history of Idaho as a commonwealth. This was the celebrated case involving the right of the state to relinquish unsurveyed lands and in lieu thereof select other portions of the state domain. Largely through Mr. Dunning's arrangement of the arguments and the presentation, this case was carried to a successful issue for the state, the titles and authority in question were set at rest for all time to come, and the decision will have a value beyond estimation for all future generations of Idaho's citizens. The aggregate amount as estimated at the present time involved in this case was about fifty millions of dollars.

Mr. Dunning has had a varied and interesting career. He was born in Atchison county, Kansas, September 25, 1874, the second of three children in the family of Thomas J. and Katherine (Quinn) Dunning, who are now residents at Meadows, Idaho. The father, who has always followed farming, was born in Indiana and the mother in western Missouri, and they moved to Idaho in 1909.

The family having removed to Colorado in 1881, Mr. Dunning was educated in the public schools of Grand Junction, where he graduated from the high school with the class of 1891. He began his practical career in the service of the Rio Grande Western Railroad, learning telegraphy, which was his regular occupation for about ten years. During the Spanish war he resigned his position and enlisted in Battery B of the Utah Volunteer Artillery. This battery was assigned to the Philippine service, and for fifteen months he was actively engaged in fighting insurrection in the islands. He received special mention as one of two men out of the entire battalion having official credit for being in thirty-eight engagements. In August, 1899, Mr. Dunning was honorably discharged at San Francisco, re-entered the railway service at Provo, Utah, and continued in that way until the first of July, 1900.

At that time he removed to Washington, D. C., as a government employe in the census bureau, with which service he was connected for eight years. This period spent in the nation's capital city was ideal for the preparation for a larger career, and he

utilized with incessant energy the numerous privileges and advantages that surrounded him. He entered the law department of the George Washington University, where he pursued his studies in the evening classes and to such good purpose that he was graduated with the degree LL. B. in 1907. In the following year he resigned from the government service, and has since been winning distinction at the bar of Idaho. He is a member of the county and state bar associations. Politically, a Republican, he is active only as a voter in national politics, but takes much interest in the problems of good government in local affairs.

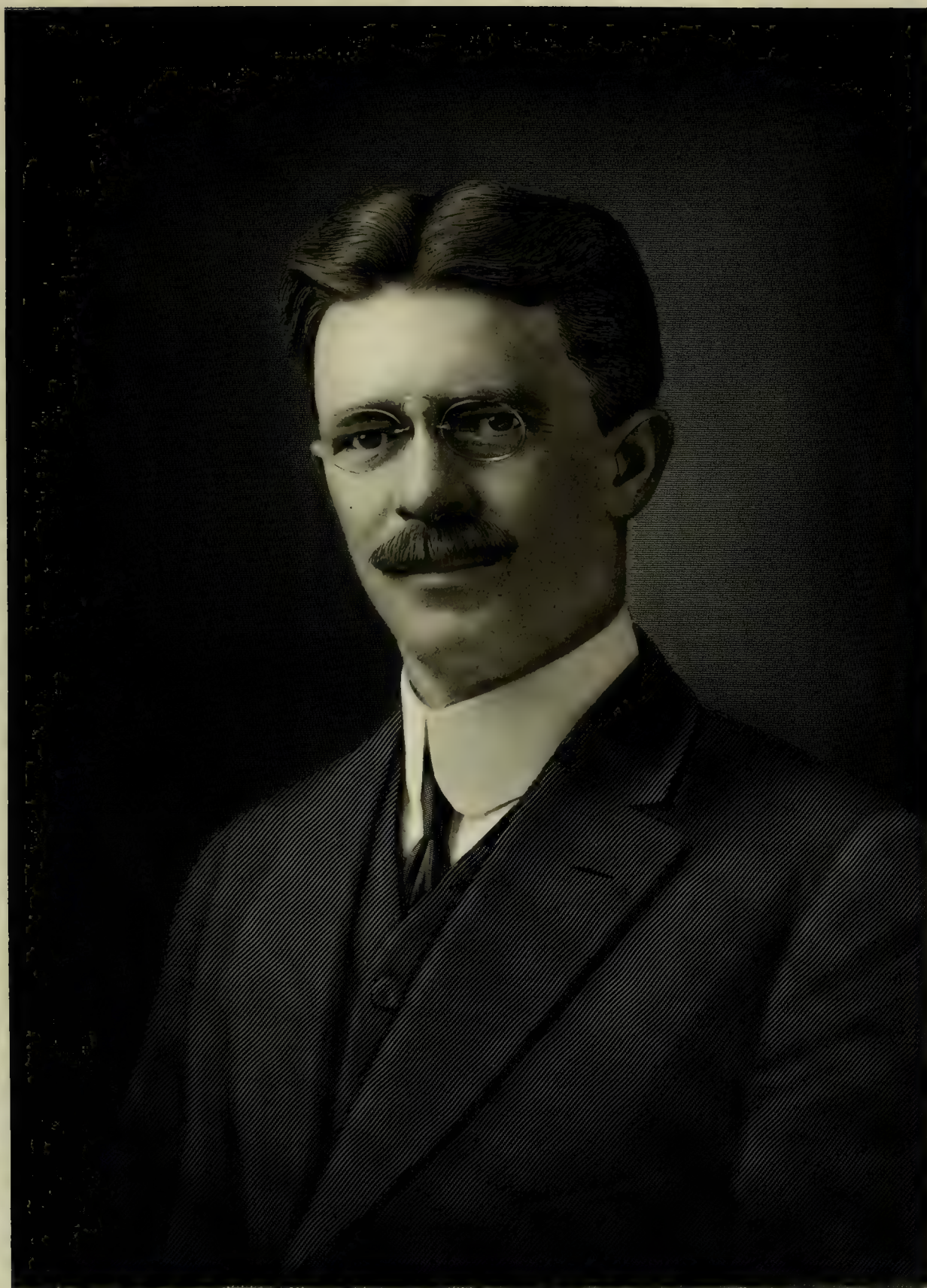
Mr. Dunning was married September 26, 1903, during his residence in Washington, to Miss Alice H. Totten, who was born in the District of Columbia, a daughter of Arthur I. and Sarah (Hall) Totten. Three children have been born to their union, namely: John A., born in Washington, May 28, 1906; and Sarah Totten and Mary Joseph, twins, born in Boise March 28, 1910. Mr. Dunning's residence is on the Bench, where he has a forty-acre tract of land, and where he gives considerable of his leisure time to the practice of agriculture. His offices are a suite in the Idaho building.

Aside from the care of the little suburban homestead, Mr. Dunning finds his chief recreation among his books at his fine home library. Good literature has always had a charm for him, and offers him much diversion from the severer lines of the law. He is also a hunter and fisherman. During his early life he was dependent entirely on the income of his own labors, and it was through his own resources that he prepared for his profession. He has gained a fine position as a lawyer, and is one of the ablest men of Idaho.

**PETER M. DAVIS.** A business man of long standing and high reputation in Boise, where he is a representative of the leading insurance companies. Peter M. Davis has been identified with a number of enterprises that have brought him prominently before the public, and holds a high place in the esteem of business associates and the public at large. Mr. Davis is a native of New York City, and was born October 22, 1857. His father, also named Peter M. Davis, served in the War of the Rebellion and met his death in the battle of Antietam. His wife was Charlotte McEnnery, who was born in 1827, and her death occurred at Lewiston, Idaho, on December 1, 1901, when she was seventy-four years of age. After the death of her husband, she supported herself and children by teaching music, and in 1866, came to Idaho, by way of the Isthmus of Panama and overland by stage, settling in Lewiston, where she spent the remainder of her life. A brave, courageous Christian woman, she endeavored to rear her son to habits of industry and integrity, and had a warm place in the affections of all who knew her.

Peter M. Davis attended the common schools of Lewiston, Idaho, following which he took a course at Walla Walla, Washington. After completing his education, he was apprenticed to the trade of printer, following this, however, for but a short time, when he became a clerk, for seventeen years working for Joseph Alexander. He also spent two years in mining at Boise, and for a time was engaged in a general merchandise business, but eventually entered the insurance business, and now has one of the largest enterprises of its kind in this part of the state. He is state agent for the Continental Casualty Company and the London Guarantee and Accident Company, and also represents a number of old line fire insurance companies. Since his arrival in Boise, in 1901,





*A. L. Running*







he has made a wide acquaintance, and his popularity speaks for itself. During the last "Wet" and "Dry" campaign of the Tax Payers' Association, Mr. Davis was secretary and manager of the victorious "Wets," the election occurring in June, 1912. His offices are situated at No. 403 Overland building. A Democrat in his political views, he has always been active in civic affairs, and has represented his locality in various positions, being county treasurer in 1882-3 and 1884-5 of Nez Perce county, and was Idaho's first insurance commissioner in 1901-2, to which he was appointed by Gov. F. W. Hunt. He was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and passed through the latter lodge's chairs to the Grand Lodge of the state. His religious connection is with the Catholic church. During the negotiations preceding the government treaty with the Nez Perces Indians for their lands, the validity of which made a majority of the names necessary, it was found that all the long-haired or wild Indians were distinctly opposed to the treaty, while those who had received religious instructions, though in favor of the treaty, were greatly in the minority. At this time the government had in custody an Indian named James Reuben, who had mingled with the whites and was a fluent conversationalist and somewhat of an orator, but a wayward Indian. However, he was very influential among the tribe, and Mr. Davis, in conjunction with a committee of prominent citizens of Lewiston, suggested the advisability of dismissing the charge of selling whisky against this Indian and thus securing his influence among the members of the tribe to bring about the treaty. His suggestion was accepted, and he and associates were appointed to take this Indian in hand, succeeding, after many hours of persuasion and argument, in getting the red man's co-operation. Runners were sent out, and after several weeks a sufficient number of signatures were secured to transfer the vast Nez Perces lands to the United States.

On July 4, 1901, Mr. Davis was married to Margaret O'Keeffe, daughter of John O'Keeffe, a native of Ireland, and two children have been born to this union: Charlotte Ann, who married Edgar J. Anderson, of Lewiston; and Marguerite, who resides at home.

**JOHN D. DALY.** A resident of the west during all of his life, having been born in the state of Oregon, John D. Daly has been prominently connected with the commercial, industrial and financial interests of this part of the country for a long period, and holds a position of prestige among the men whose activities are serving to add to the importance of Boise as a business, educational and social center. As president and director of several substantial banking houses he keeps a finger on the financial pulse of the public and the character of the enterprises with which his name has been linked furnishes ample evidence of his high position in the business world of the Northwest. John D. Daly was born in Canyon City, Oregon, May 13, 1866, and is a son of Eugene and Mary A. (Donohoe) Daly.

Eugene Daly was born in Ireland, and first came to the United States in 1853, settling in Boston, Massachusetts. About the year 1862 he made his way to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and remained in that state until 1864, when he removed to Canyon City, Oregon, there following mining and being engaged in the mercantile business from 1866 to 1868. Like all the miners and prospectors of his day and section, Mr. Daly both made and lost money in his various ventures, but when he passed

away, at fifty-six years of age, in Prairie City, Oregon, he was fairly well to do. In 1860 he returned to Ireland and was there married to Mary A. Donohoe, and she died in 1897, in Prairie City, Oregon, at the age of fifty-three years. Of their nine children, John D. was the fourth in order of birth.

After attending the public schools of Prairie City, Oregon, and Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, California, John D. Daly went to Drewsey, Harney county, Oregon, where at the age of twenty-four years he formed a partnership with Abner Robbins and engaged in the general mercantile business, under the firm style of Daly & Robbins. He continued to be associated with Mr. Robbins for twelve years, after which he continued the business alone. Starting in a small way, this was developed into the leading business of its kind in the city, its trade continuing to increase rapidly with the passage of the years. Mr. Daly was elected the first president of the First National Bank of Ontario, and during the following year, 1902, he established and became president of the First National Bank of Burns, Oregon, a position which he still holds. In 1903 he disposed of his interests in the bank at Ontario, and in 1904 came to Boise to make his permanent residence, and is now a director of the Pacific National Bank of Boise, and vice-president of the Allen Wright Furniture Company. With unbounded faith in the future of Idaho, and believing it to be the land of opportunity for the poor man, Mr. Daly has encouraged settlement here, has contributed his capital to fostering the growth of various industries, and in many ways has assisted in developing the industrial and commercial greatness of the state. He is a member of Masonic Blue Lodge Oriental No. 60, and has attained to the Shriner degree.

On May 5, 1894, Mr. Daly was married to Miss Daisy Robertson, who was also born in Oregon, daughter of Joseph Robertson, and they have two daughters: Mary and Eunice. The family residence is at No. 1015 Hays street.

**WILLIAM KRULL.** A prominent figure in realty circles of Boise, where he holds an enviable position in social and public matters, William Krull, secretary of the Idaho Inter-Mountain Fair Association, has been identified with the interests of the city ever since his arrival here, and his long and honorable business career has made him well known in various sections of the west. Mr. Krull was born December 25, 1870, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is a son of Robert and Anna (Keppler) Krull, natives of Germany. His father emigrated from the Fatherland to the United States in about 1865, settling in Milwaukee, where he was engaged in the grain brokerage business until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1910, at Nordhoff, California, when he was sixty-seven years of age. Mrs. Krull came to America about the year 1867 with her parents and met and married Mr. Krull at Baltimore, Maryland, and her death occurred at Milwaukee, in 1882, when she was but forty years of age. William was the oldest child and only son of their four children.

After attending the common and high schools of Milwaukee and taking a special course in the institution of Guestrow, Germany, Mr. Krull returned to this country. When he was fifteen years of age he secured a position on the Milwaukee Board of Trade as a messenger boy at a salary of three dollars per week, and during the next twenty years was connected with the board in one capacity or another, principally as a broker. Mr. Krull arrived in San Francisco the day of the great earthquake, but remained in that city only a short period, removing to



Portland, Oregon, where he took the position of auditor for the Eiler Music House, and one year later was transferred to Boise as manager. Here he continued in the same line for a time and then turned his attention to the real estate, insurance and loan business, and in the fall of 1910 assisted in the organization of the Security Loan and Trust Company, of which he was secretary. Politically a Democrat, he was the candidate in 1912 for the office of assessor of Ada county. He belongs to the B. P. O. E. lodge.

On September 2, 1901, Mr. Krull was married to Miss Vivian Van Slyke, daughter of Herman Van Slyke, a native of Chicago. They reside at the Hurtt apartments. Mr. Krull has a number of mining interests. A shrewd, capable business man, the architect of his own fortunes, he has risen to his present position through hard, faithful labor, and as a man whose activities are benefitting his adopted community he stands high in the esteem of its citizens.

**SAMUEL E. BLAINE.** One of Boise's eminently successful young lawyers is Samuel E. Blaine, who since 1904 has been associated with the bar of this city. Mr. Blaine is a native of Wisconsin and his substantial talents are accompanied by sterling traits of character that are his birthright as a descendant of sturdy Scotch and vigorous Norwegian families. His father, Samuel E. Blaine, was born in Scotland, but in early childhood came to the United States, where he became a farmer and stock-raiser, specializing in the breeding of fine horses. He was one of the estimable residents of Grant county, Wisconsin, and furthermore gave noble service to his adopted country by his service in the Mexican war. Mrs. James F. Blaine was in her girlhood, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, a native of Christiana, Norway, where she was born in 1832. As a child she had come to America with her father, John Johnson, who became a Wisconsin pioneer. In that state she was married and there she and her husband lived until the close of their lives in 1904 and 1888 respectively. Their home at Montfort, in Grant county, was the birthplace of their son, Samuel E. Blaine, whose natal day was July 24, 1878.

After his preliminary education in the public schools, Samuel E. Blaine entered Valparaiso University, where in 1901 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science and in 1903 that of Bachelor of Laws.

After passing his bar examinations with distinction, Mr. Blaine began the practice of the legal profession. In 1903 choosing as his location the city of Boise, Samuel Blaine came to the live country that is yet teeming with brilliant opportunities. In partnership with Judge K. I. Perky, he opened his law business here. After four years of joint practice, the relation was dissolved and Mr. Blaine began his independent practice. He has since that time been sought as counsel in many important cases and his legal work has assumed very gratifying proportions.

Mr. Blaine is very serious in his attitude toward his profession and has allowed few outside interests to obtrude themselves upon his time and thought. Though not an office-seeker, he is possessed of a keen insight into political affairs and has always given consistent support to the theories and the nominees of the Republican party.

The marriage of Mr. Blaine occurred on May 20, 1908, at Boise. Mrs. Blaine was formerly Miss Ruth D. Rose. She is a daughter of J. R. and Mary C. Rose, natives of Iowa and residents of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine are the parents of one child, James W. Blaine. They are supporters of the

Congregational church, of which Mrs. Blaine is a member.

Mr. Blaine is a typical Boise citizen. He is interested in athletic recreations, particularly tennis and baseball. He ranks high in his profession and his professional library is most extensive and of exceptionally valuable selection. His ranch property of 400 acres and his other valuable real estate holdings indicate a degree of prosperity that speaks well for his efficiency in his chosen work and in the investing of his income.

**STEPHEN UTTER.** The present county clerk and auditor of Ada county is one of the sterling citizens given to Idaho by the national metropolis of America, and through his own ability and well ordered endeavors he has achieved worthy success since establishing his home in the west. Buoyant, genial and optimistic, he finds the silver lining in every cloud, and is a perpetual source of good cheer, so that few men can claim a greater number of friends out of any possible circle of acquaintances. Mr. Utter is one of the representative citizens of Boise, is a bachelor and is favored in having a home over which his loved and widowed mother presides with utmost graciousness, the while she has the affectionate regard of all who have come within the compass of her gentle influence.

Mr. Utter was born in New York City, on the 1st of November, 1864, and is a son of John and Maria (Farrington) Utter, both of whom were likewise born in the state of New York, representatives of old and honored families of the Empire commonwealth. John Utter died when his son Stephen was an infant, and his widow now resides in Boise, as already intimated in the preceding paragraph. Of the two children the subject of this review is the younger, and John D. is a prosperous farmer and popular citizen of Ada county, this state.

In private schools at Rhinebeck, one of the beautiful towns on the Hudson river, Stephen Utter received excellent educational advantages in his youth, and he remained with his widowed mother until he had attained to the age of twenty years, when impaired health rendered it practically imperative for him to seek a change of climate. He accordingly went to Colorado, and at Pueblo, that state, he became one of the organizers of a company which engaged in the manufacture of crackers. He was made secretary of the company and continued in this office until the plant and business were purchased by the National Biscuit Company, in 1890. In the fall of 1890, Mr. Utter came to Boise, Idaho, and shortly afterward he purchased a farm of one hundred and eighty acres, in Ada county, at a point about three miles distant from the capital city. He developed a fine farm and continued to be actively identified with the work and management of the same until 1905, when he was elected assessor of Ada county, an office of which he continued the incumbent for two terms. His efficient service and distinctive popularity marked him for further preferment in the gift of the people, and in 1911, he was elected county clerk and auditor, of which dual office he has since remained in tenure and in which he has shown utmost care and discrimination in handling the records of the most important county in the state,—that in which the capital city is situated. Upon assuming office, he removed from his farm to Boise, and here he has a pleasant home, the while he is known and liked by virtually every citizen of the capital city. His integrity of purpose is on a parity with his fidelity and loyalty, and the county has been fortunate to enlist him as one of its officials. He is





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Sam E. Blaine







still the owner of his farm and also other real estate, is a staunch and enthusiastic advocate of the principles of the Republican party and is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which latter he has passed the various official chairs. He was affiliated with the First Dutch Reformed church when he lived in the east.

**ROY R. ROBERTS.** Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible clearly to determine. Yet the study of a successful life is none the less profitable by reason of the existence of this uncertainty and in the majority of cases it is found that exceptional ability, amounting to genius, perhaps, was the real secret of the preeminence which many envied. So it appears to the student of human nature who seeks to trace the history of the rise of Roy R. Roberts, a typical American of the best class. He is a very young man but has achieved a success that many an older resident of Boise might envy.

At Sanborn, Iowa, June 20, 1888, occurred the birth of Roy R. Roberts, who is a son of James W. Roberts, a member of the Payette Valley Land & Orchard Company and a heavy stockholder in several orchard companies. James W. Roberts married Miss Tacy Davis, a native of Spring Green, Wisconsin, and to this union have been born six children, as follows: Florence is the wife of Fred Jewett, of Eagle, Idaho; Jewell H. is a prominent druggist in Logan, Iowa; Roy R. is the immediate subject of this review; Lloyd S. is assistant cashier of the Bank of Redmond, at Redmond, Oregon; and Beatrice and Otis are at the parental home in Payette.

Roy R. Roberts was graduated in the Sanborn (Iowa) high school as a member of the class of 1905 and in the fall of that year was matriculated as a student in Grinnell College, in which he was graduated in 1910, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1910 he was graduated in the commercial law course in the University of Iowa. After leaving college he entered the book business as traveling salesman, and a little later as division manager for King, Richardson & Company, of Chicago, remaining in the employ of that concern until October 15, 1911. His next work was with the Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Company, of Salt Lake City as traveling representative. March 1, 1912, he was advanced to the position of district manager for the above company in the state of Idaho. In this position Mr. Roberts has met with unexcelled success, having greatly increased the business of the company in his territory. He is the owner of a fine fruit farm in Payette valley and intends to make Idaho his permanent home, believing firmly in the future greatness of this state.

March 23, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Roberts to Miss Alta Lois Warner, of Denver, Colorado.

In his political convictions Mr. Roberts is an uncompromising supporter of the principles and policies for which the progressive Democratic party stands sponsor and while he is not an aspirant for public office of any description he is ever on the alert to forward all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare. In the time-honored Masonic order he is affiliated with Blue Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, Boise, Idaho, and in religious matters he and his wife are devout members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Roberts is a man of

splendid executive ability and his success in life is the direct result of his own well applied efforts.

**WILLIAM G. MESSERSMITH**, prominent in real estate and insurance circles in Boise for some years, is a native of Germany, born on June 27, 1865. He attended the public schools of his native land as a boy, and came to the United States, in 1881, being then but sixteen years of age. He located first in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, there securing work in a glass factory. He remained until 1886, and in that year he came to Wyoming and became engaged in the insurance business. He represented the United States Life Insurance Company as their state agent, and after some little time was transferred from Wyoming to Idaho, where he was employed in the capacity of state agent for two years, after which he resigned to enter into a local real estate and insurance business in Boise in 1900. In addition to the features above named, he also conducted a loan department, and his success in the venture has been most unusual. He makes a specialty of real estate buying and selling, and in the twelve years of his business experience in Boise, Mr. Messersmith has risen from a state of comparative unimportance in the business activities of the city to the position of the leading representative of his line in the city. He is a man of the most splendid integrity, and his character and reputation are without blot or blemish in the community where he is so well known.

Mr. Messersmith is the son of Frederick W. and Barbara (Rummell) Messersmith, both natives of Germany, where they passed their entire lives. The father died there in July, 1906, at the age of seventy-six, and the mother died in 1900, when she was eighty years of age. They were the parents of six children, William G. being the eldest of the number.

In 1887 Mr. Messersmith was united in marriage with Miss Cecelia Bandholz, of Cheyenne, Wyoming. They have no children. Mr. Messersmith is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all chairs, and of the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Boise Commercial Club and president of the Boise Canning Company, president of the Ada County Dairy Company, and vice-president and director of the John Krall Company. Politically, he is an independent voter, his action in those matters being determined by the issues at stake and the men who are candidates for office. He is of the Christian Science faith.

**THOMAS J. WOODS** is the pioneer real estate man of Twin Falls, Idaho, and the leading one as well. He was there when the town was opened on January 11, 1905, and has been there ever since, one of the shrewdest and most wide-awake, alert and ambitious young men that have been identified with the business life of that city. With acumen of that order that lends accuracy to his judgment, keen to perceive and quick to seize advantages, and with the resolution and nerve to attempt, Twin Falls and this section of Idaho has had in him one of its most energetic and forceful workers in its upbuilding.

He was born in Willmar, Minnesota, July 22, 1878, and was reared there to the age of ten, when he accompanied his parents to the state of Washington and lived there until his removal to Twin Falls, Idaho, in 1905. Thus he grew up amid the environment of Western energy and spirit and familiar with the Western way of doing things. James and Ellen (Fahey) Woods, the parents of Thomas J., are both natives of Canada, were married there and followed farming there until they took up their residence in



Scott county, Minnesota, in 1873. The senior Mr. Woods followed the same vocation in Minnesota until 1888, when he sold his farm and came west to Washington. Locating in Olympia, he engaged in contracting and farming there until 1891, when he again sold his interests and then settled in Spokane. There he gave his attention to contracting until 1905, when he came to Twin Falls, Idaho, and secured near Shoshone Falls a ranch of 160 acres, which he is now engaged in improving. The mother is deceased. Thomas J. received a college education in the Washington State College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903 as a Bachelor of Arts. Prior to that, however, he had become interested in mining in the Coeur d'Alene district and from 1897 to 1902 was very successful in his mining operations there. On leaving college he entered into the insurance business at Spokane, Washington, and followed it successfully until he came to Twin Falls, Idaho, in January, 1905, being present at the opening of the town on January 11. He became a large realty owner in Twin Falls and at once engaged in the real estate business, being the first and therefore the pioneer real estate dealer of this city. He was successful from the beginning and through his business enterprise and indomitable spirit he still remains the leading man in his line in Twin Falls. He has always taken the initiative and has never been a follower. Guided by a shrewd business instinct and possessed of a dauntless courage, he attempts and succeeds where a less intrepid spirit would see failure from the start. Mr. Woods has built many of the residences and business blocks of Twin Falls. Naturally, a personal success has been his first aim, and he has won it, but there is no more generous or public-spirited citizen of this city than Mr. Woods nor one who has worked more indefatigably for the upbuilding of this section, for he takes pleasure in large accomplishment. He is deeply interested in what Idaho can do in the way of horticulture and is himself the owner of a fine forty acre orchard adjacent to the city. The term "self-made" is not misused in the case of Mr. Woods, for he has builded entirely upon his own resources.

He was reared in the Roman Catholic faith in religion, and in politics is an independent thinker and voter. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1907 Mr. Woods was united in marriage to Miss Winifred E. Davies, a daughter of John E. and Frankie I. (Guerney) Davies, of Twin Falls. A daughter, Marjorie, has been born to their union.

CHARLES LATTA CHALFANT is a representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished among the early families of the nation, and members of the family have been leaders in many fields of activity from colonial days down to the present time. Pennsylvania in particular is well acquainted with this fine old name, and it is of record there that the first of the name to settle in America came from England with William Penn, and remained to have a part in the development of the Keystone state after its founder had returned to England. The burial place of that well known character in American history is at Chalfant, St. Giles, England.

Born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, on September 28, 1867, Charles Latta Chalfant is the son of Rev. George W. and Sarah Elizabeth (Moore) Chalfant. The father was a Presbyterian minister, with the degree of D. D., and served as chaplain of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Civil war. The common schools of Martin's Ferry supplied the early education of the

subject, and he later attended the Pittsburgh high school and Shadyside Academy, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he had been sent to pursue his academic studies. He later spent two years in the University of Wooster, in Ohio, and was graduated from Lafayette College in 1889 with the degree of A. B. His A. M. degree came to him from the same institution in 1895. In 1892 he was graduated from the Western Theological Seminary, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and on May 3, of the same year, was ordained by the Presbytery of Pittsburgh.

The first church in which Rev. Chalfant served as pastor was the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was pastor from 1892 to 1896. He was then called to the First Presbyterian church of Ashtabula, Ohio, where he served from 1896 until 1902. He was thereafter for six years pastor of Grace church, in St. Louis, Missouri and on March 13, 1908, he entered upon the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Boise, Idaho.

During the years in which he has been active as a minister of the gospel, the work of Rev. Chalfant has been carried on along broad and comprehensive lines, and has assumed an aspect of humanitarianism that is most praiseworthy. He assisted in the organization of the Idaho Children's Homefinding and Aid Society in May, 1908, and was one of its charter members,—an association that has done much for the care of homeless children. He has been first vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of this society almost throughout its entire existence thus far. He has served as a director and member of the Boise Associated Charities from the date of its organization to the present time, and is vice-president of the Social Service Conference of the Pacific Northwest. In all these offices his work has been of the highest character, free from sectarianism and calculated at all times to perform the most practical and far-reaching service that might be possible.

Rev. Chalfant is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America, and still retains his membership in his college fraternity, the Phi Delta Theta. He has served as chaplain and in other offices in all three of these societies. In the line of his church work, Rev. Chalfant has served as president of the Boise Ministerial Association, as moderator of the Boise Presbytery in 1908, as moderator of the first meeting of the Synod of Idaho in 1909, as Idaho delegate to the Presbyterian Advisory Council in 1912, and as commissioner to the General Assembly from the Cleveland Presbytery in 1908, and from the St. Louis Presbytery in 1907. He is recognized as one of the leaders in the activities of his church, and the clergy of the church see in him one of the ablest younger members of the Presbytery, who has already done good work for the advancement of the church, and who is destined to do even greater work in its cause.

On July 7, 1892, Mr. Chalfant was married at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Miss Blanche, the daughter of Nathaniel Mulholland and his wife, Rachel (McCormick) Mulholland. Four children have been born to Rev. and Mrs. Chalfant, named as follows: George Preston Chalfant; Charles Roemer Chalfant, who died in infancy; Frank Elgin Chalfant and Helen Moore Chalfant.

WILLIAM BALDERSTON, register of the United States land office, Boise, Idaho, has been identified with this city for more than twenty years and is well known and highly respected here. Some mention of him and his activities is pertinent in this connection.

William Balderston was born in Cecil county, Maryland, August 30, 1856, son of Lloyd and Cathe-



rine (Canby) Balderston, both natives of Pennsylvania, both of English extraction, and both representatives of families who were among America's earliest settlers. Lloyd Balderston lived to the ripe old age of eighty-nine years, and died December 23, 1907. Throughout his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His good wife, who was of Philadelphia birth, died in 1884. She was a granddaughter of Betsey Ross, the "flag mother" of this country. In their religious faith, the Balderstons were stanch members of the Society of Friends, prominent and active in the local affairs of that organization. Thus it was that their son, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Westtown Boarding School, a Quaker institute of learning near Westchester, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Leaving school in the spring of 1874, he accepted a position in the engineering department of the city of Philadelphia, with which he was connected until 1878. The following year we find him in the employ of Joseph Wharton in Nevada. In the fall of 1880 he settled at Aspen, Colorado. In 1885, he took up the editorship of the *Aspen Times*, which he continued until the spring of 1891. Next, he went to Salt Lake City as editor of the *Salt Lake Times*, in which he was financially interested. In October, 1891, he removed to Boise, Idaho, where he has since made his home, his present residence being at 513 N. 6th street. Here he edited the *Statesman* until January, 1908, when, on account of ill health, he was obliged to abandon newspaper work. In June, 1908, he became Register of the United States land office at Boise, a position he has since filled. During the years he was engaged in editorial work in Idaho, he was active in promoting the development of the state. He has always been prominent in advocating moral politics, and he was the first to champion equal suffrage in this state. In 1910 he was vice chairman of the men and religious forward movement. His religious faith is that embodied in the creed of the Episcopal church, in which organization he is an active and efficient worker, being president of the Men's Club and having charge of the Bible class.

June 7, 1901, in Colorado, Mr. Balderston and Miss Stella B. Sain, in native of Ohio, were married and the fruits of their union are four children, namely: Elizabeth Canby, Katharine Canby, William, Jr., and Stella Marie.

**HUGH CONNOR.** Idaho's fair capital city, beautiful in natural situation and environments, is not lacking in metropolitan facilities nor in those agencies that touch the esthetic values. Here the gracious art of floriculture is not neglected, and one of its most prominent and successful representatives is Mr. Connor, who is president of the Boise Floral Company. He has had broad and varied experience in the scientific and practical work of his pleasing vocation, and his success in the same has been on a parity with his recognized ability. The company of which he is the executive head has large and admirably ordered greenhouses, with the best of incidental facilities, and it caters to a most discriminating and appreciative patronage. He is one of the loyal, progressive and public-spirited business men of Boise, and is a citizen whose circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Connor was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of September, 1866, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Bradley) Connor, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in Pennsylvania, where her parents established their home upon their immigration from the Emerald Isle.

Patrick Connor came to America in his youth and here he gave his attention principally to farming during the residue of his life. He died in 1872, when his son Hugh, of this review, was but six years of age, and his wife survived him by a number of years. She passed the closing years of her life in Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, where she was summoned to eternal rest in 1898, both she and her husband having been devout communicants of the Catholic church. Of the six children one died in infancy; Dennis T., who is now a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was a prominent contractor in the erection of greenhouses in the cities of New York and Philadelphia; William J. is a successful florist at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; James Edward, who likewise is a practical florist and landscape gardener, has charge of a fine private estate at Coatsville, Pennsylvania; Hugh, of this sketch, was the third in order of birth and lives in Boise; Rose Florence married Edward Gallagher and lives in Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, he being in the hotel business.

A mere boy at the time of the death of his father, who left but little property, Hugh Connor early became largely dependent upon his own resources, and his educational advantages were limited to a somewhat desultory attendance in the public schools of Chester county, Pennsylvania, in which section of the state he was reared to manhood. As a boy he became associated with horticultural operation, and in this line he gained wide experience in his native states, as did he also in connection with the art of floriculture, to which he has devoted his attention during virtually his entire independent career. In Pennsylvania he became an expert in floral propagation, especially along the line of rose culture in which he gained high reputation. In 1886 Mr. Connor came to the west, and in the city of Denver he erected and equipped two of the largest greenhouses in the state of Colorado. His services thereafter were also retained in the building of extensive greenhouses at Colorado Springs, and for a time he was engaged in the work of his profession at Butte, Montana.

In March, 1902, Mr. Connor came to Boise, in company with C. A. Johnson, and they effected the organization of the Boise Floral Company. They purchased a fine tract of land within the city limits and, beginning operations on a small scale, they have developed the most extensive floriculture business in the entire state. They have twelve green houses, of the best modern design and equipment, and the glass surface of the same aggregates fully thirty-five thousand square feet. At Collister, Ada county, they have six acres of fine land, the same being utilized for the growing of hardy varieties of roses and containing twenty-five thousand rose bushes, hardy shrubbery, hardy perennials, etc. The success of the enterprise has been unqualified, and the interested principals have made a valuable contribution to the industrial and business activities of Boise and the state at large. The Boise Floral Company is a large holder of realty in the city, Mr. Connor having an attractive modern residence. He has won success by hard work and close application, is an enthusiast in his chosen vocation, especially in the line of rose culture, and he is a citizen who has gained secure vantage-place and popular confidence and esteem. He has identified himself fully with civic and business interests in Idaho and none is more appreciative of the manifold advantages and attractions of the state than is he. He is the owner of two mining properties in Idaho and is developing the same. He is a Republican in his political allegiance and is



affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Boise Yeomen at Boise.

In the year 1898, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Connor was united in marriage to Miss Elise Gasser, and they have the following children: Elise Florence, Mary Helen, Hugh Donald, Lulu and William.

**MILTON G. CAGE.** For more than two score years passes Milton G. Cage has occupied a distinctive place among the members of the legal profession in the state of Idaho. His superior attainments and ability placed him in the front ranks ere he had been engaged in practice many years, and, indeed, from his initial steps in his chosen profession, it was manifest that his success was assured. By nature and acquired knowledge he is pre-eminently fitted for his vocation, as his clear, judicial mind takes in a situation at a glance, rapidly passes in review the arguments pro and con, and renders a swift verdict as to the merits of a case.

Mr. Cage was born January 26, 1863, in Tipton county, Tennessee, and is a son of Gustavus A. W. and Charlotte A. (Green) Cage, natives of Tennessee, both of whom spent their declining years in Colorado, where they passed away.

Milton G. Cage was educated in the public and high schools of Greeley, Colorado, and after one year of preparation in the office of his brother-in-law, Samuel P. Rose, a prominent legist of Denver, went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1885. He then returned to Denver and reentered the office of Mr. Rose, and in the following spring was appointed assistant United States attorney for Colorado, a position which he filled until July, 1889, in the meantime also conducting a general law practice. Mr. Cage's advent in Boise occurred April 21, 1890, and from that time he has made rapid strides in his profession, becoming an able and eloquent speaker and commanding the respect of all. In April, 1894, he was appointed receiver of United States lands by President Cleveland, and continued to act in that capacity until 1898. In politics a Democrat, he has been active in the support of his party's candidates and principles and on numerous occasions has stumped various portions of the state in their interest. His fraternal affiliations include membership in the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. With his family, he attends the Episcopal church. Mr. Cage's brother, John W. Cage, has also been before the public in positions of trust, and at this time is serving as water commissioner of the Third district of Boise, an office to which he was appointed by Governor Hawley.

Mr. Cage was married to Caroline C. Sweet, a native of Iowa, and to this union there have been born three children: Milton, John P. and Margaret. The family home is one of Boise's handsome residences. His position in professional, business and social life is a prominent one, and he enjoys the appreciative esteem of a wide circle of friends.

**GEORGE W. PROUT.** Exemplifying in a most emphatic way the progressive spirit of the west, Mr. Prout has gained distinct precedence as one of the representative business men of the city of Boise. The record of his career is the more interesting to contemplate by reason of the fact that his success stands as the direct result of his own efforts. To such valiant souls success comes as a natural prerogative, and not only has Mr. Prout won marked prosperity in connection with business activities but

he also overcame many handicaps in obtaining an education in his youth. He has a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community in which he maintains his home and is well entitled to recognition in this history of his adopted state.

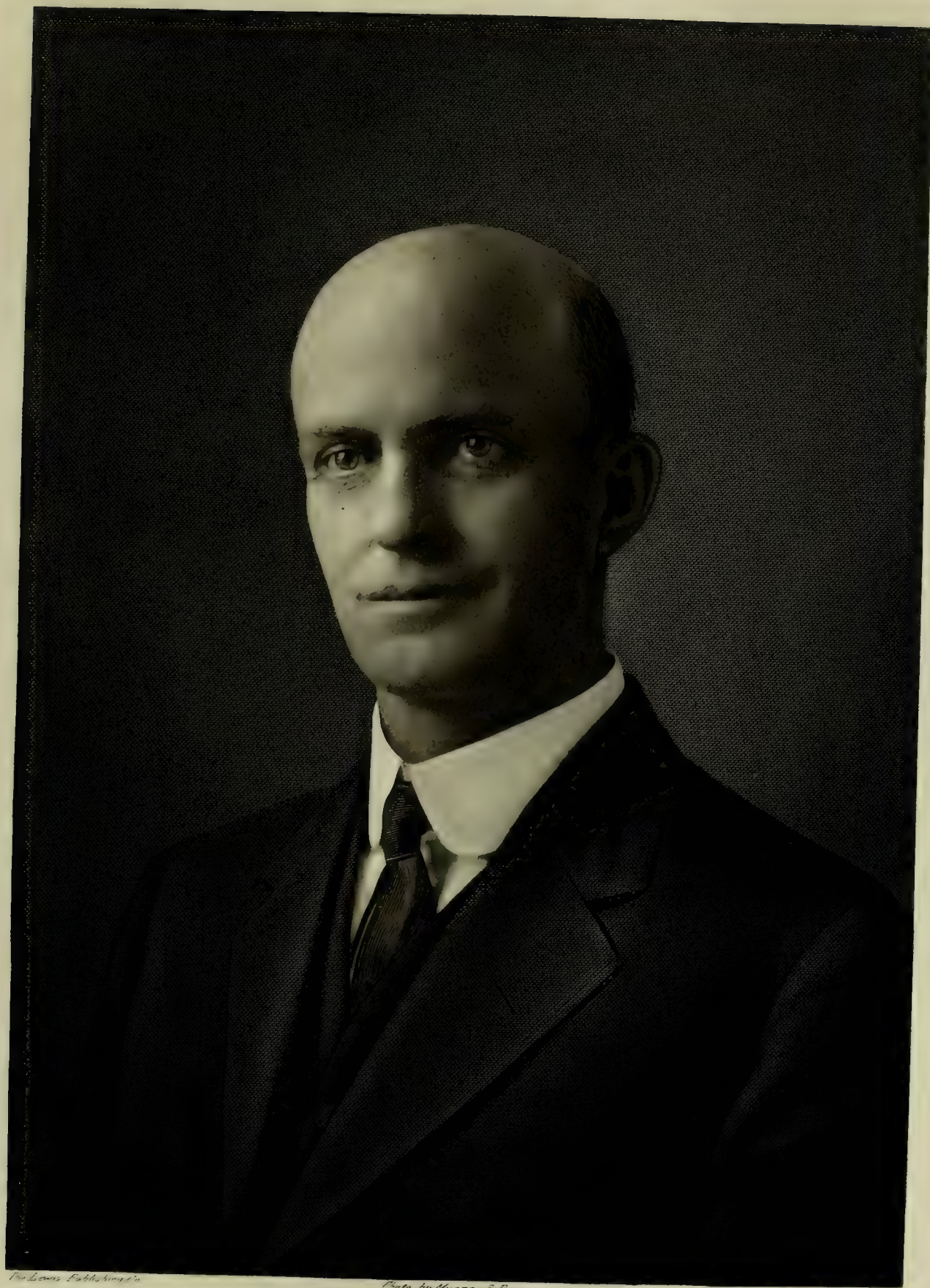
George W. Prout claims the old Keystone state as the place of his nativity. He was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of September, 1870, and is a son of William and Rhoda (Parfet) Prout, both of whom were likewise natives of Pennsylvania. William Prout became prominently identified with mining operations in the state of Colorado, and there he met his death in 1875, he having been killed by a falling rock in a mine. The mother and George supported themselves and two younger children after the father's death and she passed to eternal rest in Boise, in September, 1896.

Having lost his father at the age of five years, George W. Prout was early thrown upon his own resources. His youthful ambition was one of definite action and he was not to be discouraged by adverse conditions and influences. He worked strenuously in the early morning hours and late at night and by this means defrayed the expenses of his maintenance, the while he was enabled to attend school during the regular sessions. Under such conditions he was reared to adult age in Colorado, and the days of his youth were marked by indefatigable industry and determined effort to gain advancement. At the age of ten years he found employment in driving a team in connection with freight and passenger transportation from Denver to Golden, Colorado, and he continued to be identified with this line of work for six years.

In 1886 Mr. Prout came to Idaho and took up government land in the Camas prairie county, the property having been in Alturas county. He developed his ranch and was successful in his operations, the while he gained no little prestige in the pedagogic profession, as he taught for five terms in the schools of that section of the state, where he became a citizen of influence and where he gained the high regard of all with whom he came in contact. The major part of his service as a teacher was in the village of Soldier and the name of the county in which his ranch was located is now known as Blaine. In 1896 Mr. Prout sold his ranch, as he had decided that it would be more expedient for him to identify himself with mercantile interests. He accordingly removed to the city of Boise, where he was employed as clerk in various retail stores for several years. In 1900 he associated himself with two other men and engaged in the general merchandise business in an independent way. He finally disposed of his interest in this enterprise and began operations in an individual way, in the handling of groceries, meats and bakery articles. From a modest inception he has built up a large and substantial business, and his grocery and meat market are now unexcelled by any other of the kind in the capital city. The establishment is essentially metropolitan in equipment and service and the extent of the enterprise is measurably indicated by the fact that he now retains on his pay roll a corps of ten assistants. Fair and honorable dealings, progressive policies and effective service have gained to Mr. Prout a large and worthy success and given him place among the representative merchants of Boise. He is the owner of an attractive residence property and other real estate in his adopted city and he has no reason to regret his choice of location and sphere of enterprise.

Though he has applied himself closely to his business affairs, Mr. Prout has shown a lively interest in





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Milton Glage







all measures and enterprises tending to advance the civic and material progress and prosperity of Boise, and he is recognized as a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he and his family hold membership in the Congregational church. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the various official chairs, and also with the organization of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Prout finds his chief recreation in a two-weeks' hunting trip twice each year in the mountains of Idaho, and he has made an enviable record as a successful hunter of large and small game, his trophies including several fine heads of elk and deer, which he has had properly mounted and which stand in enduring evidence of his prowess as a Nimrod. He has indulged in these hunting expeditions each year during the period of his residence in Boise, save for one year given to a vacation in the east.

On the 15th of September, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Prout to Miss Abbie LaVake, who was born in Illinois, and whose father, Lewis LaVake, was one of the sterling pioneers of Idaho. He is now living retired in the village of Montour, Tama county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Prout have three children,—Ira Otis, Lewis LaVake and Helen. Both sons assist in their father's store during their otherwise leisure time and both are enterprising lads, with definite aspirations for advancement, as is shown in the fact that both have become property owners, this accumulation representing the investment of their own savings. The early struggles of Mr. Prout himself have prompted him to install in the minds of his sons the dignity and value of honest industry and also the consistency of saving their earnings through practical investments. The family enjoy marked popularity in the social circles of Boise, and the attractive home is known for its cordial and gracious hospitality.

THOMAS O. SMITH, of Boise, Idaho, is a man who knows his business thoroughly, and this is something that in these hurried days, when the keenness of competition puts a raw edge on everything, is a rare and valuable asset. He is one of the largest wholesale candy manufactures in the west, and he has given many years of his life to the perfecting and developing of this business. He has by no means devoted himself to this trade alone, but in his wide experience in other lines of work, and among many different classes of men he has gained a knowledge that he has been able to use to advantage in many places. The successful man of today is the man who has seen and understood other men and conditions and who is able to apply what he has learned in the broader field of human experience to his own narrower one of personal endeavor. Such is Mr. Smith, and his factory is one of the best and most economically managed of the many industries of the capital city of Idaho.

Thomas O. Smith was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 26th of November, 1877. He is the son of William J. Smith, who came out to Utah in the early days, and was one of the first practitioners of medicine in the state. He became a prominent physician in Salt Lake City, and when he died in 1902 was mourned as one of the best of the early pioneers. He was a native of England by birth, as was his wife also. She was Mary Anna Ovard, and she is yet living, her home being in Los Angeles, California. Dr. Smith and his wife reared a family of eight children, all of whom are living, and one, Henry J. L. F. Smith, residing in Boise.

After attending the public schools of Salt Lake City, until he was old enough to want to go to work, young Thomas O. Smith was apprenticed to a candy manufacturer, H. A. Trickett. He was at this time a bright, clever lad of seventeen, and he speedily learned his trade, but little did his teacher dream of the prominence which he was to attain in it. He spent two years in his apprenticeship and then he took up his trade as a journeyman candy maker for the McDonald Candy Company, a firm of Salt Lake City manufacturers. He remained for two years with them and then desiring to broaden not only his knowledge of his work, but also to see something of the world, he went to San Francisco. Here he found employment in a candy establishment and after a time went on to Los Angeles and later to Chicago, in each of these places seeking and finding employment in those houses that demand the most skilled labor. All of the time he was learning and taking notes from the big men in his profession, and he also was learning how a big factory was managed. He followed his profession for eleven years and at the end of this time was an expert. Determining, however, that he must live out of doors for a time he came to Idaho in 1901, and went to farming. He was very successful, but the life of the farm did not appeal to him, and therefore he gave up the farm near Idaho Falls at the end of two years and took a position as a railroad fireman on the Anaconda and Butte Railroad Company. After remaining with this company for two years the Dewey Railroad Company offered him the position of material manager in the construction department of their company, with his offices in Nampa. He accepted this offer and worked in this position until the road was completed, which occurred in 1904. At this time he came to Boise, where he went back to his old profession, and became foreman and manager of the R. B. Minnas Candy Company. He was thus employed for about two years, and this period was the most successful that this company ever knew. In 1906 Mr. Smith went into business for himself as a candy manufacturer, locating his factory in Boise. He began in a small way, but from the very start he was remarkably successful and at the end of the first year he organized the present company. This company is known as the Idaho Candy Company, Wholesale Manufacturers, and Mr. Smith is the president and a stockholder. The company consists of four members, and owns its own grounds and buildings, the latter covering a floor space of twenty-three thousand square feet. The factory affords employment to about twenty-five men and is under the direct management of Mr. Smith. The business is entirely wholesale, and the products of this factory are to be found everywhere throughout the entire west. Mr. Smith is entirely devoted to his work, the output of his factory being of the greatest concern to him, and he works incessantly to guard against using materials of an inferior grade, for he guards the reputation for purity which his candy now holds, with extreme jealousy.

In politics, Mr. Smith is an independent voter, believing it better for each man to decide for himself and not be guided by a body of politicians. Among the fraternal societies the Yeomen of America claim his membership. Mr. Smith was married to Mary Pauline Rupp in 1898. She was born in Utah and was the daughter of John J. Rupp. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children, Reuel and Lila, both of whom are in Salt Lake City, Utah, where they are attending school.



GRACE M. SHEPHERD, now serving her second term as state superintendent of public instruction for Idaho, has gained much distinction as an educator in this section of the west and during her long connection with the schools of Idaho has succeeded in greatly raising the intellectual standard and promoting the efficiency of the system as a preparation for the responsible duties of life. Indeed the constant aim and general character of Miss Shepherd's life work may be summed up in the famous dictum of Sidney Smith,—that "The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible."

In Ottumwa, Iowa, occurred the birth of Grace M. Shepherd, who is a daughter of Thomas K. and Melissa (Whitcomb) Shepherd, the former of whom was born in the state of Ohio and the latter in Iowa.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of her native place, Miss Shepherd was matriculated as a student in Hastings, College, at Hastings, Nebraska, and in that excellent institution was graduated as a member of the class of 1894, duly receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1895 she was graduated in the Kansas State Normal School and in recent years she has taken a great deal of post-graduate work in the University of Chicago. Miss Shepherd's early experience as a teacher was gained in the rural schools of Kansas. She has been a resident of Idaho since 1898 and in the year 1910 was honored by her fellow citizens with election to the office of state superintendent of public instruction. She was elected on the Republican ticket and is now serving her second term.

July 10, 1912, Miss Shepherd was elected treasurer of the National Educational Association. The election occurred in Chicago, where the association, the greatest educational organization in the world, held its last annual convention. Miss Shepherd was the unanimous choice of the association for the office of treasurer. In a social way Miss Shepherd is a member of the Columbian Club of Boise, Idaho. She is a woman of brilliant mind and keen perceptions, one eminently well capable of handling all important matters affecting the progress of educational matters in Idaho.

MADISON C. SMITH. It will recall the perceptive of many years before the pioneer and his work can be properly estimated in its relation to the foundation and permanent prosperity of Idaho. Into the foundation of this now great commonwealth have entered the lives of many individuals, and none of them more rich in interest and personality than Madison C. Smith, who for nearly half a century has been a resident of Boise and the vicinity of this city, and who has passed through practically every experience which has been typical of the different periods during his time, and whose own life reflects the progress and growth of this state from the time when it was a sage-brush wilderness or a miner's paradise, until it is now one of the best regions in the west for its resources, not only for its mineral wealth, but of every form of agriculture and industry.

Madison C. Smith belongs to a family which made the great northwest immigration into the Oregon country about the middle of the last century, and he is for this reason himself a pioneer of two great states. He was born at the old town of Richmond, in Ray county, Missouri, March 15, 1839, a son of Daniel and Emily (Ringo) Smith. His father was

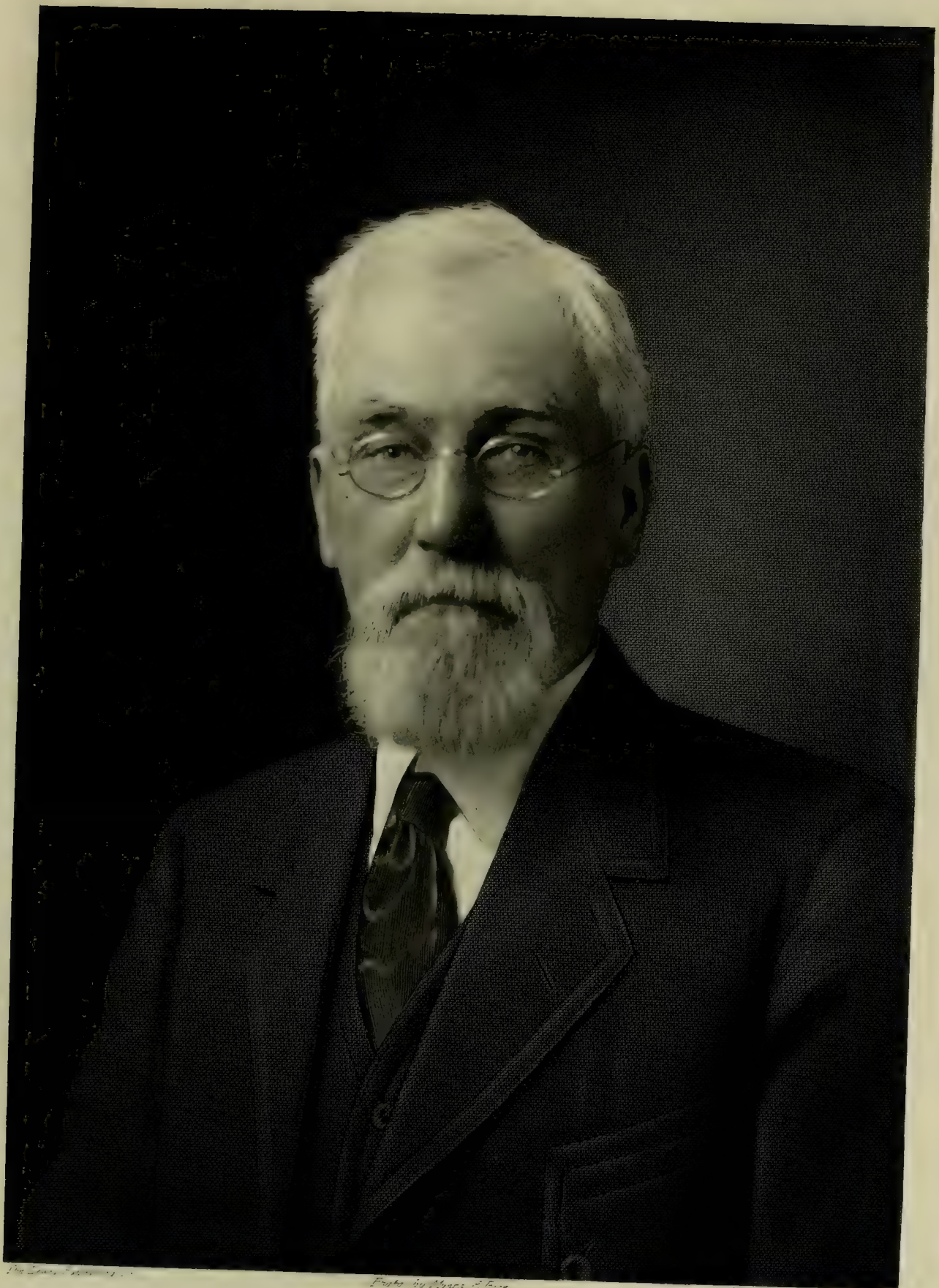
born in Tennessee and the mother in Kentucky, and they reared four children, two sons and two daughters, Madison being the second in order of birth. Three of the children are still living.

When Madison C. Smith was twelve years of age, in 1851, the family crossed the plains over the old Oregon trail to the Willamette Valley of Oregon, and there the family established a ranch and began life anew in a new country. It required five months for the father and his companions to make this journey and there were three wagons with horses and oxen, which conveyed the household and supplies over the road of several thousand miles into the extreme northwest. During the Indian war of 1855-1856, the father was one of the victims of Indian hostility, and his loss threw a great burden upon the remaining members of the household, especially upon Madison C. Smith, who at that time was about seventeen years of age. He assumed the care of his mother and the other children and labored manfully to keep up the activities of the ranch and support the household until his mother was again married.

When Mr. Smith came to Idaho in 1864 he located at Boise, and this has been his home ever since. He arrived in this state with a pack-train and was employed by other parties for some time. During the early years, when every settlement in the northwest was "wide-open," and liquors were as much a staple commodity as groceries are today, he was engaged in the liquor business and dispensed large quantities of the products. After some years social conditions became more settled, customs were strict and many men engaged in the liquor business sold out and got into other lines of activities, and this example was followed by Mr. Smith.

In 1864 when he arrived in Boise the settlement was a little hamlet containing a few hundred people and its houses making only a little showing on the vast sage-brush plain which was the chief topographical feature of this landscape at the time. Mr. Smith has never married. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never aspired to office, and has been content to do his duty as a private citizen and allow others to take the conspicuous places in public life. He has watched Boise grow from a few shacks built on the desert to a town with the main street lined with one story wooden stores and residences, and from that into a modern city of fine brick and stone structures, with every modern facility, and equal from almost every point of view to the best architecture and convenience to be found in any city of similar size in America. At the same time he has witnessed the land of this valley increase in value from an unclaimed desert to prices ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 per acre. Mr. Smith has himself enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity and is content with what fortune has brought to him, and enjoys and takes pride in the great development and increase of wealth throughout the state at large. However, he is impelled to assert that if he had not paid so much attention to the calamity howlers who are always predicting that grass would soon be growing in the streets and ever dire destinies would befall this western country and its cities, he and many of his old pioneer associates as well would now be very wealthy men. It is only too often true of every community which has had pioneer history, that the first settlers have not reached the full share of the prosperity which might logically have been expected, and no doubt the reason has often been, as in the case of Mr. Smith, that too much pessimism has prevailed among the old time residents, and that the newcomers, who have been unable to perceive





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M. C. Smith







the possibilities of calamity which might befall have entered with enthusiasm into the scheme of things and have actually reaped where others had sown. Mr. Smith himself has been conservative and has taken care of the fruits of his early labors, so that he is now numbered among the substantial men of Boise. He has paid every dollar which he ever owned to other men, and among all his associates bears the name of honesty and high esteem. Among the men who endured the sweat and labor of the early days, who have kept their helm true to the principles of honor and integrity, throughout their course of life, none is more worthy to be inscribed in the history of the state than Madison C. Smith of Boise.

ORVILLE E. JACKSON. As a youth of eighteen years, Mr. Jackson came to the west, from the fine old Keystone state of the Union, and he gained his full quota of experience in connection with conditions and affairs of what may be termed the middle pioneer era in the great western division of our national domain. Through his own ability and well directed endeavors he has risen to a place of distinction as one of the leading members of the Idaho bar, where he is a member of the law firm of Jackson, Quarles & Taylor, in Boise, and he has also become prominently concerned in mining operation and in the general civic and industrial development and progress of the state in which he maintains his home and to which his loyalty is of the most insistent order. He is one of the honored and influential citizens of Idaho's capital city, and he has so ordered his life as to merit and receive the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

Mr. Jackson was born at Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of April, 1860, and is a son of Appleton E. and Mary E. (Heller) Jackson, the former of whom was born in Ohio, a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of the Buckeye state; and the latter of whom was born in Pennsylvania. Appleton E. Jackson became a prominent and successful business man in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and his prosperity continued until the time of the financial panic of the '90s, when he met with heavy reverses through which he lost much of his property and business interests. He died in the city of Washington, D. C., in 1907, and was about sixty-two years of age at the time. His loved and devoted wife passed the closing years of her life in Virginia, and was about sixty years of age when she was summoned to eternal rest. Of the seven children Orville E. of this review, is the eldest of the five now living; Walter E. is an expert in connection with the lumber industry, with which he is now prominently identified in the state of Virginia; John S. resides in Louisiana, where he has extensive lumbering interests; Appleton R. is engaged in the practice of law at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and is one of the representative members of the bar of his native county; and Charles C. holds a responsible position as office man and accountant in Williamsport.

Orville E. Jackson attended the public schools of his native city until he had completed the curriculum of the high school and he then took a course in Dickinson Seminary, in the same city. At the age of seventeen years he received a first-grade teacher's certificate, and turned his attention to the pedagogic profession, as a teacher in a school near Williamsport. He taught two terms and then entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of saw-filer. His father, owing to the reverses noted, was unable to aid him in obtaining higher educational advantages,

and the young man earnestly applied himself to work during the summer months, in order to secure funds with which to defray the expenses of his educational discipline during the intervening winter terms. Under these conditions he rose at four o'clock in the morning to devote his time to study until the hour when other duties demanded his attention.

In 1878, when eighteen years of age, Mr. Jackson came to the west, and after passing six months in the state of Kansas he made his way to Colorado, where he became identified with freighting and mining operations. His work as an overland freighter was between Leadville, Colorado, and Weston, and in connection therewith he encountered numerous hardships and interesting experiences. Finally, when twenty-one years of age, he began the study of law, under the effective preceptorship of Colonel Johnston, senior member of the prominent law firm of Johnston & McNulty, of Stockton, Kansas. In the following year he resumed his connection with mining enterprise, by leasing various properties and also by doing contract work. In the meanwhile he devoted his evenings largely to the study of law. During one winter he carried the mail from Breckinridge to Swan City, Colorado, a distance of fourteen miles, and his daily trips were made on snowshoes. Subsequently he entered the office of Puterbaugh & Kellogg, at Breckinridge, Colorado, where he continued the study of law until the dissolution of the firm, after which he continued his technical study under the preceptorship of William B. Thomas, a representative lawyer of Buena Vista, Colorado. Still later he was a student in the office of Judge James H. Richards, of Breckinridge, Colorado, and in this connection he received his first salary as a lawyer. He remained with Judge Richards until after his removal to Idaho, in 1890, and at Boise, this state and also at Payette offices were maintained by Judge Richards and himself, under the firm name of Richards & Jackson. Mr. Jackson was admitted to the bar, at Boise, in November, 1891, and his alliance with Judge Richards continued for five years. The firm built up a large and important business, and owing to the impaired health of Judge Richards much of the work fell upon the shoulders of the junior member of the firm, who thus had ample opportunity to develop and mature his powers as a trial lawyer and also as a counsellor.

At the expiration of the five years, during which he had charge of the Boise office of the firm, Mr. Jackson formed a professional partnership with J. R. Webster, but this alliance was dissolved one year later. Thereafter Mr. Jackson continued in individual practice until 1910, and that he realized the expediency of concentration in professional work is shown by the fact that he gave special attention to mining and corporation law, in connection with which he gained high reputation and a large and influential clientage. His success enabled him to make investments in mining properties, and he is now the owner of extensive mining interests in Idaho. In 1910, Mr. Jackson admitted Berle E. Taylor to partnership in his extensive law practice, and in the spring of 1911 Judge Ralph P. Quarles, became a member of the firm, whereupon the present title of Jackson, Quarles & Taylor was adopted. This is one of the strongest law firms in the state and its precedence is uniformly conceded, the while its business is of broad scope, including the representation of many large and important corporate and individual interests.

At the inception of the Spanish-American war, Mr. Jackson was appointed, by Governor Steunen-



berg, to the office of commissary general of the Idaho National Guard, and so effectively did he discharge the duties of this office, one of maximum importance in connection with sending volunteer troops to the stage of action, that he was tendered the appointment of commissary general of the troops sent from this state to the Philippine Islands. This post, however, he felt constrained to decline, though signally appreciative of the honor. Mr. Jackson was twice the nominee of the People's party for the office of judge of the district court of the third judicial district, and on the second occasion he resigned in favor of John C. Rice, the Democratic nominee. At the time of his first campaign for the bench he was defeated, owing to the normal political exigencies involved in the superior strength of the opposition, but he made an excellent showing at the polls. He was a Republican until the People's party made an issue of the silver policy, when he transferred his allegiance to the latter, in which connection he was president of the Idaho state club of the party. At the time of McKinley's second nomination for the presidency, Mr. Jackson again joined the ranks of the Republican party, and he has since continued a staunch supporter of its cause. He is affiliated with the Boise lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and while he is not formally identified with any religious body he has deep appreciation of the spiritual verities and the cardinal principles of Christianity, with the result that he is liberal in the support of the various churches in his home city, without subscribing to any particular creed or dogma. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, but ascribes much of his advancement to the solicitous counsel and co-operation of his gracious wife, who is a woman of culture and broad mental ken, and who is a most popular figure in the social life of the capital city. She is a member of the Christian Science church at Boise.

At Lincoln City, Colorado, on the 28th of November, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jackson to Miss Annie E. Bell, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, and whose father, the late William Bell, was born in Yorkshire, England. Mr. Bell devoted the major part of his active life to mining and was a resident of Colorado at the time of his demise. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson became the parents of seven children, of whom four are living, namely: Charles W., who is now chief clerk in the office of the car construction department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at Sacramento, California; George O., who is a public stenographer in Boise; Grace E., who is employed as a stenographer and bookkeeper in Boise; and Ruth, who is engaged in the same line of occupation as is her sister.

**JOHN E. TOURTELLOTTE.** As a distinguished and prominent representative of the profession of architect in the state of Idaho Mr. Tourtellotte is well entitled to specific recognition in this publication. He is one of the broad-minded, progressive and honored citizens of Boise, the fair capital of the state, where he is senior member of the firm of Tourtellotte & Hummel, architects and builders. This firm is one whose priority is uniformly conceded, and its operations have been of broad scope and importance, as even the brief data incorporated in this sketch will indicate.

John Everett Tourtellotte was born at East Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, on the 22d of February, 1869, and is a son of Charles W. and Hannah J. (Leach) Tourtellotte, who celebrated their fifty-third marriage anniversary in the summer of 1912 and whose respective ages at the

time of their original wedding ceremony were twenty and seventeen years. They became the parents of five sons and one daughter, and it is worthy of special note that not once has death invaded their immediate family circle or those of their children, with the result that not only are all their children living but also all of their children's children, who are ten in number.

The lineage of the Tourtellotte family is traced back to staunch and patrician French-Huguenot origin, and the founder of the American branch was Gabriel Tourtellotte, who was one of the first settlers in the Roger Williams colony at Providence, Rhode Island. His descendants to a large extent have lived in or near Providence from its first settlement down to the present day, and the majority of those who have not been agriculturists by vocation have been clergymen, a fact that indicates that the spiritual flame of religious fervor which brought about the ejection of the Huguenots from their native land after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes has not been dimmed in the succeeding generations. Charles W. Tourtellotte, father of him to whom this review is dedicated, was likewise born at East Thompson, Connecticut, a town which is only twenty miles distant from the original ancestral home in Providence, Rhode Island. Mrs. Hannah J. (Leach) Tourtellotte is of English and Irish lineage and she likewise was born in Connecticut. Her grandfather was a physician by profession and served as surgeon for the government during the War of the Revolution.

Charles W. and Hannah J. (Leach) Tourtellotte still maintain their home in East Thompson, Connecticut, amidst associations endeared to them by hallowed memories of the past, and, now venerable in years, they have the affectionate regard of all who know them as well as the filial devotion of their children and children's children. The major part of the father's active career was devoted to agriculture. He is a staunch Democrat in politics and both he and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John E. Tourtellotte gained his rudimentary education in the district school of his native town, after which he completed the curriculum of the high school at Webster, Massachusetts. With three or four other young men, in the winters of 1887 and 1888, he took a course of architectural drawing under the preceptorship of Albert A. Barker, a prominent architect of Worcester, Massachusetts, and at the age of seventeen years he apprenticed to the firm of Cutting & Bishop, general contractors, at 107 Foster street, Webster, Massachusetts. During the first two years of his apprenticeship he was engaged in wood work and during the last two years on general construction. During a considerable portion of this time he acted as subforeman in the laying out of framing for roofs, trusses and general structural work. This firm of contractors was at that time engaged principally in the construction of public buildings and industrial plants, and in this connection Mr. Tourtellotte was employed in connection with the construction of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, at Amherst; the Old South church at Worcester, that state and the Plymouth church in the same city; the Ann & Hope factory building, at Lonsdale, Rhode Island, which at the time of its completion was the largest factory building in the United States; the building for the Butler insane asylum, Providence, Rhode Island; the Exchange National Bank building and the Young Men's Christian Association building, in Providence; high-school building at Spencer, Massachusetts; and build-



ings for the state institution for the insane and feeble-minded, at Howard, Rhode Island.

Leaving Howard, Rhode Island, on the 1st of August, 1889, Mr. Tourtellotte went to Chicago, thence to Kansas City, from which point he later proceeded to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and thence to Pueblo, Colorado, in each of which places he was engaged in building construction. On the 10th of September, 1890, he arrived in Idaho, and from that time to the present he has been prominently and actively concerned with the designing and construction of buildings. During the first four years in Idaho he was a contracting architect,—preparing plans and taking contracts for the construction of buildings,—but within this period his business expanded so rapidly that he deemed it expedient to eliminate the contracting department of his thriving enterprise, and from April 1, 1894, to the present time he has confined his attention entirely to the profession of architecture.

In the year 1903 Mr. Tourtellotte formed a partnership with Charles T. Hummel, who had been in his employ for several years prior to that date, and at this time the firm name of J. E. Tourtellotte & Company was adopted. In January, 1912, the title of the firm was changed to its present form,—Tourtellotte & Hummel, and on other pages of this work specific mention is made of Mr. Hummel, who has proved a valued and honored coadjutor.

Some of the important buildings for which plans and specifications were prepared and the work of construction supervised by Mr. Tourtellotte or his firm are those here noted: The Idaho state capitol, which was won in a competition in which seventeen architects submitted competitive drawings, said architects hailing from most diverse sections of the country; the Liberal Arts building for the University of Idaho, at Moscow, as well as the armory and gymnasium building for that institution, these buildings having both been won in competition with architects in various cities and states; the Idaho Academy, at Pocatello; several buildings for the State Normal School at Albion, Idaho; the Liberal Arts building for Willamette University, at Salem, Oregon; First Methodist church, high school building, Overland block, Idaho Trust & Savings building (now called the Yates block), Catholic cathedral, Boise City National Bank building, Soldier's Home,—all in Boise; large new cell building for the Idaho State Penitentiary; State Home for Feeble Minded, at Nampa; high schools at Mountain Home, Caldwell and several other towns in southern Idaho; a large percentage of the best class of residences in Boise; a greater number of the public school buildings at Boise, Caldwell, Mountain Home and other towns in southern Idaho, as well as in eastern Oregon; the splendid Owyhee hotel, Boise, and Washington hotel, at Weiser; and many other large business buildings, bank buildings, residences and public buildings throughout Idaho, and eastern Washington and Oregon.

Mr. Tourtellotte is an enthusiastic believer in the importance of the profession of architecture, and he maintains that architecture is and should be a true delineation of the character of a people. Architectural monuments bear a message from one generation to another more intelligently and effectively than any other agency. We have formed our opinions of the people of ancient Egypt from the pyramids and other ruins of their architectural works. Our admiration for the ancient Greeks and Romans is almost wholly the result of our understanding and appreciation of the ruins of their architectural constructions. Mr. Tourtellotte does not believe, as

many do, in the slavish following or copying of precedent to the exclusion of that which is new and original, but he does believe in a higher conception of architectural rendering. A great majority of the population of Idaho are here not because they think they can do better financially but on account of their faith or belief that in this new country the individual person has freer range to expand and develop, since here all citizens are nearly equal in every way. To have here a standing in the community a man is not asked how much he is worth, or who his parents were or what they did, nor even what he has done himself; but the touchstone to American citizenship in Idaho, as is generally understood by the young man seeking this location for a home, is the answer to the query: What is your attitude toward life and what are you worth in manhood?

Mr. Tourtellotte has a rare combination of qualities that admirably equip him for his profession. He is an idealist and a dreamer and also a practical contriver of construction, using crude material to obtain pleasing results, and he is also a practical business man. In his architectural compositions he has tried to interpret the spirit of the citizenship of this last and greatest west, by showing in his exterior designing the true construction of his buildings and also by making the structure give patent evidence of the use to which it is to be applied, without dependence in the least upon decorating in color, carvings or moulded surfaces to obtain his architectural effects, to gain which he consistently depends wholly on simple lines and the proper application of the crude materials obtained from the quarries and forests of the state under primitive pioneer methods. An examination of his work will show what noteworthy success has been his in the carrying out of his well taken architectural ideas.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Tourtellotte became affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, at Boise, and about the same time he became a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been an officer for nearly a score of years and of whose board of trustees he is at the present time a valued member. He is also identified with the lodge of Knights of Pythias in his home city. He is essentially and significantly progressive and public spirited as a citizen and everything that touches the welfare of his home city and state is a matter of concern and deep interest to him. Though he has never sought public office he accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and he and his family are valued factors in the best social life of the capital city, where their attractive modern home is known for its generous and gracious hospitality, Mrs. Tourtellotte being a charming chatelaine and also being a zealous member of the first Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 24th of November, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tourtellotte to Miss Della Wallace, daughter of John N. and — (Custer) Wallace. She was born in Idaho City, this state, on the 4th of December, 1869, and has known Idaho from the pioneer days. At the time of her marriage she was serving as assistant postmistress at Boise. Her father was born in Missouri and was one of the California argonauts of the ever memorable year 1849. He came into the Boise Basin country of Idaho when it was first opened up and for many years he was actively and prominently identified with mining interests in Idaho. He passed the closing years of his life at Boise, and his name merits enduring place on the roster of the sterling pioneers of this favored commonwealth. His first wife, the mother of Mrs. Tourtellotte, was a western girl by birth and was a cousin of General Custer, who, with his command,



was massacred by the Indians, in Montana. Mrs. Tourtellotte was a child at the time of her mother's death, and was most tenderly reared and cared for by her stepmother, whose maiden name was Jennie V. Venanda and who likewise continues to reside in Boise, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte have two children,—Neal E., who was born on the 27th of July, 1894; and Ralph N., who was born on the 4th of December, 1897.

C. R. SHAW. The combination of business enterprises to which C. R. Shaw has given his attention, and which he has brought to a successful conclusion, mark him as one of Boise's foremost citizens, while his activities in behalf of the public welfare also entitle him to more than passing mention among the representative men of his state. From his fourteenth year his life has been one of constant and well-directed industry, and a brief review of the steps by which he has attained his present position will prove interesting to the student of self-made manhood. Mr. Shaw was born September 14, 1859, in Ray county, Missouri, the youngest of the six children born to William P. and Julia A. (Watterman) Shaw. His father, a native of Tennessee, became an early pioneer of Ray county, Missouri, and for a long period of years he was engaged in contracting and building, and in the construction of railroads. During the latter years of his career he met with financial reverses, but he was ever known as a man of the highest business integrity. For a short period he served in the Confederate army under General Price, as a member of the Missouri volunteers. His wife was a native of New York state, and all of their six children grew to maturity and are still living.

C. R. Shaw received only limited educational advantages, his father's business reverses necessitating his leaving school at the age of fourteen years to assist in the family support. Securing a humble position in the offices of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, he rapidly mastered the profession of telegraphy, and after a few months was given charge of one of the stations on the line, being at that time the youngest telegrapher to be put in full charge of an office. He was thus engaged until 1881, when, having decided to try his fortunes in the West, he went to Breckenridge, Colorado, and there conducted a stage line from Como, Park county, to Breckenridge, Summit county, a distance of thirty-five miles across the Continental Divide. He supervised a series of stages, one of which he drove himself, and as traffic was very heavy he prospered most satisfactorily. After two years of this occupation, Mr. Shaw sold his property and again turned his face towards the west, coming to Idaho and settling at Kuna, where he accepted a position as station agent. In this location the bulk of the business of Boise, Silver City and the Inter-Mountain country passed through his hands, but after one year he resigned his position to engage in farming and cattle raising near Mountain Home, in connection with which he later operated a stage line between that point and Atlanta. He acted as superintendent of this line for two years, succeeding which he embarked in his present business, in which he has become known throughout the state.

Mr. Shaw's entrance into the lumber business was as an independent, but in 1891 he formed a partnership with R. A. Cowden, at Caldwell, Idaho, with branches at Mountain Home, Idaho Falls, Nampa and Murphy, and this association continued with mutual benefit until 1899. In that year Mr. Shaw transferred his field of endeavor to the city of Boise, enlarging

his operations by entering the wholesale lumber business, combined with dealing in cement and building material of all kinds. This business has enjoyed a steady and continuous growth and is the leading enterprise of its kind between Salt Lake City and the Pacific coast, as is evidenced by the figures which show that in the past five years the sales of cement have amounted to three-quarters of a million barrels. One contract alone, for reservoir purposes, called for the delivery of 130,000 barrels. All of this vast business is conducted from the main offices in the Shaw block, a structure erected by Mr. Shaw in 1902, where a large corps of competent clerks occupy well appointed offices.

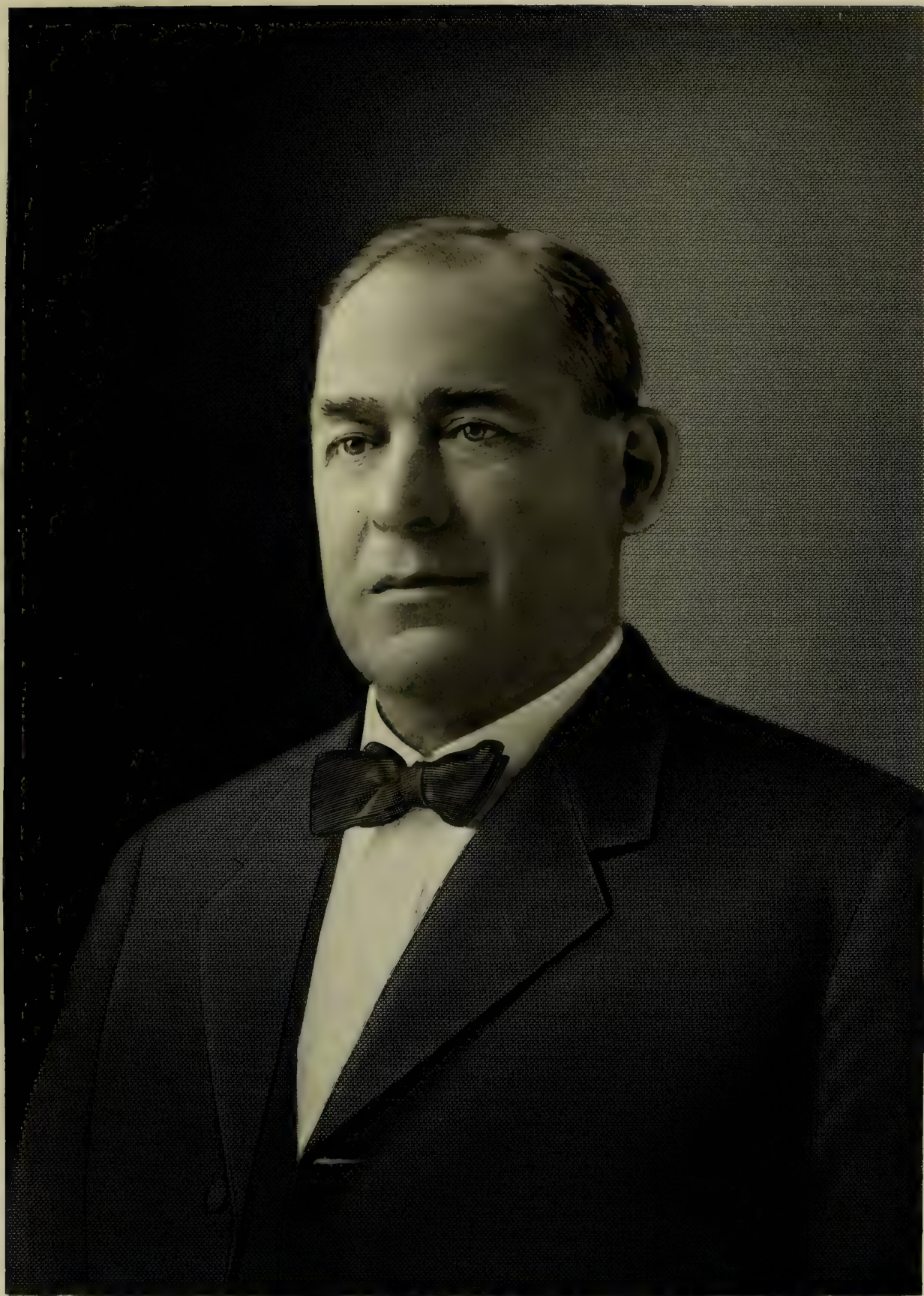
Mr. Shaw has not confined his operations to the lumber business, however, for he is almost as deeply interested in both mining and irrigation. He financed and built the first reservoir in the state, at Mountain Home, where it has been of untold value to the farmers and orchardists, who up to that time had been without water. It was also the pioneer in the field of reservoir irrigation and the idea has been generally adopted throughout the state, an eloquent evidence of Mr. Shaw's unerring foresight. In addition he has been directly responsible for several other irrigation projects in different parts of Idaho. His election to the board of county commissioners of Canyon county soon after taking up his residence in Caldwell, showed the general public confidence in his judgment and ability. For two years he was chairman of the board and as such was largely instrumental in the organization of the Pioneer Irrigation District, which covers 28,000 acres of land surrounding Caldwell. This is now one of the most successful irrigation systems in the state, and is but one of the enterprises which he has fostered that have been of great benefit to the state, not alone in this line, but in various others.

Three large farms are included in Mr. Shaw's property, including much town realty in Boise, where his building, the Shaw block, is known as one of the modern structures, while his beautiful residence is one of the finest homes in the city, located on Warm Springs avenue.

On August 2, 1891, Mr. Shaw was married in Silver City, Idaho, to Miss Mabel L. Stucker, daughter of the late A. J. and Sarah (DeHaven) Stucker. The former, a "forty-niner" of California, became an early resident of Idaho and was active in quelling the Indian uprisings and in suppressing the early lawlessness in the state. He became a resident of Silver City in 1862, and there Mrs. Shaw was reared and educated. She and her husband have had five children, namely: Clarence Rupert, Harold L., Inez Frances, Della Elizabeth and Louis DeHaven. Mr. Shaw holds membership in the Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Commercial Travelers, although at this time he takes no active part therein. He was one of the organizers of the Caldwell Commercial Club, one of the leading organizations of its kind in the state, which has done much for Canyon county, and of which he was the first president. At this time he is a member of the directing board of the Boise Commercial Club, and takes the part in all public matters that is expected of the man of large affairs, to whom others look for counsel, guidance and leadership.

JAMES K. LOREE, one of the leading hardware merchants of Boise, Idaho, and one of the prominent citizens of that city, was born September 5, 1852, on a farm in Livingston county, Michigan, a son of Nathan Loree and Margaret (Shears) Loree. The





C. R. Shaw







father was born in New York but was a resident of Michigan from the time he was four weeks old until his death in 1904, and became a highly respected and well known farmer citizen of that state. The mother died when her son James K. was but five years old. Joseph Loree, the father of Nathan and the grandfather of our subject, was an early pioneer of Michigan and built the first house in the city of Ann Arbor, later the seat of the University of Michigan. Reared in Livingston county, James received but a limited education owing to the inferior country schools of that period, and ceased his studies at the age of fifteen to assist his father on the farm. Two years later he decided to learn a trade and for that purpose went to Milford, Oakland county, Michigan, where he became apprenticed to a blacksmith and spent four years mastering and following his trade. From there he went to California, where he was similarly employed four years, the first two years in Sierra county and the last two years in Plumas county as a blacksmith for the Plumas Eureka Mining Company. Returning to his old home in Livingston county, Michigan, he bought a blacksmith's shop at Iosco, and was there very successfully engaged in the business twelve years. He then sold out and became a commercial traveler for a manufacturing concern and spent six years in that employment throughout the northwest and on the Pacific coast. Deciding at the end of that period to take up a more settled life, he came to Boise, Idaho, in 1894, and there engaged in the hardware business with a Mr. France, the firm style being Loree & France. The France interests were bought later by a Mr. Swayne and finally the firm became Loree, Eastman & Teller. In the meantime the business which had been begun with a capital of \$5,000 had grown until its stock amounted to \$60,000, with a surplus of \$15,000. Later, upon disposing of his interests in this establishment to Eastman and Teller, Mr. Loree established an independent hardware business on Main street in Boise and this has now grown until today it is classed among the leading retail hardware stores of Idaho. He is also the owner of one of the pleasant homes of Boise.

Mr. Loree was married in his native state to Miss Marie Findlay, who was born of Scotch parents in the city of Detroit, Michigan, and they had one son, Dr. Findlay Loree, who during his professional career was one of the successful physicians of Idaho. Dr. Loree died in Boise, Idaho, leaving a widow. Fraternally Mr. Loree is a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and in political views and affiliations he is a Republican. In his younger years Mr. Loree was a prominent hunter in Idaho and was considered one of the best rifle shots in the state. He still owns his favorite muzzle-loading rifle that in earlier days gained many victories for him, both in the field and in match shooting, and money could not purchase this old gun from him. Mr. Loree has found large business opportunity in Idaho and, in turn, is a warm supporter of those principles and policies which have made it a progressive commonwealth and which are pushing its development. As a citizen he stands high in the respect and esteem of those who know him.

**WILLIAM STOEHR.** Efficiency is the quality in men that the whole business world is eagerly seeking and is quick to recognize. The young man who makes a thorough preparation for his chosen line of endeavor and has combined with that preparation a capacity for business and a good stock of pluck and determination never remains at the bottom of the ladder. William Stoehr, general manager of the Idaho Brew-

ing & Malting Company at Boise, began independent activity in a modest way but has made thoroughness his watchword and as he has progressed along life's highway has found that it opened to him steady advancement in opportunity and position. Mr. Stoehr was born at Bethalto, Madison county, Illinois, March 22, 1880, a son of William Stoehr and Clara (Myers) Stoehr. Both parents are natives of Illinois. The senior Mr. Stoehr, a cooper by trade, has been a life long resident of Madison county and is highly respected in his community. He and his wife still reside at Bethalto, where Mr. Stoehr has served many years as an alderman. Five children came to these parents, viz.: William, the subject of this review; Frank, now brewmaster of one of the leading breweries in St. Louis, Missouri; Gustav, a contractor and carpenter at St. Louis; Anna, now Mrs. Joseph Conradi, whose husband is a prominent architect and builder of St. Louis, Missouri; and Frederick Stoehr, a law student at a university in St. Louis.

William Stoehr, received a good public school education, which was supplemented by a complete business course in a business college at St. Louis, and then began to learn the trade of cooper, first at Alton, Illinois, and then later at St. Louis. After thoroughly mastering this trade he engaged his services with one of the leading breweries of St. Louis, his object being to learn the art of brewing. So assiduously and intelligently did he direct his energies to this purpose that in 1902 he received a gold medal from The Wahl & Hennis Institute of Fermentology and also received a diploma as a master brewer. His first position was as an assistant master brewer at Danville, Illinois, where he remained six months. From there he came west, having been offered the position of brew master in one of the leading breweries of Seattle, Washington, and filled this position three years, or until 1905 when he was tendered his present position, that of general manager of the Idaho Brewing and Malting Company at Boise, Idaho. During the seven years he has been located at Boise he has also become treasurer and a large stockholder in this company, has also served as secretary of the Boise Gas Light Company and is now treasurer of the Boise Hotel Company. Through his own business ability and efforts Mr. Stoehr has become numbered among the most substantial men of Boise and he is one of its most highly respected citizens as well. In political affairs his allegiance is given to the Republican party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Eagles, as a member and president of the local lodge of the Sons of Hermann and is president of the Turn Verein. He is an enthusiastic believer in the athletic advantages obtained by children instructed in the last named society.

In 1905 Mr. Stoehr was united in marriage to Miss Anna Bodendieck, a native of Madison county, Illinois, and an early schoolmate of her husband. They have three children: Clara Marie, Wilma and Karl. The family enjoys one of the pleasant homes of Boise.

**ANDREW E. CARLSON.** That the elements of success are intrinsic attributes of the individual personality has been most significantly shown in the career of this well known citizen of Idaho, where he is familiarly designated as "Andy" Carlson, an appellation that indicates emphatically that he holds impregnable vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. He has been the architect of his own fortunes and has risen to substantial status as one of the representative business men and capitalists of the state



of his adoption. He is president and the largest stockholder of the Carlson-Lusk Hardware Company, of Boise, the largest concern of the kind in the state and one that controls extensive business in both wholesale and retail lines, with an establishment that is thoroughly metropolitan in stock equipment and incidental facilities.

Mr. Carlson was born in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 13th of September, 1862, and both his father and his mother died within two months after his birth. He was forced to become dependent upon his own resources when a mere child, and well has he fought the stern battle of life,—strong in courage, ambition, self-reliance and integrity of purpose. As a boy he peddled newspapers on the streets of Chicago, New York and San Francisco, and in each of these cities he turned his attention to any other incidental work that would aid him in gaining an honest living. His youthful journeyings about the country give evidence that he early gained a certain mastery of expedients and was not lacking in self-reliance, and in a reminiscent way he finds nothing to regret in the strenuous experience of his youth. By absorption and self-discipline he has effectually overcome the educational handicap of the days of his boyhood and has profited much through his association with men and affairs. His receptive mentality enabled him to acquire a good knowledge of bookkeeping and general accounting, and when about twenty-two years of age he became bookkeeper for the California Cable Company, which operated the street-car lines in the city of San Francisco. He held this position two years, at the expiration of which he went to Sacramento, California, where he was engaged in teaching bookkeeping in a business college for a period of six months,—this marking a definite stage in the advancement of the former newsboy.

In 1882 Mr. Carlson became a traveling salesman for a wholesale notion house, which he represented through Idaho, Oregon and Washington. He was but fifteen years of age when he made the voyage from New York by way of Cape Horn to San Francisco, and he bravely took his chances by going on board the vessel as a stowaway, the while he indulged his youthful spirit of adventure. The vessel was several months in completing the voyage, and later Mr. Carlson passed some time at Honolulu, Hawaii. In 1877 he made his first visit to Idaho, and at Lewiston he secured employment in a printing establishment, in which he worked about six months. He passed the following year as clerk in a general store at that place and then returned to San Francisco, whence he made a trip to Sitka, Alaska, in 1879. It will thus be seen there has been no dearth of variety and incident in the career of Mr. Carlson. In 1886 he assumed the management for the construction of the first narrow-gauge railroad in the Coeur d'Alene district, the same extending between Missim and Wardner. In carrying through this work he employed four thousand men, and the road was completed in the latter part of December, 1886,—a distance of thirty miles. Mr. Carlson continued in the service of the Coeur d'Alene Railroad & Navigation Company one year after the completion of the line mentioned, and then became bookkeeper and accountant for the J. R. Marks Hardware Company, of Wardner, this state. Two years later he was appointed general manager of the establishment and he continued in this capacity until 1901, when he removed to Marshfield, Oregon, where he installed a general electric-lighting plant and system, which he sold soon after its completion, in 1902. In this connection the versatility of the man was again shown,

and from no experience has he failed to gain fortifying information to aid in other ventures along legitimate lines. After leaving Oregon Mr. Carlson was manager for the Coeur d'Alene Hardware Company, at Wallace, Idaho, until 1902, and he then went to Grant's Pass, Oregon, where he purchased a retail hardware store, to the management of which he gave his attention for several years. This venture proved a definite success and he also became interested in mining operations in Oregon and California. In 1905 he disposed of his various interests in Oregon and returned to Idaho, to establish his permanent home in Boise. Here he purchased the stock and business of the Coffin-Clinton Hardware Company, and from the same he later developed the extensive and profitable business now conducted by the Carlson-Lusk Hardware Company, of which he was the organizer and in which, as president of the corporation, he holds the controlling stock. The establishment of this company is now the largest and best equipped of the kind in Idaho, and in the various departments of the business employment is given to about eighty-five persons. Mr. Carlson is still interested in mining prospects and operations and takes much interest in the same, and he has other valuable property interests in Idaho.

In politics Mr. Carlson is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and as a man of broad and varied experience, he is well fortified in his views, even as he is liberal and progressive in his civic attitude. He has served as a member of the city council of Boise, was for three years president of the Boise Commercial Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which they are active and liberal supporters of the parish work of St. Michael's church in their home city.

In the year 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carlson to Miss Catherine Highby, who was born in Idaho, and they have one daughter, Fay Ford Carlson, who was graduated in Belmont College, in 1912, and who remains at the parental home.

JOHN ANDREW O'FARRELL. It was a remarkable career that came to a close in the death of John A. O'Farrell on October 29, 1900. In the full maturity of years and accomplishments this lifetime of seventy-seven years reach the hour of bodily dissolution, but the character remains, and its influence will affect the purpose and acts of many individuals to the remote circumference of human endeavors. The forces of the late Mr. O'Farrell's personality were not those which vanish quickly with the mortal presence. A sailor, soldier and pioneer, he enacted with great power and success those roles of human endeavor which longest deserve the admiration and homage of succeeding generations.

The career of Mr. O'Farrell was one of varied performance and service. He began his career as a sailor at the age of fifteen, and for many years sailed over all the seas of the globe and visited nearly every port in the civilized and barbarous nations of the world. He came to the United States in time to take service with our navy before the war with Mexico, during which period of hostilities, he served on one of the Pacific ships of the fleet, and thus came upon the California coast at the time of the first discoveries of gold. He knew California when it was still a Mexican province, he was in San Francisco when the state was admitted to the Union, and by virtue of his presence, became a citizen of the United States and cast his first vote in this nation. Subsequently



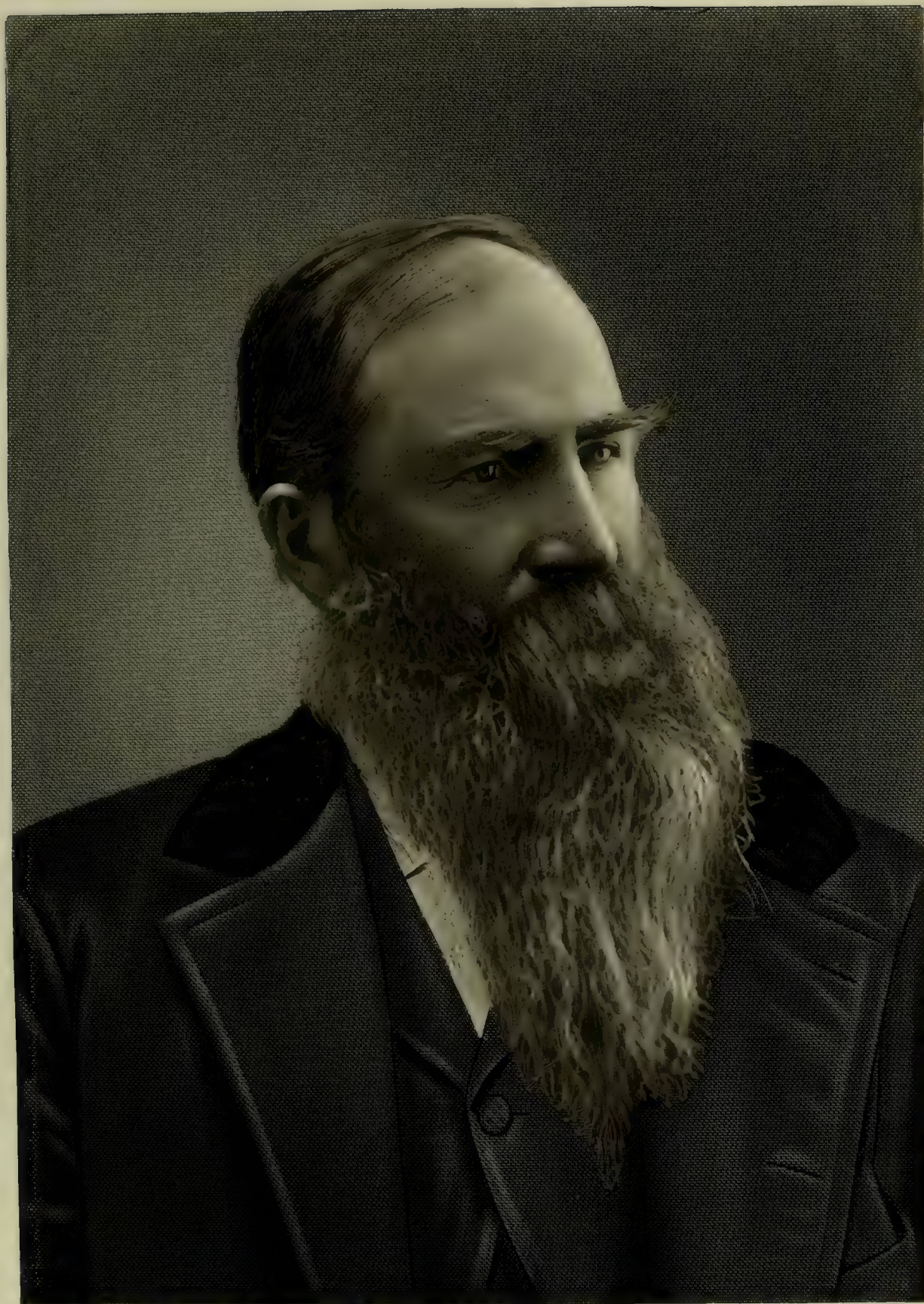






M.A. O'Farrell





John A. Orville







he returned to his native land, and entered the service of the royal navy to participate in the Crimean war with Russia, and was wounded at the historic and far famed battle of Sebastopol. He became a pioneer gold seeker in the fields of Pike Peak regions, and made the first discovery of gold in the present state of Colorado. Then a few years of work as miner and prospector lead him into the territory of Idaho, where his life and services were destined to find their full fruition, and where for nearly forty years he remained honored as a pioneer and as one of the most public spirited of the early builders of the present city of Boise.

In Boise on Fourth street, occupying a small site of city land, stands a pioneer cabin. Recently the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have secured this cabin as the first home erected in Boise, and have converted it into a shrine for the historic memories and relics connected with the early existence of this city. This cabin was hewn from the native timbers by the late John A. O'Farrell. It was not only the first residence built on the site of the present city of Boise, but it also served as the first house of worship used by the Catholic church, and among members of that faith, it is notable for its religious associations as for the historic values which attach to it as the first building in Boise.

John Andrew O'Farrell was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, February 13, 1823, a son of Andrew and Ellen (O'Flaherty) O'Farrell. He was the second in order of birth among the children. His father was a military engineer, who had given service in the royal armies, on the battlefield of Waterloo under command of the Duke of Wellington, and was for forty-one years a member of engineer corps of the British army. The eldest son, Patrick Gregory entered the British navy as a cadet, and for twenty-eight years was connected with the Royal navy. He was on the Arctic expedition under Captain McClure, during the early forties, the trip lasting for three years. Subsequently he came to British Columbia, and laid out the town of Victoria.

John A. O'Farrell attended the common schools up to the age of thirteen, at which time he was placed in a naval school for two years. At the age of fifteen he went to sea beside the mast, upon a steamship of the Oriental Line, sailing from the East India docks on the Thames river, to the city of Calcutta, India. The voyage lasted seven months, and on its return delivered mail and passengers at the Isle of St. Helena off the west coast of Africa, and at other ports on the African coast. On returning to London, at the age of sixteen, he was transferred to an Australian steamship line, the Nabob of the East India Company. Sailing from Birkenhead opposite Liverpool, the ship went to Sydney in New South Wales, Australia, and on the way back stopped at Chinese ports and came through the Straits of Magellan around Cape Good Hope and thence to England after thirteen months' absence. After eighteen months at home, young O'Farrell, having acquired the trade of ship-smith, secured work at his trade in repairing the White Star ship, City of New York, and then shipped as an able seaman for the Atlantic voyage which terminated in New York City on the fifth of January, 1843. On the day after his arrival on American soil, he went to Philadelphia, where he became employed in the Philadelphia navy yards as ship-smith. He was there until the Mexican war at which time he took passage on the United States store ship, and was then transferred to the regular fleet of the Lexington, which was ordered to the Pacific waters, its des-

tinuation being Monterey, the Mexican capital of Alta, California. San Francisco did not then exist, by name, but there was an old Spanish settlement of about two hundred Mexicans at the location, known as Yerba Buena. The Lexington sailed around Cape Horn, and reached Monterey after 198 days, arriving on January 29, 1847. In December of the same year the Lexington was detailed for the mail service, and Mr. O'Farrell was a seaman on board, and was at the old trading post of Yerba Buena for some time. While at that old Mexican settlement, he met John Sutter, Jim Marshall and others who had recently come up from Sutters Mill, the point at which the first gold was discovered on the Pacific slope. Colonel Marshall gave young O'Farrell three grains of gold dust, and with the enthusiasm of the discovery fresh upon him, the latter engaged with Sutter to work in the mines. As a miner during those days, he made as his per cent from forty to fifty dollars per day.

On the ninth of September, 1850, California was admitted to the Union and all men residents of the state, over twenty-one years of age, became automatically citizens of the United States, through the act of congress admitting California. Thus in the same fall Mr. O'Farrell cast his first American ballot. During the following winter the snow was so deep that the mines were all closed and San Francisco Bay was full of ships from all parts of the world. During this dull season he shipped on a boat bound for New Zealand, and thence to Melbourne and to Sydney, Australia, stopping on the way at Honolulu, and finally back to San Francisco laden with a cargo of coal which at that time commanded high prices on the gold coast. In 1851 Wm. H. Aspinwall & Company of New York took the mail contract for carrying the mail between the west and the east, across the Isthmus route, placing three large ships on the Pacific side, between San Francisco and Panama. These ships were named the California, the Oregon and the Panama. In 1852, during the winter when the snow was too deep for mining, Mr. O'Farrell worked on the Vanderbilt Line between San Francisco and San Juan Del Sur. In 1853 he was engaged on the same line of ships in the Carribbean sea.

By the latter months of 1853, Mr. O'Farrell again reached England, and at Spithead, Portsmouth, he shipped on the Agamemnon, the flagship of Admiral Lyons, for service along the Crimean coast, during the war waged between England and France on the one side and Russia on the other.

On the fifth of November, 1854, the allied armies of France and England, co-operating with the fleets, arranged for the final attack upon the stronghold of Sebastopol. The famous Marshal McMahon of France led the storm upon that citadel, and in that remarkable charge many of the French and English were killed or wounded. Among the latter was John A. O'Farrell. For his valiant conduct and for the wounds received on that day, he received the Crimean medal, a trophy with historic associations for all who see it, and especially to be prized by the children of the winner. This token of a soldier's career is still in the possession of his children at Boise.

At the close of the Crimean war in 1856, Mr. O'Farrell returned to California, where he resumed mining in the gold districts. In 1857, with others, he organized at Downieville, California, a company for the purpose of prospecting for gold in the Pike Peak country, about the headwaters of the Platte river, in what was then western Kansas, but is now the state of Colorado. By his discovery of gold on April 6, 1860, Mr. O'Farrell was one of the first of the for-



tunate seekers after this metal in the Colorado district. The locality where he made his discovery is known as California Gulch, where the Leadville mining camp was subsequently located.

During these days of gold excitement in the west, Mr. O'Farrell had visited and worked in mining camps of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona, and in June, 1863, his adventurous spirit led him into the wilderness region where now stands the city of Boise. Here on a sagebrush plain, he erected, from the labor of his own hands, and from the native timber, the first log cabin which marked the site of the future city.

In connection with this pioneer log cabin should be introduced into this sketch, and for preservation in the history of the state, some quotation from a delightful article written by a daughter of this pioneer, under the title of "Boise's First Church." The article in part reads as follows:

"In 1863, when this beautiful little city was but a sagebrush plain, dotted here and there with the crudest kind of buildings, principally made of willows, and peopled with the adventurous spirits lured on through all kinds of dangers and hardships in the search for gold, it can be well imagined that very little thought was given to religious worship, so it seemed nothing less than providential that Boise in its infancy should have been blessed by the establishment of our holy church.

"The attendant consolation to the pioneers of our faith, knowing that they had within their grasp all the rites of our holy religion in those hazardous times, can never be fully estimated, and the advent of the first priest in Boise reads like a page from a fairy tale.

"One beautiful summer afternoon, my mother was standing outside of our log cabin, which had just been completed, when two travel-stained horsemen rode past. She watched them as they approached out of Cottonwood Gulch above the fort, and as they came nearer, she yet watched them, but they rode on without looking her way or speaking, and my mother called to my father, who was nearby, to go after them and bring them back, for she was confident they were priests. My father thought she was mistaken, as there was nothing in their garb to bespeak their clerical calling, as they were dust covered and dressed in the rough style of the pioneer. However, my mother was so confident that they were priests that my father with reluctance followed them. He asked her what he would say when he did overtake them, as they would certainly be amused to be taken for priests in this God-forsaken country. She said just call them Father, and they will then know that they are with their own. By that time, the two horsemen were far on their way, and my father went after them on horseback, and as he approached, he called "Father," and they both stopped and he found to his great delight and surprise that they were two young French missionaries, Rev. Father Mesplie and Rev. Father Paulien, and needless to say their happiness equaled that of my parents, for they were on their way to Oregon, and this small incident, however, changed their plans, and they returned with my father, and the new log cabin was quickly converted into a chapel, and for many years served as such. Rev. Father Mesplie, the pioneer priest of Boise, remained and zealously and effectually labored in the vineyard of his Master. Due to his zeal, and untiring work, the church grew, and even many of the Indians were blessed with the gift of faith under his instruction.

"The capacity of the little cabin was taxed to its utmost as time rolled by, and the question of a more suitable church was of great moment, and the Catholic men met to devise ways and means for the erection of the first church, with the result that on the block where now stands St. Alphonsus Hospital, a pretty little church was built. My parents presented the ground for that purpose and many willing hands, among them the soldiers at Fort Boise,—for a great many of the officers and men were Catholics, and aided in many material ways in assisting the church,—erected a neat little edifice, which was doomed to soon be destroyed by fire, and was never rebuilt on that site.

"Thus ends the very early-day history of Boise's first Catholic church, for our next church was built on the corner of Ninth and Bannock streets, and our wonderful strides of progress and improvements are familiar to us all from then on, and the humble little cabin which stands in full view of our magnificent new cathedral, emphasizes how much we have improved in the cause of God and religion in Boise, the Beautiful. This little cabin is preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution as a relic of the first house built in Boise, but to the Catholic mind it is a consecrated spot wherein the holy sacrifice of the mass was so often celebrated."

The late Mr. O'Farrell was one of the promoters of the original New York Canal, which is now the great waterway that supplies irrigation for this valley between Boise and the Snake river. In that enterprise, as well as in every other, for the development and upbuilding of this section of the state, he took a leading and influential part for nearly forty years. His home, from the time he built his log cabin until his death, was always at Boise, though he was still an extensive traveler, and often was called away to supervise his mining interests located in different parts of the country. A street in Boise is named for him, and he was at one time the owner of nearly all the part of the city located along that avenue. He was also owner of large quantities of farm lands, and though the possessor of so much natural wealth, he was never the type of man who holds on and lets other men create wealth for unused property. He was a builder and developer as well as an owner, and by his progressive and liberal enterprise, gave the start to many movements which have left a permanent impress upon the history of this state.

John A. O'Farrell was married at Louisville, Kentucky, on October 16, 1861, to Mary Ann Chapman, daughter of John and Mary (Dunlea) Chapman, the mother a native of Ireland and father of England. After her marriage, the wife remained in Philadelphia until they made the journey to Idaho, and she occupied the old log cabin home as soon as it was completed. With her mother, brothers and husband, she came overland in a train of fourteen wagons, of which her husband was captain, and of this pioneer company there survives to the present date only one man, Robert Wilson of Boise. To the marriage of John and Mary O'Farrell were born seven children, three of whom died in infancy, and four daughters now live, namely: Mary, is the wife of J. Decker of Salt Lake City; Evelyn, is a resident of Boise; Theresa, the writer of the beautiful little sketch of the "First Catholic Church," quoted above, is a resident of Boise; and Angela, is Mrs. E. H. Hopper of Boise. The old homestead where the parents and daughters spent many happy years still stands on the corner of Franklin and Fifth streets in Boise, and the daughters have also



built a beautiful bungalow on Franklin street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

The late John A. O'Farrell was too active in the development of his vast material interests to be long connected with political service, although, as has been made plain, he ever manifested a public spirited attitude toward every enterprise associated with the general welfare. In politics he was a Democrat, and served for a term in the old territorial legislature.

In the preceding paragraphs it has been attempted to outline the principal events of this remarkable career, and the relationship which he represented to his home city of Boise and the state of Idaho. Before closing this sketch, something should be said concerning his interesting personality and character, and for this purpose use will be made of an article written by one who knew him well and published at the time of his death. The statements made there fully deserve all the permanence of records which this history can give. From the article mentioned the following sentences are taken without quotation. The chief characteristic of the late Mr. O'Farrell was his splendid mental faculties. From the age of thirteen years up to his seventy-seventh year, he could cover his travels and remember dates and figures as if they had occurred but yesterday. He could relate his many daring and perilous exploits on land and sea forty years after almost without changing a syllable. In one instance, his second testimony in a court trial was required after a lapse of thirty years. Without reference he made a statement that corresponded with the testimony he gave in the case thirty years before almost word for word. He was a born mathematician, and the mental faculties of his great frame never harbored any biased acts or narrow ideas. He was also an inventor, having contrived one of the best labor saving and safety devices in coupling for locomotives, presented to the scientific world, and covered by patent in America and Europe, but unfortunately never adopted.

Mr. O'Farrell was esteemed as a man of strictest integrity, modest and conscientious. With malice for none and charity toward all, he bore through seventy-seven years of active service, and looking back over the long vista of time he could say, as but few men can, that he had never knowingly done any man a wrong, and no man called him an enemy or spoke aught but praise of him. He was a man of genius; he was a man of conviction; his sympathies went over the whole range of humanity, and sought for all what he sought for himself—full opportunities of life. No man perishes who follows such ideas—no man perishes who dies in the arms of the church, with his head pillowed upon Faith. Mr. O'Farrell was a pioneer of the sturdy class, but always a Christian, always a gentleman, always an American.

Nearly forty years the husband and wife had traveled the road of life together, and it was the death of his beloved wife on May 22, 1900, which contributed to hastening the end of Mr. O'Farrell. Mrs. O'Farrell was a native of Ireland, whence she came to America at an early age, and grew up to womanhood in the state of Kentucky, where she was married. Her ability to endure pioneer existence and the trials of an overland journey during the early sixties was a remarkable feature of her strong character, but must yield in importance to her devotion to family and church, these last being throughout her life the potent element in her nature.

Mrs. O'Farrell was a noble Christian woman ready to offer her help to the poor and suffering,

often seen at the bedside of the sick, and a consoling friend in the time of death and other misfortunes among her neighbors and her friends. Besides the seven children of whom she was a mother, she became an adopted mother to seven little orphans, and gave to them the care of the loving mother. She was associated with the various departments of her church, and was among the most sincere as well as the most energetic workers in the cause of her Master.

EDWIN G. HURT. This well known citizen and enterprising business man has been a resident of Idaho since 1890, the year that marked the admission of the state to the Union, and here he has found opportunity of winning independence and definite prosperity through his own well ordered endeavors. Mr. Hurt was born in Pike county, Illinois, on the 12th of June, 1866, and he has been in a most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes. He left school when a lad of twelve years and learned the business of telegraphy, in which he became an expert operator. He followed this vocation for twenty years, within which he held responsible positions in various states of the Union and he continued in the service as a telegrapher for some time after establishing his residence in Boise, in 1890. Later he assumed the position of manager in a local hotel, which he successfully conducted for a short time. Thereafter he established himself in the mercantile business at Caldwell, and with increasing prosperity he made careful and judicious investments in real estate. He has become especially prominent in the real estate business in Boise and vicinity, and he and his wife maintain their home in the capital city of the state.

In October, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hurt to Miss Ada Lemp, daughter of the late John Lemp, one of Idaho's most honored pioneers, concerning whom individual mention is made in other pages of this work.

GEORGE L. SWENDSEN. Since the industrial and agricultural development of Idaho and other western states has to a great degree depended upon large constructive enterprises, particularly in the development of water power and irrigation progress, a position of unusual public service and honor is accorded to the engineering profession, from whose ranks are recruited the ability and practical resources which make this development possible. Since 1908 one of the leading engineers of the state has been Mr. George L. Swendsen, whose offices since that time have been located in Boise. Mr. Swendsen is an engineer of broad experience in the west, and has a fine record of work both in Utah and Idaho.

The oldest in a family of three sisters and six brothers, Mr. Swendsen was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, in December, 1870. His parentage is English and Swedish. His father Louis P. Swendsen came to the United States when a very young man, and for many years was a substantial farmer in Idaho. His death occurred in that state in 1910. The mother is still living in Utah, and has now reached the age of seventy-six.

George L. Swendsen, as a boy attended the public schools in Utah and was given very liberal educational advantages in preparation for his profession. On leaving Utah, he was sent to a preparatory school in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for entrance to Harvard University. At Harvard during his career from 1890 to 1894, he was a student in the engineering department, and



in the latter year was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer. As a graduate engineer, he at once chose for his field of work the western country which had been his home from childhood. His first enterprise of any magnitude was in connection with the construction of the Last Chance Canal, in southeastern Idaho, and he was also connected for some time with the Telluride Power Company of Idaho, Colorado and Utah. His thorough practice of preparation and his practical work in his profession next led to his appointment in 1899 to take charge of the civil engineering department of the Agricultural College of Utah, and for two years he remained at the head of this department. Mr. Swendsen has also given several years of his career to that most important of public services, the United States Reclamation Service. From 1904 to 1907, he was in charge of the reclamation work in the state of Utah. On resigning that position he again took up his duties with the Telluride Power Company of Utah.

Since opening his office as an engineer at Boise in 1908, Mr. Swendsen has been employed in connection with a number of the large engineering and constructive enterprises of Idaho. The reputation of Mr. Swendsen as an engineer has extended throughout the state of Idaho and adjoining states, and is based on his thorough technical equipment and his large practical and successful experience in his profession. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is also active and popular in fraternal circles, being affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he has been honored as captain general of the Knights Templars Commandery, as senior warden of Oriental Lodge, and also has membership with the Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican, although not in any sense a practical politician.

During his residence in Salt Lake City, in 1895, Mr. Swendsen was united in marriage with Miss May Matthews of that city. They were the parents of one child, named Harold, who was born in 1898 and is now in the high school of the public schools of Boise. Mrs. Swendsen passed away in 1905. The present Mrs. Swendsen was before her marriage Miss May Douglass, who was also formerly a resident of Salt Lake City.

**ANDREW B. CROOKS** One of the most successful merchants in Boise, although a comparatively new comer in the city is Andrew B. Crooks, the proprietor of the A B C Company. He has spent years in the business in which he is now engaged and this experience together with a natural business ability and a character that makes many friends for him, has enabled him to win and keep a large and representative patronage.

Andrew B. Crooks was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of September, 1874, the son of J. B. Crooks. The latter was a pioneer of Pennsylvania and a prominent farmer and wool buyer of Beaver county. He was a man of remarkable vitality and was accidentally killed at the age of seventy-eight years. He held many county offices and was highly respected throughout Beaver county. He was twice married, having six children by his first marriage. His second wife was Mary Crowl, a native of Ohio, and both she and her husband are buried in Beaver county, near their old home. Three children were born to Mary Crooks and her husband, Theodore Burns Crooks is now deceased; Cora M. makes her home in Boise, and Andrew B. is the third.

Until he was thirteen years of age Andrew B. Crooks attended the common schools, and so well did he do his work at school that he was able to pass a teacher's examination successfully. He first found a position with a dry goods store as handy boy but, after a short time he was given a clerkship. He had evidently found the business for which he was best fitted for at the age of nineteen his exceptional ability had caused his advancement to the position of manager for this firm, the W. A. Smith Dry Goods Company, of Rochester, Pennsylvania, which was the oldest and largest concern in this section. He remained in the employ of this firm for twelve years, and when Mr. Smith retired from business and the store was sold, the terms of the agreement were that Mr. Crooks should remain in the employ of the purchaser for a period of one year. At the end of this year Mr. Crooks accepted a position as manager of the William Campbell Company, which was a branch of the People's store, of Pittsburg. After the retirement of this company from business Mr. Crooks went to Pittsburg and took a position with the Hughes and Hack Company, which dealt in piece goods, ready-to-wear garments and linens, and was the oldest and finest specialty house in the city of Pittsburg. After three years with this firm Mr. Crooks went to work for Boggs and Buhl Company, of Alleghany City, which has since become Greater Pittsburgh. He became general salesman and buyer for this firm, remaining with them for ten years. During this period much of his time was spent in the larger cities, Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago, where he went to buy goods. His next venture was on his own account and he went into partnership with Woodburn and Cone, which was the oldest dry goods establishment in Franklin, Pennsylvania. He became the manager for the house and still retains an interest in the business. Upon leaving Franklin, Mr. Crooks came further west and for a year was with the Marott department store of Indianapolis, Indiana, as manager. He is at the present time a stockholder in this concern.

It was early in 1910 that Mr. Crooks came to Boise, Idaho. He began business as a merchant, dealing exclusively in women's garments and furnishing goods. His store known as the A B C Company is located in the Idaho building and is one of the best stocked stores in the city. His father-in-law, M. D. Lichliter, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and his sister, Cora Crooks, are partners with him in the business. Mr. Crooks has a high class patronage, and his courteous disposition and the genial manner of the proprietor is reflected by his employees thus winning many patrons for his store.

Mr. Crooks devotes his entire time to his business his only vacations being his business trips to the east. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist church.

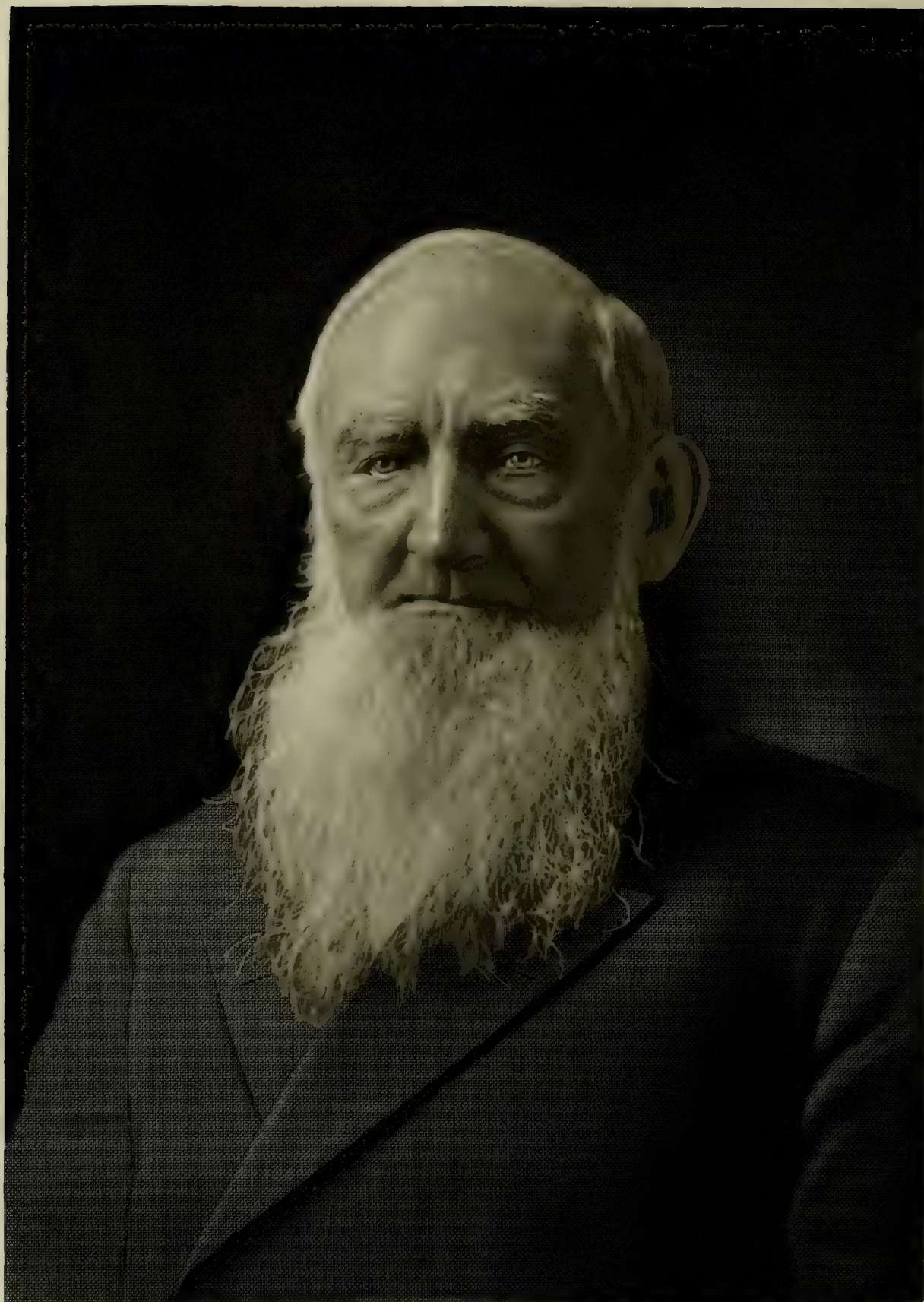
Mr. Crooks married Miss Alice Lichliter, who is a daughter of the Reverend M. D. Lichliter, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The latter is a man of considerable prominence, not only as a minister but also as a writer. He has devoted himself to historical writing and is the author of a History of the State of Pennsylvania and of a History of American Mechanics. A brother of Mrs. Crooks, the Reverend McMiller Lichliter, is the pastor of the First Church of Baltimore, Maryland, one of the largest and most influential Methodist churches in the east. He is a man widely known and greatly beloved throughout the city.

The success of Mr. Crooks can be attributed in









Jonas W Brown



the main to hard work and devotion to his business. He has learned through his years of experience just how a dry goods business should be managed and the coming years will probably see an increase in his prosperity for he has as yet only made a start, and he has many plans for his business.

**JONAS W. BROWN.** Always notable in the records of humanity is a lifetime protracted to the unusual length of eighty-seven years, but when with length of years is united length and greatness of real service and useful activities, such a career comes to possess the interest which makes biography an inspiration to all younger generations. Such a career has been that of Jonas W. Brown, now living at the age of eighty-seven years in Boise City. More than fifty years has this long and eventful lifetime been passed in Idaho. He is a pioneer, not only of this state but was also among those venturesome spirits that migrated to California soon after the great gold discoveries on the Pacific coast. Again and again, especially during his early years, Mr. Brown was honored with public trust and responsibility to a degree such as few men anywhere have enjoyed. He has been a miner and prospector, a public official, a lawyer and, above all, a citizen of real public spirit whose kindly character and worthy performance of duties have linked him closely with the history of the state where he has so long resided.

Jonas W. Brown was born at Roscoe, in Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, June 27, 1825. His parents were Samuel and Lydia (Warren) Brown, both father and mother being natives of North Danvers, Massachusetts. They were among early settlers of Ohio, in which state they died, and where the father had followed the occupations of farmer and brick manufacturer. The family consisted of ten children, five of whom grew to maturity, and among them Jonas W. was the ninth in age.

The scenes of his early life were upon a farm, where he grew up to the age of seventeen, having in the meantime completed the advantages afforded by the common schools. At that age he went west as far as Iowa, and at Keokuk was employed for about nine years in a flour-mill. He was in the Mississippi valley during the early days of the California excitement of '49, but resisted the lure of the west until 1853. In that year he crossed the plains to California, and remained on the gold coast until 1862, during which time he was a miner and prospector up to 1855, at which time he was drawn into public service. He was elected county clerk of Siskiyou county and served two years as clerk, two years as assistant clerk, and two years as under-sheriff of that county.

In 1862 Mr. Brown came up into the northwest, locating at Florence, which was then situated in Washington territory, but is now in the state of Idaho. During the first year of his residence, he served as clerk of the court, under-sheriff, auditor and recorder, clerk of the board of county commissioners, and county treasurer. It was the first year of the organized existence of the county, and he held all of those offices at one time, a record of office holding which, so far as known, is not surpassed in the annals of any county in the United States. After one year at Florence, Mr. Brown came across the country to Idaho City, where he became clerk in the clerk's and sheriff's offices for a time, after which he took up the active practice of his profession as a lawyer in Idaho City, having some time previously been admitted to the bar, and having pursued the regular studies for the law. For nineteen years he remained a resident of Idaho City, and

then in 1882 came to Boise, which has been his home since that date.

In 1903, Mr. Brown was elected judge of probate court in Boise, an office which he held for four years, and which he administered with a dignity and efficiency which showed that in the forty years since his early noteworthy record as an office holder, he had lost none of his ability. He has also been a notary public and United States commissioner at Boise.

In the state of Indiana in 1846 Mr. Brown married Miss Elvira Collins, who survived marriage three years, and at whose death there was left one child, James Edgar Brown, now living in Prather, Indiana. In California in 1857, Mr. Brown married, for his second wife, Miss Margaretta Favorita, a native of Pennsylvania, but who was reared in Ohio. The two children of this second marriage are both deceased, having died in infancy. Mrs. Brown passed away in 1897 at Boise, and was buried on the fortieth anniversary of her wedding. She was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, but after her marriage joined with her husband in worship at the Methodist church, and was always a devoted member of that faith.

His activity in connection with this church has been a source of great gratification to Mr. Brown for many years. During his residence in Keokuk, Iowa, he assisted in the construction of the first church of that denomination in that town, and throughout his life he has been not only a faithful worshiper, but also a faithful and liberal contributor to the upbuilding of his church.

In politics, Mr. Brown began his voting career as an old-line Whig, but with the formation of the Republican party, joined its ranks, and has ever since been one of its active supporters. Fraternally he is a Mason, affiliated with the chapter of the Royal Arch, and with the Knights Templar commandery, and has been a grand master of his lodge. Mr. Brown became a Mason on the fourth of January, 1849, and took his initiatory three degrees in one day, taking one in the morning, the second in the afternoon, and the third at night. Mr. Brown for eight years served as prelate of his commandery in Boise. It is with calm satisfaction in the achievements and performance of his duties that Judge Brown looks back over his long life of eighty-seven years. He has lived successfully, so far as material things are concerned, and has also lived honorably with all men, so that it is his privilege to be able to look any man in the eye with a consciousness that he has naught to conceal, and naught to apologize for. Among notable pioneers of Idaho, the record of Judge Brown of Boise stands pre-eminent, and he is one of the most distinguished, as he is one of the oldest settlers of this great and glorious commonwealth.

**PERRY ELY MILLER.** It may be doubtful if Perry Ely Miller would be willing to say with the poet of old, "Sweet are the uses of adversity," but it is more than probable that he would admit the power of adversity in bringing out the best abilities of the man who has met misfortune in his business career. His case offers no little of support to the theory of the Bard of Avon, for out of complete wreckage of the labors of years, he was able, by the application of renewed energy and a courage and fortitude worthy of any cause, to reconstruct from the ruins a successful and permanent business organization, and in less than twenty years has been able not only to recoup his losses of the panic of '93, but to far exceed in scope and magnitude his former



business success. A native son of the state, he shares in those hardy qualities of rugged character and dominant will that are everywhere evidenced in the northwest, and has reached a worthy place in the regard and estimation of his fellow citizens, who have showed their trust in him by calling him to fill certain public positions of an important nature, among them that of mayor of Nez Perce, to which office he was elected in 1910. He has at all times verified to the uttermost the confidence of his townspeople, and his position in this community is one of which he might well be proud.

Born at Scio, Oregon, on May 23, 1868, Perry Ely Miller is the son of John and Amanda (Redman) Miller, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively, and pioneers of the state of Oregon since the days of forty-eight. They were young and venturesome, and saw in the new and unlearned west the possibilities of fortune which the more settled district then representing their home did not offer. They crossed the plains in the manner most in vogue at that early date, the ox team and wagon affording means of conveyance, and settled in the vicinity of Albany, in Lima county, where they made their home for a considerable period. The father was a harness maker by trade, and occupied himself with that business until his death occurred at Albany, 1878, when he was but forty-six years of age. The mother, who still lives, is a resident of Spokane, Washington.

Up to the age of seventeen, Perry E. Miller attended the schools of Adams, Oregon, and Sprague, Washington. That period in his life marked the beginning of his independent career, and his first work was on a horse ranch of Messrs. Rees, Crandall & Redman, in Dangles county, Washington, where he was employed as a foreman. He was thus occupied for five years, after which he entered the wholesale grocery establishment of that thriving company in the capacity of city salesman. He was two years in that position, and when he severed his connection with the firm of Rees, Crandall & Redman he went to Spokane, and engaged in farming in the vicinity of that city. He bought a fine ranch and for a time prospered most happily, but the panic of '93 stripped him of his every material possession, leaving him penniless after eight years of independent operation in successful business ventures. After the fall of his fortunes the young man came to Nez Perce Reservation and took up a homestead, and until 1901 he was engaged in farming. He was successful in his operations, and in 1901 had so far prospered that he sold his place, then well improved and in a most praiseworthy state of cultivation, and invested the proceeds in the furniture business. He launched this new enterprise in a becomingly modest manner, gradually extending his lines, and in 1903 he bought a one-third interest in the firm of Mockler & Mockler. Success here again attended his efforts, and prosperity rewarded his every business venture. In 1909 Mr. Miller bought out the interest of his partners, enlarged the business in many ways, built a fine new store building, said to be the largest single room store building in the northwest, having a floor space of 10,500 square feet. The place is amply furnished in the most approved and modern fashion, and is one of the most up-to-date establishments of its kind in this section of the state, both in point of its equipment and in the extent and variety of its lines. Here Mr. Miller has passed through the preliminary stage of business operation, and from a small and modest beginning has developed one of the most comprehensive business establishments

known to this section of the country. There has been nothing hap-hazard about his methods, and the element of chance has at no time entered into his activities. The exercise of clear, keen business judgment has marked his progress from the earliest days of his association with this business, and plans laid by him for the extension and developing of the concern have been carried out to the very letter of completion, and every campaign he has inaugurated for the advance of the concern has been marked by a growth and progress fully as great as its proprietor anticipated or hoped for.

The exercise of these sterling qualities in his business have not passed unnoticed by his fellow townspeople, and they were not slow to recognize the fact that the same qualities applied to the business of the municipality could not fail to exercise an uplifting influence on the affairs of the city and county. He was accordingly elected to the office of mayor of Nez Perce in the autumn of 1910 and is still in office. It may be said in that connection that the confidence and faith his people reposed in him was at no time less than fully justified, and his regime was marked by a period of progress in the affairs of the city that have not been exceeded at any time in the history of the community. In 1900 Mr. Miller was appointed county commissioner of Nez Perce county by Governor Stunenberg to fill out an unexpired term, and so well did he discharge the duties of his office that he was elected to succeed himself at the next municipal election, his election coming to him by the largest majority of any candidate at this election, and conveying most eloquently the sentiment of the people with regard to his former service in that office.

The prominence of the Nez Perce merchant in business and political circles is no less marked in his fraternal relations and he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the K. P., also the Circle, the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was council commander for the Woodmen for thirteen terms, and has held other offices in the different orders.

Twice has Mr. Miller entered into the matrimonial state. His first wife was Miss Anna Simpson, whom he married in 1889, and who is now deceased. There were four children born to their union, as follows: Vonley J., a graduate of the local high school; Roy, Madge and Vernon. In 1911 Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Tracy Hoffman, of Lewiston, and they maintain a pleasant and happy home in Nez Perce.

Mr. Miller is a man who knows the state of Idaho in its entirety, and none is better qualified than he to endorse the many excellent qualities of the state, and he is prepared to verify the most glowing statements concerning the richness and opportunity of his native state. He holds himself ready at all times to give courteous attention to any inquiries on the part of home seekers or others, who are looking for reliable information upon this important subject and invites correspondence from all interested parties. Mr. Miller, it may be said, has nothing to sell but furniture and other merchandise and takes this attitude purely because of his wholesouled interest in the state and in any who are seeking opportunities for the betterment of their condition, for any reason whatsoever. This is the spirit that has ever pervaded the west and has played an important part in making her what she is today, and to such citizenship as Mr. Miller represents the state is indebted in no inconsiderable manner.



ROLLIN S. GREGORY, M. D., ranks with the representative members of the medical profession at Boise, Idaho. He maintains office apartments at 204 and 205 Sonna block and his residence is 1107 North Eighth street. Briefly, a review of his life is as follows:

Rollin S. Gregory was born June 7, 1864, in Niagara county, New York, son of Harry O. and Sarah J. (Alberty) Gregory, the former's remote ancestors being Romans; the latter's, Dutch. Both parents were New Englanders. They moved from Connecticut to New York, and subsequently to Marseilles, Illinois, this last move being made when Rollin S. was five years old. Two years later the father died, from what is now thought to have been appendicitis. When the boy was ten years of age his mother died from typhoid fever. Two sisters died of the same disease about the same time, and the only survivors of the family were Rollin S. and his brother, Elmer O., then thirteen years old, now a resident of Clear Lake, Iowa. The two boys went to Iowa to open up a farm on a piece of prairie land left them by their father, and in Iowa they attended both common and high school. Rollin S. graduated from the Mason City high school in 1886, after which he was for a time engaged in teaching school in the rural districts of Iowa. This he did as a stepping stone to the medical profession. He is a graduate of The Rochester School of Electro-Therapy, with the class of 1891, and of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, with the class of 1899. After completing the electrical course, he practiced that branch of the science in a sanitarium at Asheville, North Carolina, and also in Chicago, Illinois. After obtaining his degree of M. D. he located at Boise, Idaho, where he has practiced medicine ever since. During the epidemic of small-pox here in the spring of 1900, he had charge of the city pest house.

While Dr. Gregory has owned property in Iowa, Texas and Idaho, he has never had large financial interests; his work being rather for the relief of ill and suffering humanity than for the accumulation of this world's goods.

In 1903, Dr. Gregory was appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and served as such for a period of six years. His political preference has been for the Republican party, but he never loses an opportunity to vote for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. He is a strong advocate of direct legislation, namely, initiative, referendum, and recall.

The fraternal orders to which Dr. Gregory belongs are: Woodmen of the World, of which at this writing he is council commander and medical examiner; Women of Woodcraft, of which he is manager and medical examiner; Knights of Pythias, Ivanhoe Lodge, of which he was chancellor commander in 1904, and of which he is now director, and the State Lodge, I. O. O. F. Also he is a member of the American Institution of Homeopathy. His religious faith is that of the Unitarian church.

At Boise, Idaho, February 12, 1902, Dr. Gregory and Miss A. Virginia Jessee were united in marriage, and the children that have come to bless their home are: Sherman, Esther G., Dorris G., Glen G. and Rollin G. Mrs. Gregory is a native of Missouri, and with her parents came from Harrison county, that state, to Idaho in 1886.

ADOLPH BLITZ, M. D. In the death of Dr. Adolph Blitz, the medical profession in Idaho lost one of its most valuable members and the people of Boise one of their most trustworthy physicians and best

friends. As a specialist he was widely known and his practice was very large. He died in the prime of life, but every year of it had been crowded to the brim and he had accomplished more than most men do who live to be twenty years older than did he.

Adolph Blitz was born in Prussia on the 10th of February, 1845, the son of Moses Blitz, who was a merchant in Prussia. He spent all of his days in his native land, but he died as a young man, when Dr. Blitz was a mere child. His wife also lived in Germany all of her life. The brother of Dr. Blitz was a high official of the German government, being a member of the Reichstag.

Dr. Blitz came to America in 1864, to enlist in the army of the Union at the time of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry and during the later period of the war he was one of the number that followed General Sherman on his march to the sea, and took part in the battles that marked the path of the devastating Federal army. After the war, Dr. Blitz went to Cincinnati and entered the medical college there, being graduated from this institution in 1873. He first began the practice of his profession at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was professor of diseases of the eye, ear and throat, in the Nashville Medical College. He was very successful but on account of ill health removed after a time to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he practiced for the next seven years. His practice became so large in this city and the demands upon his time and strength were so unceasing that he was at last forced to take a rest. After recuperating from the effects of his hard work he went to Indianapolis and here practiced for another period of seven years, at the end of which time he returned to Minneapolis. Desiring a rest and a complete change of scene he took a sea voyage to Nome, Alaska, and on his way home stopped at Boise for a time. The members of the medical profession in that city realized how greatly a specialist was needed, and they urged him strongly to come and settle there. He determined to do so, and in 1900 removed to Boise, where he lived till the time of his death November 19, 1911. He built up a large and flourishing practice, and although his health was far from good during the last year of his life he would not give up his work.

In politics the Doctor was a Republican. He was always deeply interested in the lives of his old comrades in arms and was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being a commander of the organization. He was a member of the county state and national medical societies, being vice-president of the Idaho State Medical Society. In his religious affiliations he was a member of the Universalist church, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dr. Blitz was married on January 17, 1877, to Miss Anna D. Wickes, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Mrs. Blitz is a daughter of Noah Sparhawk Wickes and Amy A. (Davenport) Wickes, of New Bedford. Her father was a manufacturer of jewelry and was one of the old residents of New Bedford and Providence, where his family had lived for years, his ancestors being famous in Revolutionary war annals. He is now deceased, but his wife is still living and makes her home in Boise with her daughter, having reached the age of eighty-five. The family, especially on the maternal side is noted for its longevity, one of Mrs. Blitz' ancestors having reached the great age of one hundred and two. The founder of her mother's family in this country came to America and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1630.



Dr. and Mrs. Blitz became the parents of four children one of whom is deceased. Helen married John R. Norton, who is a merchant in Minneapolis. They have two children, Bertha and Louise. Bertha Blitz died in Minneapolis at the age of twenty. Anna Dudley Blitz now lives in Boise with her mother. She is a graduate of the Minnesota State University and is now a successful teacher in the high school of Boise. Ralph Sylvester Blitz is married and has two small children, Elenor and Otis. He is a mining engineer.

NICHOLAS HAUG. Among the life stories of men who have cast their lives in this new country, one which grew out of adventurous movements of youthful ambition was that of Nicholas Haug, who left the Fatherland as a mere boy and sought the promising west with its will-o'-the-wisp anticipations; who was joined by his no less courageous mate; who by industry and thrift attained a worthy competence and reared a creditable family; and who now is remembered with that sincere respect which is manhood's truest monument.

Wurtemberg, Germany, was the birthplace of Nicholas Haug, who was born December 6, 1836. He was one of those German youths who dreamed dreams and saw visions of success in America. At the age of sixteen he took passage for New York, where he remained for a short time, soon becoming interested in the reports of gold in Oregon and in the parties that were forming for westward travel to that point. Following the tide of westward migration, Mr. Haug came as far west as the railroad would take him, then traveling overland to Jacksonville, Oregon. There he entered farm lands, and wisely followed that safe and sure occupation for a time.

Young Mr. Haug presently sold out his agricultural property and, going to Rocky Bar, he engaged in mining operations. His was a nature, however, that had not great patience with those means of gaining a livelihood which depend so largely on chance or hazard. It was not long before he gave up his activities in the mines and removed to Idaho City, where he was employed in a brewery. It was not long before his frugality made it possible for him to buy a partnership in this business, a Mr. Broadbeck being joint owner with him. This he accomplished in 1868, two years before his marriage. His affairs having continued to prosper in that German industry, he continued it until the time of his death, still having his commercial interests in Idaho City, although he removed his residence to Boise during the latter part of his life.

Of inestimable value to Mr. Haug throughout all those years was the companionship of his wife, Mary Gerrecht, who with a loyal and romantic heart had come alone from Germany to join him. Her parents were Theodore Gerrecht and Katherine Stubenrauch Gerrecht, the former a son of John and Margarette Gerrecht and the latter a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Benze) Stubenrauch, all of whom were born, lived and died in Germany. Leaving her home, Mary Gerrecht bravely experienced all the vicissitudes of her trans-Atlantic voyage and landed in New York. Soon afterward she took passage once more and came by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California. From there she traveled overland to Idaho City in 1869, and on March 28 of the following spring her life and fortunes were united with those of Nicholas Haug, as his faithful and devoted wife.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Haug, all in Idaho City. The eldest is now Mrs. A. C. Lippin-

cott, the wife of a prominent physician of New York City, and the mother of two daughters, Lucille and Doris Lippincott. The second, also a daughter, is Mrs. Theresa Puckett, the wife of W. H. Puckett, an able and leading attorney of Boise. The older son, Bert Haug, is now a resident of Salmon, Idaho, where he is the president of a mine; he is married, but without children. The third daughter, Mrs. Josephine Lattimer, is the widow of James B. Lattimer, a well-known druggist, late of Boise City, and who died July 3, 1912, aged thirty-eight. The second and younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Haug is Frank Haug, a miner of Gilmore. The youngest daughter is Mrs. Mark Jones, whose husband is one of Boise's progressive business men.

He was also connected with the fraternal organizations of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights Templar. He was a Republican in politics, although not active in public affairs of a political nature. He was well known and highly respected throughout his entire life, which came to its peaceful close on July 25, 1887.

DAVID D. WILLIAMS, who was a representative member of the Boise (Idaho) bar, dates his birth at Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, March 3, 1852. He is a son of Rev. William and Eliza Williams, natives of Wales, who came to America in 1840. To Rev. William Williams belongs the distinction of being the organizer of the first Baptist church west of St. Paul. His work as a Baptist minister covered many years and was crowned with success in the frontier districts in which he lived. In 1855 he moved from Illinois to Minnesota, and it was in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, that his son David D. was reared. The Williams home being on a farm, David D. assisted with the farm work and attended the near-by country school. When a young man he qualified as a teacher, and for ten years he was engaged in teaching school. Meanwhile he took up the study of law. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar in Minnesota, and two years later, at Bird Island, he began the practice of that profession. From 1880 to 1890 he practiced in various parts of Minnesota, and in the last named year he removed to Baker City, Oregon, from whence, two years later, he came to Boise, Idaho, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until his death. While a resident of Polk county, Minnesota, he served two years, 1889 and 1890, as county attorney, to which position he was elected by the Republican vote.

For a number of years Mr. Williams was identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Boise Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of which he was past master; and he was high priest in Boise Chapter No. 3, R. A. M. He was also identified with the Woodmen of the World.

April 26, 1882, at Le Sueur, Minnesota, Mr. Williams married Miss Kate Smith, daughter of William Smith of that place. Mr. Williams was a member of St. Michaels Episcopal church, of Boise, in which he for the past twelve years filled the office of junior warden, and was one of the delegates from Idaho to the National Conference of the Episcopal church, which he anticipated attending, having sailed from Naples, Italy, in order to be present. His death in mid-ocean at the end of a long pleasure trip was a shock to his many friends.

HOWARD M. HOLVERSON, M. D., whose office is 211 Overland building, and residence 518 N. 13th street, Boise, Idaho, has been identified with this city since August 26, 1905, and ranks as one of its representative citizens. As such, some personal mention of





V. Haug







him is pertinent in this connection, and, briefly given, an outline of his history is as follows:

Howard M. Holverson was born at Palmyra, Wisconsin, October 1, 1873, eighth in order of birth of the nine children of Zacharia and Angie (Brown) Holverson, both natives of Norway. Zacharia Holverson came to America in early manhood, in the year 1849, and took up his residence among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin. There he married and reared his large family. He showed his loyalty to the country of his adoption by enlisting in the Army of the North and helping to preserve the Union. As a member of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, he served a term of eighteen months and proved himself a brave, true soldier. He participated in the Battle of Mobile and was wounded in the charge on Spanish Fort. By trade he was a stone and brick mason. He died at Palmyra, Wisconsin, in 1878, at the age of forty-eight years. His widow died at the same place, in 1886, at the age of fifty years.

At a youthful age, losing both his parents, Howard M. was thrown upon his own resources. From the time he was seven years old he earned his own clothing and after he was twelve he made his own way in the world. He attended the Palmyra public schools and the Lake Mills high school, pursuing a course in the latter until within three months of graduation. He left school to go to work on a farm, and for seven years he was engaged in farming. At the end of that time he went to Chicago and turned his attention to photography. This he followed for six years, using this as a means to work his way through medical schools, and in due time, in 1901, completed the course in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. After receiving his degree, he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Chicago. He maintained an office there, however, only a few months, removing thence to Garretson, South Dakota, where he practiced medicine three years and a half. His next move was to Boise. Here he conducts a general office practice, but does special work along the line of diseases of women. He is secretary of the State Homeopathic Society and is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Like the majority of professional men throughout the West, Dr. Holverson has invested in mining enterprises. At this writing he is vice-president of the Home Mining & Milling Company.

While Dr. Holverson has never sought office and has always declined overtures along this line, he has always taken an active interest in the political issues of the day, and has been an efficient party worker. He was a member of the Republican state convention in South Dakota, and has taken part in two national and two state campaigns in South Dakota. Fraternally he has membership in the following Boise organizations: blue lodge and Royal Arch Masons; M. W. A., Yeomen, and Royal Neighbors.

September 25, 1902, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Dr. Holverson and Miss Malia Schneider were united in marriage, and to them have been given two children: Howard, born August 23, 1903, at Garretson, South Dakota, and Helen, July 8, 1911, at Boise, Idaho. Mrs. Holverson is a native of Peoria, Illinois, and, as the name suggests, was born of German parentage.

WILLIAM BAYHOUSE is one of the few living men of that first little group who came to the prairie where the city of Boise now stands, before it was even a mining camp. He is now well along in

years but the hardships and exposures of those early days seem to have only strengthened him, for he today has the health of a man of sixty. His success in life has not come as has that of so many of his old associates, from "striking it rich" in the gold fields; luck has had nothing to do with his prosperity, for although he came to Oregon when the gold fever was at its height he made his money quietly pursuing his trade, and by hard work attained as great prosperity as did some of his friends in the near-by mountains.

William Bayhouse was born in Germany, July 8, 1826, the son of John Bayhouse. The latter was a native of Germany, who lived there all of his life dying in 1855, at the age of seventy-five. His wife, Clara Bayhouse, was also a native of Germany and died there at the age of seventy-two, in 1857. William Bayhouse served in the army of the kaiser before coming to America, which he did in 1852, at the age of twenty-seven. He first came to Iowa and located in Clinton. He had only been there a short time and had just begun to feel at home in the new country and strange surroundings when a tornado wrecked his home and killed forty-three people and injured a great many more. It was a miracle that not one of the Bayhouse family was hurt or injured although Mrs. Bayhouse and two of her children were buried under the ruins of their own home and Mr. Bayhouse was blown out in the street. So he determined to try living elsewhere. Therefore loading what remained of his household goods upon a wagon he secured an ox-team and started out across the plains, by way of Lindner's cut-off. He went along under the convoy of a company of United States troops, who were under the command of Capt. Jack Crawford, a noted Indian scout, for the Indians were at this time very troublesome and crossing the plains was a dangerous business at best. The trip occupied six months and since it was in the season of the year when all the streams were out of their banks, the trip proved full of the exciting experience and hair-breadth escapes, enough indeed to satisfy the most voracious small boy. The party at last reached The Dalles, and here he remained for a year. Nothing was talked of at this time in the Boise Basin but gold, no one had a thought for anything else, so Mr. Bayhouse joined in the rush for the mountains. Just one example of the difficulties which beset these early pioneers—upon reaching the mountains Mr. Bayhouse found that the mud was so deep as to almost render it impossible to reach the camp. He finally arrived, in spite of obstacles, but upon reaching there decided that he would ply his trade instead of seeking for gold, and so, as a shoemaker, settled down in the midst of the excitement. Here he remained working steadily at his bench and it was not long before he had made a small fortune, sometimes receiving as high as fifty dollars for a pair of boots. He removed to Idaho City about the time that the news came of the opening of hostilities between the North and South, and the firing upon Fort Sumter. He had not resided in Idaho City very long before disaster again overtook him, in the great fire which devastated the city and in which he lost everything he had. He courageously began again and in a comparatively short time had regained that which he had lost. In 1866 he removed to Boise and here he worked at his trade for many years.

In 1877 he changed his occupation completely by buying land and starting a nursery and flower garden. He continued in this business until about eight or nine years ago when he retired and his





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Charles Nimrod







first cement sidewalks in the state of Iowa. After continuing to follow these vocations for about two years as a journeyman, Mr. Hawk began contracting on his own account, and continued to be so engaged in the state of Iowa until August, 1903, in which year occurred his advent in Boise. Since residing here he has been active in stone and cement contracting, and has become recognized as the leading contractor in this line in the state. In addition to doing a great deal of city work, Mr. Hawk was employed by the government, and among his large contracts may be mentioned the \$5,000 retaining wall at the United States barracks at Boise, the dams for the government reservoirs and numerous other large pieces of construction work. His contracts have included work in connection with irrigation in Oregon, both for private parties and for the government, and his work has been of such a nature as to very favorably impress all those with whom he has come into contact in a business way. A shrewd, far-seeing business man, made self-reliant by the necessity of relying on his own resources, Mr. Hawk has deservedly won his high position among contractors in Idaho, and as the architect of his own fortunes commands the respect of all who admire self-made manhood. He is a stockholder in the Idaho Mutual Life Insurance Company and interested in other large local enterprises. Although independent in his political views, he is very active in civic affairs, and serves efficiently as a member of the school board at Whitney, Ada county, Idaho. Fraternally, he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and his religious connection is with the Christian church.

Mr. Hawk was married in Emmet county, Iowa, November 1, 1892, to Miss C. O. Soper, a native of Iowa, and daughter of Rossville Soper. Three sons have been born to this union: Ralph, Morris and Harold. Mr. Hawk owns a beautiful suburban place about two miles from Boise, and there the many warm friends of the family are always welcomed with true western hospitality.

**LOUIS STEPHAN.** Like thousands of others of his countrymen, Louis Stephan came to the United States to seek his fortune, when he had decided that in the Fatherland he could not secure the opportunity to build up a successful business, and his decision has never been regretted by him, for in America he has risen to a position of prominence in his chosen line, and during the ten years that he has resided in Boise has become well known to business men here and is now proprietor of the firm of Louis Stephan, of the Imperial Bakery. Mr. Stephan was born April 13, 1858, in Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Jacob and Ernestina (Frey) Stephan, natives of the Fatherland. His father, who was the owner of a flour mill, never came to the United States, but died in 1894, at the age of seventy-five years, in Germany, where the mother passed away in 1872, when forty-three years of age. They had a family of three daughters and four sons, Louis being the third in order of birth.

After attending the public schools of his native vicinity until he was fourteen years of age, Louis Stephan became an apprentice to the trade of baker and confectioner, and two years later began to travel all over Germany as a journeyman. When he was twenty years of age, as is the custom in his country, he entered the German army, in which he served three years, and then resumed his trade, starting business on his own account in the city of Rohrbach, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany. At the age of thirty years Mr. Stephan emigrated to the

United States, and at once came to Silver City, Idaho, where he arrived April 7, 1893, having an elder brother, Jacob Stephan, who was engaged in the lumber business in Owyhee county. At that time Stephan took up the lumber business, which he followed for four years, at which time he returned to his native country and spent three years, principally in visiting with old friends. In 1900 Mr. Stephan returned to the United States, and for one year was located in business in Brooklyn, New York, but in 1902 returned to Idaho and located at Boise. He was at first connected with the City Bakery, but in 1904 bought his present business from Walter Brand, and this he has made one of the leading wholesale and retail bakeries in the state. The goods of the Imperial Bakery are known for their excellence all over this part of the country, twelve skilled workmen being employed in the baking of two thousand loaves of bread and a proportionate number of cakes and confections daily, while the plant at No. 1118 Main street, is fully equipped with all modern machinery and the latest rules of hygiene and cleanliness are strictly observed. This business has been built up through the progressive, enterprising efforts of Mr. Stephan, who is known as a business man of integrity, honor and fair dealing. He has endeavored to make the firm name on his goods stand for purity and high quality, and that he has succeeded in his ambition is eloquently testified to by the manner in which the product of his bakery is received by the public. Politically a Democrat, he has taken no active part in public life, never seeking office. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Woodmen of the World and the Sons of Hermann and with his family attends the Roman Catholic church.

On November 12, 1883, Mr. Stephan was married at Bavaria, Germany, to Miss Bertha Schneider, daughter of Philip Schneider, of Germany, and three children were born to this union: August J., born August 2, 1884, now engaged in business with his father, married February 22, 1907, Miss Mamie Part, a native of Iowa, and they reside at No. 1104 E. Jefferson street; Rudolph Carl, born July 13, 1888, formerly associated with his father in business, and who died at Boise, August 2, 1912, from the effects of an operation for appendicitis, was married June 2, 1912, to Miss Laura Overholzer, a native of Seattle, Washington; and Amelia Ernestine Elizabeth, born April 11, 1892, who married Lorenz Lundquist, of Boise. Mr. Stephan resides in his own home at No. 1509 North Twelfth street, in addition to which he owns a handsome farm of eighty acres in Cassia county, Idaho. During the ten years that he has resided in Boise he has made a wide acquaintance, among which he numbers many warm friends, drawn about him by his probity of character and genial manner.

**JOSEPH F. BRADY.** It has been proven on innumerable occasions that a man to win his full measure of success in the world, whether in the professions, politics or field of business, must first find his proper groove, the one vocation to which his abilities are most suited, the single channel in which his energies may be expended with the greatest degree of return. Few and far between are those versatile individuals who reach eminent positions in various fields; as a rule those who attempt this never develop the full extent of their powers. It is probable that had Joseph F. Brady remained in the line of work in which he first started, he would have still belonged to the ranks of middle-class business men, but with rare foresight for a



youth he turned his attention to the occupation for what he had a natural aptitude, and today finds himself at the head of the Brady Candy Company, of Boise, the largest business of its kind in the state of Idaho.

Joseph F. Brady was born in Crawford county, Wisconsin, August 26, 1875, and is a son of Wencil and Mary (Hart) Brady. His father, a native of the state of New York, and a boilermaker by trade, moved to Wisconsin during the latter sixties, and has continued to live there ever since, now being a retired resident of LaCrosse, where his wife, a native of Illinois, also lives. Joseph F. Brady was the oldest of his parents' six children, and was educated in the public and high schools, which he attended until he was fifteen years old. He was then apprenticed to the trunk-maker's trade, at which he worked for one and one-half years, but finding this occupation not sufficiently remunerative, the young man sought other employment and secured a position with the Funke Candy Factory, at LaCrosse. Having a natural inclination for this work, he decided to make it his life's vocation, and set about enthusiastically to perfect himself in every detail of the business, which he followed as a journeyman for eleven years, working in various shops, and traveling over a territory that reached from New York to Pensacola, Florida, and into Canada. Having carefully conserved his earnings, he eventually found himself in a position to embark in business on his own account, and formed a partnership with M. J. Klevenow, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The business proved a successful one, and the partners continued together for three years, Mr. Brady at that time deciding that there was a wider and better field in the west. Accordingly he disposed of his interests and removed to Denver, Colorado, where he followed the trade for five years, being connected with the Pearl Candy Company during this period. He then came to Boise, Idaho, and after several months residence here, during which time he was looking over the ground, he established the Brady Candy Company, in a small store at No. 513 Main street. This enterprise, modest enough in its inception, has grown to be the leading plant of its kind in the state, employing on an average of thirty people throughout the year. A business exclusively wholesale is done, and the firm enjoys a large trade throughout Idaho and eastern Oregon, where the excellence of its goods insures a steady and constantly increasing business. The small factory in which the business was started was soon found totally inadequate for the demands of the growing concern, and at this time the company is established in a modern factory located at Nos. 602-604 Idaho street, a building two stories in height, with floor space of twelve thousand square feet. A young man of remarkable shrewdness, enterprise and ability, Mr. Brady has built up his venture by ingenious ideas and progressive methods, coupled with absolutely honorable business methods. Politically he is independent in his views, and has never found time to spare from his business duties to take more than a good citizen's interest in matters of a public nature. He has, however, interested himself in fraternal work, and is a popular member of the local lodges of the Moose and the Yeomen.

On February 2, 1903, Mr. Brady was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Bertha Piscator, a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a daughter of William Piscator. To this union there has come one child: Earl Clyde, who was born in Denver, Colorado, May 22, 1905, a bright and interesting lad now attending

school. The comfortable family residence is situated at No. 709 North Sixth street.

DAVID OSBORN STEVENSON. Boise City, Idaho, is young enough to yet include many of its pioneer business men, the founders of industries which have had much to do with its remarkable development along many lines. David Osborn Stevenson, its first civil engineer, a man in the very prime of life, still carries on his profession at Boise City, where he embarked in it in January, 1885, and has continuously carried it on.

David Osborn Stevenson was born at Dayton, Ohio, October 3, 1851, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Osborn) Stevenson. Robert Stevenson was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was very young when his parents removed to Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He followed agricultural pursuits for some years but during the latter part of his life he was an educator and the principal of Dayton Academy. Born in 1822, he died in September, 1860. He married Jane Osborn, who was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of David and Mary Osborn. She died at Boise City, April 27, 1904, when aged seventy-four years. Two sons and two daughters were born to them, both of the daughters being now deceased. The sons, David Osborn and Charles C., survive, the latter being city engineer of Boise City.

David Osborn Stevenson attended the public schools at Dayton, after which he went to California and settled near Visalia, in Tulare county, where he went into the stock business, mainly sheep, and for the first few years was very prosperous but drouth fell on the land, his pastures dried up, and thus, after eight years of hard work, he had nothing to show. He had not lost his courage, however, and in 1880 went to work for the Union Pacific Railroad as an apprentice in the civil engineering department and remained with the company for five years, coming to Boise City in 1882, afterward helping to build the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and three years later, establishing himself as an independent business man. He has had many large contracts, government work and otherwise, and his satisfactory completion of them all has won him confidence and prominence. From 1885 until 1889, he had charge of the Settlers' ditch; from 1889 until 1891 he had charge of the Boise and Nampa canal; in 1891 and 1892, had charge of the Mt. Home reservoir system and ditches; later had charge of the flume and bridges for the Payette Valley Power & Irrigation Company, and has done much reservoir system work for private parties. His additional business interests include the presidency of the Sand, Lime & Brick Company, of Boise City.

Politically Mr. Stevenson is a Republican and for six years served acceptably in the office of county surveyor and was brought forward by his friends as a candidate for county commissioner. He belongs to the Idaho Society of Civil Engineers, of which he is a progressive member, being one of the first in the state to recognize the value of concrete as a building material and proving his faith by erecting several concrete structures at Boise City. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and belongs also to the auxiliary society, the Rebeccas, taking an active interest in these beneficial organizations. Mr. Stevenson is unmarried.

ALBERT W. OSTNER. A member of a family that has been identified with the business, public, military and professional interests of Idaho for more than a half a century, and having himself taken an im-



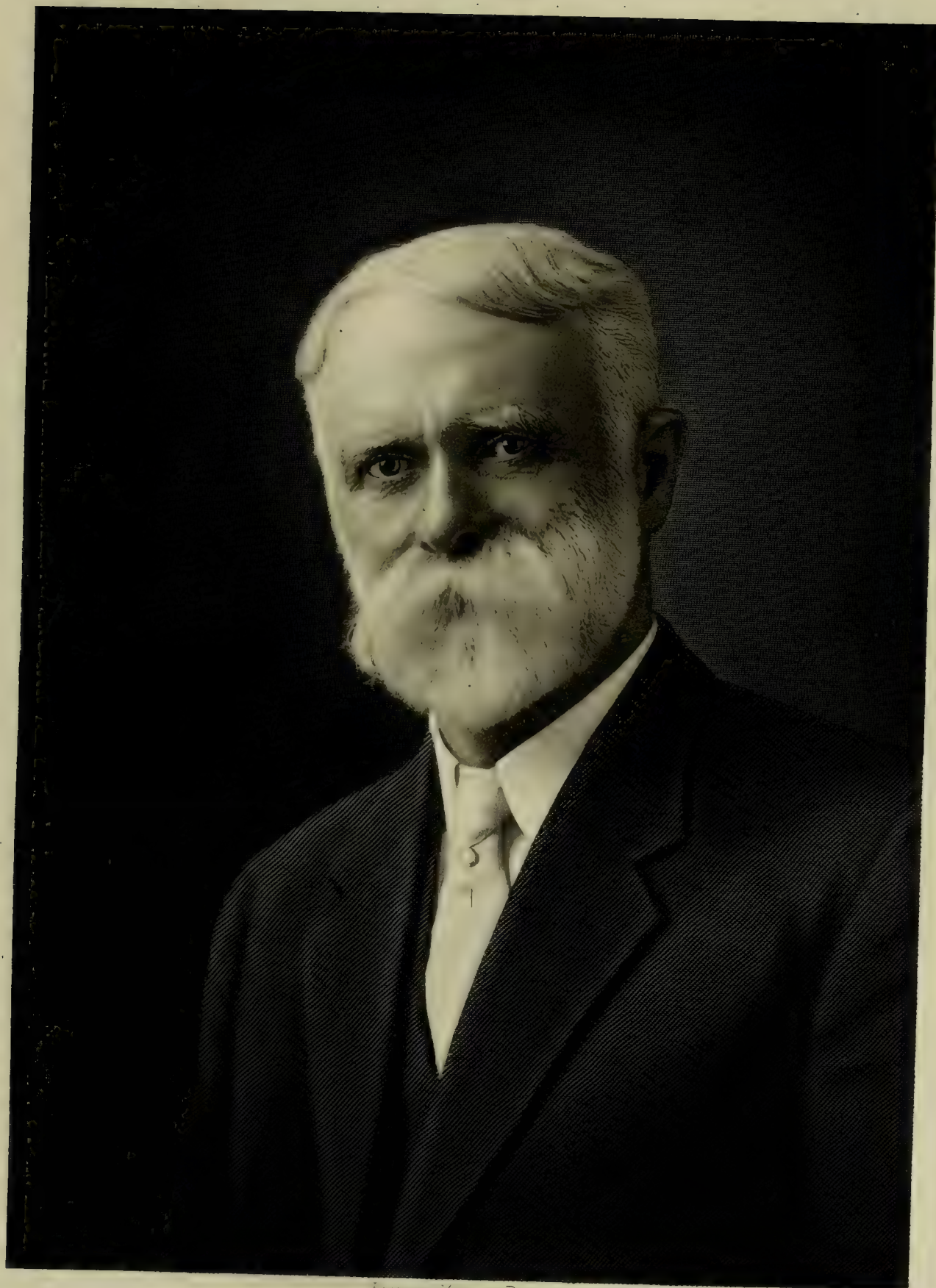


Photo by Meers & Rice

H. O. Stevenson







portant part in making the state's early history, Albert W. Ostner still bears the scars of wounds received in frontier Indian warfare, during the days he was acting in the capacity of United States army scout and mail coach driver. For thirty years he has been a resident of Boise, where he is the proprietor of a prosperous livery business, and the signal service he has rendered his city and state in various official capacities has made him widely known and highly esteemed. Mr. Ostner was born May 29, 1858, in San Francisco, California, and is a son of Charles L. and Julia (Armbruster) Ostner.

Charles L. Ostner was born in Germany in 1828, and in his native land was given the advantages of an excellent education in the arts and sciences, which ever influenced his after life. He was eighteen years of age when he decided to come to the United States, and he first settled in California, following which he traveled through various of the western states, always as a pioneer. In 1862 Mr. Ostner started overland across the country for Florence, Idaho, and when between Lewiston and Florence and between San Francisco and Florence, Idaho, he was lost for forty days and nights, for a large part of which he was without food but had plenty of water, not even having a match with which to start a fire. He was eventually found unconscious by an old packer known as Packer John, who brought him into camp, and after several weeks of careful nursing by the rough pioneers, he was brought back to perfect health. Shortly thereafter he again braved the trip, returning to San Francisco for his family, and for a number of years thereafter followed ranching and mining at Garden Valley, Idaho. During his residence at that camp he was forced to endure numerous hardships, and in the winter of 1864 and 1865 had to travel twelve miles to secure many of the necessities of life, then paying a dollar a pound for everything he needed. During the latter sixties he brought his family to Boise, and here he was engaged in various mercantile pursuits. Mr. Ostner's early training and natural inclination caused him to be continually at work on products of an artistic or scientific nature, drawing, painting and sculpturing receiving the greater part of his attention. Perhaps the last named, however, gave him the greatest amount of satisfaction and in it he did his best work. For four years he worked on a monument of George Washington, which was completed in 1869, and presented to the state, it being placed in the state capitol grounds, where it may still be found. The same year the territory of Idaho passed a bill compensating him to the extent of \$2,500 for the work, many of the members voting for the amount of \$7,000, but owing to the poor financial condition at that time the latter amount was not considered advisable. The greater part of the work on this statute was done at night by the light of a home-made tallow candle, which Mr. Ostner's eldest son, Albert W., was obliged to hold, very reluctantly be it said. Mr. Ostner has always been a man of the greatest integrity and probity and a faithful member of the Catholic church. A man who traveled extensively, he had a wide acquaintance throughout his adopted state, and wherever known was highly esteemed. While a resident of California, he was married to Miss Julia Armbruster, who was also born in Germany and came to the United States when about twenty years of age, with an older sister, and she still resides in Boise and is hale and hearty. Six children were born to this union: Louise, who died at San Francisco, California, in 1905; Payette Oscar, who died at the age of three years; Albert W.; Emma, who married R. C. Adelman, and died

in 1886; Julia, who became the second wife of Mr. Adleman and now resides in Boise; and Clara the wife of J. D. Jones, of this city.

Albert W. Ostner was educated in the public schools, and from the time he was nine years of age until he was seventeen, he was employed as a stockman. When seventeen years of age he turned his attention to the tinner's trade, but after about eighteen months became a cowboy on the range, and in 1883 entered the livery, stage and hack business, in which he has continued to the present time, having had the United States mail contracting business for the last twenty-nine years in different parts of the state. While a messenger for United States government, under General Bernard, and also while serving as a scout, he participated in a number of Indian engagements, being wounded on a number of occasions, and although these wounds were principally of a minor nature, he still bears the scars therefrom. In 1885 and 1886 he served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff P. E. Kinney, and in 1896 and 1897 was city councilman of Boise. He is a Democrat in his political views, and has constantly taken an active part in civic and public affairs. Fraternally he is popular with the members of the local lodge of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On May 10, 1884, Mr. Ostner was married at Bellevue, Idaho, to Estella L. Loucks, daughter of Lara E. Loucks, a native of Canada, and they reside at No. 614 State street, where Mr. Ostner owns his own home. He also has various other holdings in Boise and the vicinity and is known as one of his community's substantial men. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ostner: Edwin Clarence, who resides at home.

JOSEPH P. BLOCK. There are certain staple articles which have been an absolute necessity to the forward march of progress and the advance of civilization since the memory of man. Travel has always been the means of broadening mankind's scope—the medium through which has been brought about our present civilization—and, naturally, travel has necessitated the use of a means of conveyance. In this connection, the manufacture of harness and other equipment for vehicles and horses has always held an important place among the honored vocations, and men of the highest character in every community are engaged in following this line of endeavor. In Boise, Idaho, is found Joseph P. Block, a western man by birth, who has made a success of his chosen calling, and who is ranked among his community's progressive young business men.

Joseph P. Block was born in Portland, Oregon, October 19, 1883, a son of Anton Block, of Germany, who came to the United States in his youth and engaged in his trade of harness maker. During his latter years, however, he followed the business of hotel keeper, and was so engaged at the time of his death, in 1904, when he was fifty-six years of age. He was a very successful business man, although a retiring disposition kept him from entering public life, and in his death his community lost one of its most upright citizens. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Henrietta Somers, and was also born in Germany, still survives him, and is now a resident of Portland. Nine children were born to them, Joseph P. being the fifth in order of birth.

After attending the public schools, Joseph P. Block entered high school, but left the latter at the age of fifteen years to apprentice himself to the harness maker's trade in his father's establishment. After three years thus spent, he worked as a journeyman



in Portland for eleven and one-half years, perfecting himself thoroughly in all the details of the vocation, and in January, 1910, came to Boise, Idaho, and purchased the business of E. G. Walters, at No. 107 North Eleventh street. There he remained six months, when his increased trade necessitated the use of larger quarters, and he moved to No. 108, on the same thoroughfare, where he has since remained. At this time, Mr. Block has the largest retail business of its kind in Boise, and carries a stock valued at approximately \$5,000, including the finest grades of saddles, harness, collars, whips, etc., and a specialty is made in driving and work gloves, in addition to which he does first class repairing. His highest grade of harness is hand-made, although he also carries a line of lighter goods purchased from the leading western manufacturers. Like many of his fellow townsmen, Mr. Block is a self-made man, his success not being due to assistance from outside sources, but being entirely the result of his own industry and well directed efforts. He is well deserving of taking a pardonable degree of pride in what he has accomplished, and may feel confident that his success is not begrudged him by his associates, for his operations have always been conducted in a strictly legitimate and honorable manner. Politically, he is independent, it being his belief that the man, not the party, should have the preference of the voter. He has interested himself in fraternal work, and is popular with the members of the Odd Fellows, the Moose and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Block was married February 26, 1910, at Boise, to Miss Erma Billow, a native of Idaho, where her family were early settlers, and a daughter of Francis Billow. Mr. and Mrs. Block have had one child: Cornelia, born October 23, 1911, whose sad death occurred April 8, 1912. The family residence is at Ivywild.

**CHARLES ELLSWORTH SHRIVER.** The rise, in a little over two decades of time, of Charles Ellsworth Shriver, from a poor, friendless youth with a cash capital of less than one dollar to the proprietor of one of the leading establishments of its kind in the city, illustrates forcibly the opportunities lying open to the young men of today who are possessed of ambition, determination and perseverance, in the capital city of Idaho. Mr. Shriver has met with a number of disappointments and discouragements, but his advance has been steady and well balanced, and at this time, as owner and proprietor of the Capitol Sash and Door Company, of Boise, he holds a conspicuous place among the business men here. He was born in Williams county, Ohio, August 8, 1866, and is a son of Robert S. and Fannie (Neighswander) Shriver, farming people of Goshen, Indiana, who are now living retired. Robert S. Shriver is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served two years, and is a highly esteemed citizen of his community.

Charles Ellsworth Shriver received his education in the grammar and normal schools of Indiana, whence his parents had removed when he was a child, became an expert penman, and accepted a position as a teacher of penmanship, a vocation which he followed for ten years. He then went to California, where he spent two years, and in 1888 came to Boise, arriving in this city with less than one dollar in his pockets. He soon secured employment in the Overland Hotel, where he remained for five years, and then received his initiation in the planing mill business, with Fred C. Henry and M. H. Goodwin. His faithful and industrious work and strict atten-

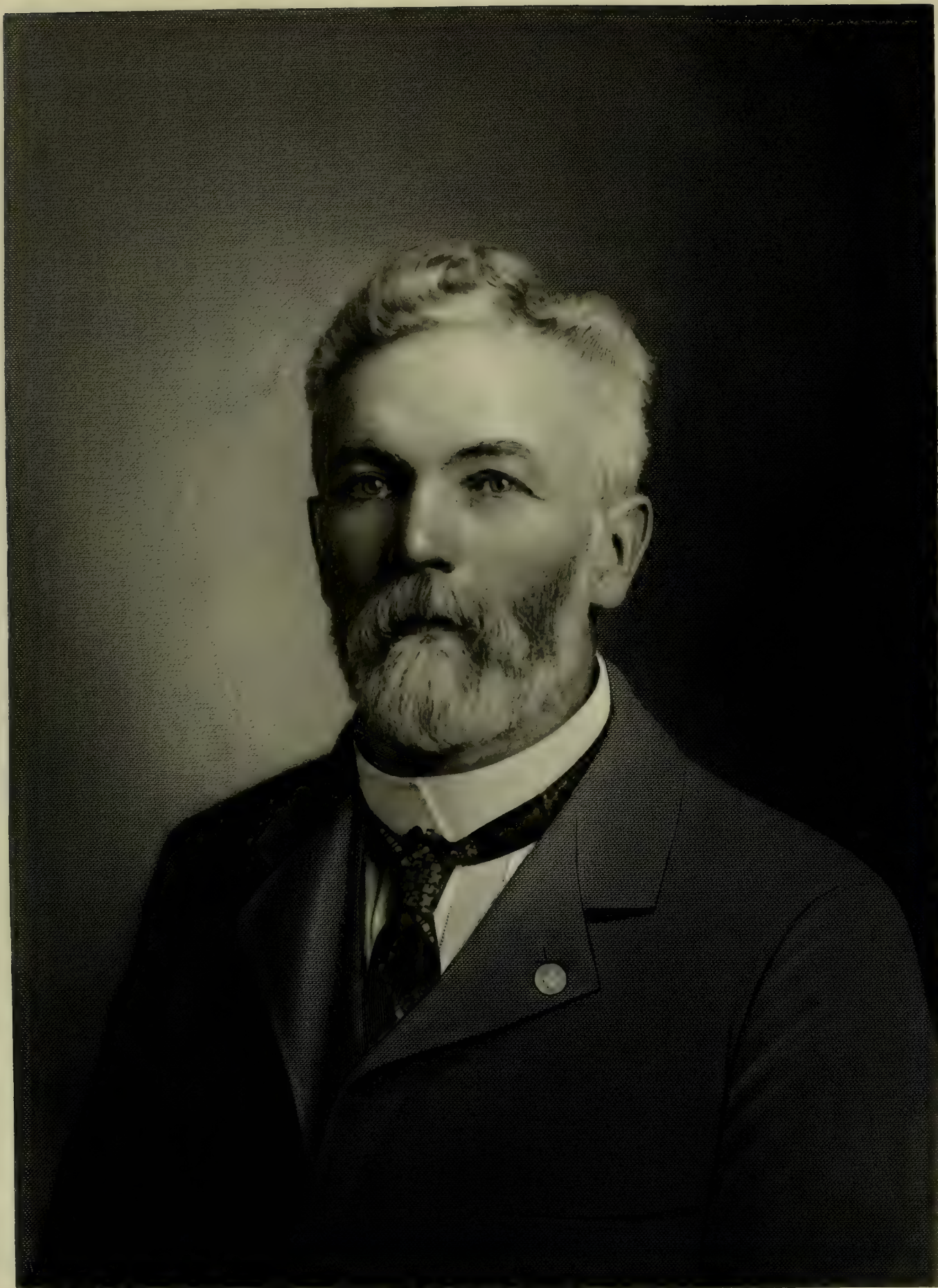
tion to business won him advancement to the managership of each of these mills, and in 1895 he decided to embark in business on his own account, accordingly establishing himself as proprietor of a modern planing mill and sash and door factory. This enterprise was a success from the start, and the industry enjoyed a steady and continuous growth until 1908, when the mills were completely destroyed by fire and the efforts of all these years of constant endeavor swept away. Mr. Shriver did not allow himself to become discouraged, however, but rebuilt his buildings on a still more extensive scale, at Seventeenth and Bannock streets, and the Capitol Sash and Door Company is now one of the leading establishments of its kind in Boise. In addition to the fully equipped planing mill and sash and door factory, Mr. Shriver maintains a plant for the manufacture of bee supplies, the only one of the kind in the northwest, and this has also proved a profitable venture, having been built up through progressive ideas and honorable methods. Sixteen men are employed throughout the year, and the territory covered by the business is being constantly extended. It is only natural, in view of the circumstances of his career, that Mr. Shriver should maintain a firm belief in the future of his adopted state, and this confidence he has evidenced by investing in realty here in addition to buying a pleasant home at No. 1415 Jefferson street. Politically he is a Republican, and, while essentially a business man, has fulfilled his duty as a citizen by serving Boise as alderman from 1906 to 1908. His fraternal connections are with the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Hoo Hoos.

In 1895 Mr. Shriver was united in marriage with Miss Mary Duncan, daughter of John D. and Mary J. (Lawson) Duncan, pioneers of California. When he can find time from his business, Mr. Shriver enjoys fishing trips, and often makes visits to the Pacific coast with his wife. Both have numerous friends in Boise, where Mr. Shriver is respected for the successful struggle he has made against adverse circumstances.

**RICHARD C. ADELMANN.** For more than forty years Richard C. Adelmänn has been identified with the business and civic life of Idaho. He is a pioneer, having come here only a few years after the first important settlement and development in this region, and for eighteen years was a resident of the old territory. Mr. Adelmänn's career has been one of varied and unusual activities, characterized by faithful and intelligent service in all capacities. He was born in Heilbronn, Germany, May 8, 1846, came to America as a boy, served with an admirable record during the Civil war, then was in business in New York City, and from there came to the west with other early settlers and has since been connected with business affairs until his retirement a few years ago. Mr. Adelmänn's home is now in Boise City. He has been connected with several important branches of the public activities of this city.

At the age of eight years, Mr. Adelmänn with his parents left Heilbronn in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America in June, 1854, his parents settling in New York City. In 1857 his most beloved mother departed this life. From then on he was thrown on his own resources. He had his father, John P. Adelmänn, come from New York City in 1875, who had a home with him until his demise in 1891. He continued his education in English and German, until the outbreak of the Civil war, at which time, like many other of his countrymen, he offered his services for the preservation of the





*P. C. Adelman*







Union of states. In order to enter the army, he, being under lawful age, was obliged to run away from home, and without the knowledge of his father, he enlisted on the twenty-fifth of August, 1862, in New York City, and was assigned to Company G of the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, at Frederick City, Maryland, in the organization known as the Duryee Zouaves. He was a drummer boy at his enlistment, but during the following three years he saw all phases of an active soldier's life. The first battle in which he participated was that at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862, during the three days of that crucial struggle. On January 13, 14, and 15 of 1863, the terrible struggle at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was with the union army at the battle of Chancellorsville on May 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1863. On this battlefield he was transferred to Company H of the One Hundred and Forty-six New York Infantry, and the subsequent engagements here mentioned were participated in as a member of that regiment. Mr. Adelmänn was at the battle of Gettysburg in the first three days of July, 1863. A few weeks before this struggle at Gettysburg, he had been made corporal of Company H, and it was with that non-commissioned rank that he served through the rest of the war. He was in the Wilderness campaign on the 5th, 6th and 7th of May, 1864; fought at Spottsylvania Court House from the eighth to the twelfth of May, 1864; and then was in numerous skirmishes; marched with his regiment to North Anna, Virginia, at which point he received a gunshot wound in the head. The wound was followed by gangrene, and the injury not only impaired his eyesight, but brought about the end of his service. He was taken to the Columbia Hospital in Washington on the twenty-first of May, 1864, and remained there until the call for volunteers from hospitals to man the defenses of Washington, D. C. He was placed in charge of the mounted and foot orderlies at Fort Reno, brigade headquarters of defenses at Washington, D. C., during rebel General Early's raid on Washington, D. C. From there, after quiet was restored, he was sent to Company ———, convalescent, but there after a thorough examination was returned to Carver Hospital. There being no equipment there for eye treatment, he was sent to Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia. From there he was discharged by general order of war department, May 19, 1865.

With this honorable record as a soldier, a record which gives him distinction among all American citizens, he returned to his former home in New York City, where for three years he was engaged as a confectioner and pastry cook, and then for four years was engaged in the grocery business. His ambitions in the meantime were directed to the great new country of the northwest. He in company with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Jauman, left New York City and arrived in Boise City, Idaho territory, via Kelton, Utah, July 18, 1872. He was commissioned second lieutenant of volunteer company of Boise City during Bannock Indian war in 1878. This was then a frontier community, and nearly all the resources of the surrounding countries were comprised in mining and a limited agricultural or ranching work. With his arrival at Boise, Mr. Adelmänn established himself in the merchandise business and for nearly twenty years was one of the active merchants of the city. Since that time, though living retired in the main, he has followed quartz mining, and his many years of active enterprise have brought him a comfortable prosperity for his declining years. His residence is at 221 West Jefferson street, where he owns a

beautiful home, and in addition is the owner of some highly improved city property and of the Sorrel Horse and other quartz mines. The Sorrel Horse is said to be one of the richest gold mining properties in the state, situated in Black Hornet mining district, Ada county, Idaho. Since his arrival in this state more than forty years ago, Mr. Adelmänn has kept a complete diary of his daily experiences, and other diversions, and perhaps there is no more valuable fund of information on many phases of developments of this state than can be found within the pages of this personal journal of Mr. Adelmänn. He has been a liberal supporter of all worthy causes and has never failed to ally himself actively with any movements in public or religious life for the advancement and improvement of his home city or state. For many years he has been an influential Lincoln Republican and during the early days served as an alderman or member of the city council. From its organization until its adjournment, he was a member of the old volunteer fire department, serving as its chief for two years, and is now a member of the organization known as the Volunteer Firemen's Association of Boise City. He is also a member of the Boise City Turn Verein, of the Phil Sheridan Post No. 4, Department of Idaho, G. A. R. His other fraternities are the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor and Pioneer Association of Idaho.

At Boise in 1875, Mr. Adelmänn married Miss Emma B. Ostner. There are two children of this union, Alfred G., born July 6, 1876; and Carl, born June 28, 1878. On January 12, 1882, Mr. Adelmänn was united in marriage with Julia A. Ostner, a sister of his former wife, and four children have been born to this second marriage. Alfred G. Adelmänn, the oldest son, resides in his father's home, while the younger son has a home of his own at 906 East State street. Both sons were educated in the public schools of Boise. On account of some objectionable feature of the principal of the then high school, neither Alfred nor Carl completely finished their course of studies in said high school, and they received a training in a business college. Alfred G. Adelmänn, after serving an apprenticeship of six years to the plumbing, heating and sheet-metal trade, in 1900 established the Acme Plumbing & Heating Company at 622 Idaho street. Of this corporation he is president, while his brother is secretary and treasurer. It is the largest concern of the kind in Idaho, and its business extends over this state and to a large territory in adjoining states. A. G. and Carl R. Adelmänn are also interested in the Black Hornet mining district, Ada county, Idaho, and both are well known and progressive young business men. The brothers are Republicans in politics, members of the Boise Commercial Club, and Elks' Lodge No. 310 of Boise. Alfred G. is a member of the organization known as the Pacific Indians, while Carl also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Alfred G. is unmarried, while Carl was married in Boise on January 10, 1912, to Miss Bertha Stoner of Shoshone, Idaho. The four children of Richard Adelmänn by his present wife are named as follows:—William A., born October 30, 1883; John P., born May 28, 1885; Warren R., born April 16, 1895, and Julia L., born July 1, 1898.

EDWARD G. BURNET. Of military distinction in his ancestry; of faithful military service during the Civil war; and of honorable military position at the present time is Mr. Edward G. Burnet of Boise, who has been the worthy and efficient adjutant of the Soldiers Home of Idaho since 1901.



Although the modern American takes pride rather in his achievements than in his ancestry, the genealogical history of the Burnet family is pertinent in a review of the present subject that the historian cannot forbear mentioning some of the prominent names in earlier generations of the family. The name Burnet is derived from the earlier form Bernard and is definitely traced back to the year 800. In the thirteenth century an ancestor of Mr. Burnet fought under Robert Bruce of Scotland. Of a collateral line, though not, of course, of directly ancestral one was the famous churchman, Bernard of Cluny, whose monastic devotion has left the famous hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden." A direct ancestor of the Burnets subject to the present discussion was Bishop Gilbert Burnet, of the seventeenth century, a famous divine who became royal chaplain to William of Orange and afterwards bore the title, Bishop of Salisbury. The first American ancestor of this family was Dr. Ichabod Burnet, a native of Scotland, who was educated at Edinburgh, who immigrated to America and who practiced his profession until his death in 1773. His son William, also a physician and a graduate of Nassau Hall—the predecessor of Princeton College—became very prominent in the affairs of the Revolutionary war and the disturbances that preceded it. An earnest Whig, he was active as chairman of the committee of public safety in Newark, New Jersey, as head of the military hospital which he established in that city as a member of the Continental Congress; and later as physician and surgeon general of the eastern third of the Continental army. This Dr. William Burnet was one of those officers who were dining with Benedict Arnold, whose treason they little suspected, on the day that Major Andre was captured and the doctor's second son, Major Ichabod Burnet, was the aide-de-camp who was sent to notify Andre of his fate and to assist in conducting him to the place of his execution. Ichabod Burnet was a favored friend of General LaFayette. Major Burnet's son, Isaac Gouverneur Burnet, was mayor of Cincinnati in its early days and his brother, Judge Jacob Burnet, Sr., was one of the founders of that city.

A member of this distinguished family was Isaac G. Burnet, son of Major Burnet, who married Rebecca B. Bryant and who was a resident of Hamilton county, Ohio, when Edward G. Burnet, the special subject of this sketch, was born on April 7, 1846. Although he was only sixteen years of age when he felt the irresistible stirrings of his martial blood, he enlisted from Benton county, Iowa, in 1862, for the remainder of the war period. He was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City on the fifteenth of November of the year named and began service as a private under Capt. George W. Sells, of Company K, in the Fortieth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Col. John A. Garret commanding.

Mr. Burnet's regiment was organized at Camp Pope near Iowa City and remained in camp until December 16 of the same year, when it was removed to Cairo, Illinois. It was then sent to Columbus, Kentucky, where they remained during the winter and in the early spring removed to Paducah, Kentucky, where for three months it was thoroughly drilled. On May 31 the regiment went to Vicksburg, Mississippi, under orders from General Grant, and formed a part of Kimball's Division, 16th Army Corps. In the engagements that ensued Mr. Burnet participated in the siege of Vicksburg. On July 23 his regiment removed to Helena, Arkansas, and on August 13 joined an expedition against Little Rock, under the command of General Steele, at which time, however, only 219 of the men were able

to take their places. They remained at Little Rock until March 23, 1864; in the meanwhile they went on several expeditions, participating in engagements at Oklahoma and Prairie de Ann. They reached Camden, Arkansas, April 15, 1864. On the thirtieth day of that month they took part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas. In the retreat to Little Rock, Mr. Burnet and his comrades suffered greatly from hunger and exposure. In February they reported to General Cyrus Bussy at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and were later transferred to the district of South Kansas, with headquarters at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, where Mr. Burnet remained until it was mustered out on August 8, 1865. During the entire period of the service of his command, Edward Burnet was constantly faithful and he bore a gallant part in all engagements. Having rendered meritorious service to his country, he received honorable discharge, by reason of the close of the war, on the sixteenth day of August, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. His record is one which may be reviewed with satisfaction and pride and one which deserves the credit the grateful patriot of the present times of peace owes to those who faced death so bravely and so frequently to preserve the unity of our great nation.

Of the honors that have come to him since the war, he has accepted both political and officially military positions. In 1880 he was appointed second lieutenant of the Fifth Iowa National Guard, serving until 1885. In January of 1901 he was appointed adjutant and druggist of the Idaho Soldiers' Home and filled that position until 1912, when on the occasion of the resignation of Capt. Horace L. Chamberlain, he was appointed to the superior office of acting commandant of the home. That position he continues to hold, discharging its duties with signal ability and with the faithfulness which he demonstrated during the period of his army service. He is furthermore remembered with high regard as a member of the legislature of Idaho in the years 1886-1887.

The members of Mr. Burnet's family include Mrs. Burnet, one son and two daughters. Mrs. Burnet was formerly Miss Harriet F. Arnold of Mt. Pleasant, Missouri, and her marriage to Edward G. Burnet took place on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1869. Four children have been born to them, the youngest of whom, Elsie G., died on January 6, 1896. Misses Lillie and Edna M. Burnet reside at the parental home and Mr. Fred A. Burnet, in Hill City, Blaine county, Idaho, where he has a beautiful farm.

DANIEL D. LONG. The Boise Iron Works & Foundry Company was founded August 15, 1910, and since that time has become the leading establishment of its kind in Idaho, handling the contracts in iron and brass castings for large concerns and furnishing new and second hand mining machinery, and air, steam and electric hoists, and carrying on general jobbing work. This enterprise is a monument to the perseverance, determination and constant industry of its president, Daniel D. Long, a business man of unusual ability who may justly lay claim to the title of self-made man. Although a resident of Boise for but three years, he has firmly established himself in the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come into contact in the business world, where by reason of his connection with his enterprise he holds a position of prestige. Mr. Long was born in Medina, Ohio, in February, 1864, and is a son of John F. and Katherine (Dale) Long, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Ohio, both of whom are deceased. There were nine children in the family, namely: Benjamin F., residing in Wadsworth,









*in Texas Publishing Co.*

*Photo by Myers & Rice*

*Eng. by C. Williams & Son N.Y.*

*J. P. Nick*



Ohio; Mary, who married S. E. Flickinger, of Wadsworth, Ohio; Sarah, who married Isaiah Lower, of Barberton, Ohio; Emma, who married Rush Tyler, also of Wadsworth; David I., who is manager of the largest pattern shop in Ohio, located at Barberton; Amanda, who married Aaron Koppes, of Saville, Ohio; Carrie, who became the wife of Herbert Everhard, of Wadsworth; Daniel D.; and John C., who was a non-commissioned officer of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American war, and died shortly after his arrival at Montauk Point Hospital, of typhoid fever.

Daniel D. Long received a good grammar and normal school education, and received a teacher's certificate, but never engaged in the vocation of educator. By the time he was twenty-two years of age he had mastered the carpenter's trade, being assisted in no small measure by his father, who was a good mechanic. From that age until he was twenty-four, he followed millwrighting, and then learned the trade of pattern maker, a vocation which he has followed continuously to the present time. He became manager of pattern shop, foundry and machine shops of the Diamond Machine Company, of Barberton, a position which he held for eight years, taking charge thereof after three years service with that company, but at this time his wife's health failed and he was advised to try the climate of California, in hopes of recuperation. Accordingly, in 1901, he went to Los Angeles, but after nine months no change was noticed, and Mr. and Mrs. Long went to Denver, Colorado, Mr. Long finding employment as manager of the pattern shop and foundry of the Rio Grande Railroad. His wife's health rapidly grew better in the Colorado climate, and subsequently he accepted a better position with the Colorado Grey Iron Works as manager, remaining in Denver until 1910. At that time he decided to enter the field on his own account, and accordingly came to Boise and became the chief organizer of the Boise Iron Works & Foundry Company, with W. J. Briggs as president, R. Richardson as vice-president and Mr. Long as secretary and treasurer. Subsequently Mr. Briggs disposed of his interests and Mr. Long has since been president of the concern,\* which now owns the best equipped foundry in Idaho and is doing a flourishing business under Mr. Long's able management. An example of the extent of the work of this concern is a recent contract calling for forty-five tons of castings for the Boise Water Company. The enterprise gives employment to fifteen or more skilled mechanics, who have confidence in their employer and have had no reason to become dissatisfied with his treatment of them. He realizes the dignity and value of hard labor, his own career having started with plenty of earnest toil, and he prides himself upon the fact that he was never discharged from any position. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the M. W. A., takes a keen enjoyment in hunting, and is a skilled performer upon the violin. With his family, he attends the Presbyterian church.

In 1891 Mr. Long was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Baughman, of Ohio, and two children have been born to this union: Ploomie C., who is a piano teacher of Boise; and Beryl, who is attending the Boise high school. The members of the family are all highly regarded in Boise, where they have numerous friends.

**ARCH CUNNINGHAM.** The career of Arch Cunningham is a noble illustration of what independence, self-faith and persistency can accomplish in America. He is a self-made man in the most significant sense of the word for no one helped him in a financial

way and he is self educated. As a young man he was strong, vigorous and self reliant. He trusted in his own ability and did things single handed and alone. Today he stands supreme as a successful business man and a loyal and public spirited citizen. The whole of his active life has been devoted to the newspaper and publishing business and since 1890 he has been a resident of Boise, Idaho, where he is a publisher of note and where he also conducts one of the leading book, stationery and office-supply houses in Idaho.

A native of Warren county, Iowa, Arch Cunningham was born August 18, 1868, and he is a son of Jerry and Josephine (Ballard) Cunningham, the latter of whom died in Warren county, Iowa, in 1877. Jerry Cunningham was born in Canada and from there went to Iowa as a pioneer in the early '50s. He was long a prominent merchant and business man in Iowa but in 1904 came to Boise and since that year has lived in virtual retirement. There were two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Cunningham and concerning them the following brief data are here incorporated: Nellie is the wife of C. C. Siggins, of Twin Falls, Idaho; and Arch is the immediate subject of this review.

To the public schools of Des Moines Arch Cunningham is indebted for his preliminary educational training. At the age of thirteen years he went to work in the office of a grain dealer in Des Moines and for the next seven years was variously engaged. Being of a saving disposition and always very ambitious, at the age of twenty years he went to Colorado, settling in Kit Carson county, where he started a newspaper in the town of Flagler. He published the *Register* for two and a half years and then, craving a larger field, he shipped his presses to Boise, where he began a job-printing business in 1890. From a modest beginning this business has spread out until it is now one of the largest publishing and book binding concerns in the state of Idaho. In connection with his publishing work he is proprietor of a finely equipped book, stationery and office-supply house, which is doing a large and decidedly successful business.

In his political allegiance Mr. Cunningham is aligned as a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He was the efficient incumbent of the office of city clerk of Boise in 1895-6 and represented Ada county in the ninth session of the state legislature in 1907. In a fraternal way he is a valued and appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic order, in which he is past master at Boise. He is likewise connected with the Knights of Pythias, being a past supreme representative.

Mr. Cunningham has been twice married, his first wife having been Sophia Strode, a native of Idaho and a daughter of John Strode, an early pioneer in Oregon and Idaho. Mrs. Cunningham was summoned to the life eternal November 4, 1895. In September, 1907, Mr. Cunningham married Miss Julia Ellis, a native of Minnesota. There were two children born to the first marriage, namely,—Norman and Florence. In addition to the beautiful residence at Twenty-third street and Park avenue Mr. Cunningham is the owner of a great deal of valuable city property. He and his wife are popular in connection with the best social affairs of their community and are everywhere honored and esteemed for their exemplary lives and sterling integrity of character.

**SAMUEL J. RICH.** Probably no citizen in southern Idaho has come into closer touch with the financial, business, political and social interests of the state



than Samuel J. Rich, present commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics, of Idaho, a lawyer who has won prominence in his profession both in Idaho and Utah, and a public-spirited citizen whose signal services to his country have been recognized and appreciated by the leading men of the west. Leaving home as a lad of fifteen years, with no capital and only a perfunctory education, Mr. Rich so persistently labored to achieve the goal of his ambitions that when he was still a young man he began to be an important factor in the professional and political life of Idaho, and his subsequent progress has been steady and consistent, his rewards being fully commensurate with his activities. He was born May 1, 1860, in the suburb of Centerville, a part of Salt Lake City, Utah, and is a son of Charles C. and Emeline (Grover) Rich.

Charles C. Rich was a native of Kentucky, and in young manhood he was engaged in teaching school. He was a pioneer of Utah, to which state he migrated as early as 1847, and had charge of the main body of immigration in that year, his company numbering more than one thousand souls. In 1850 he went to California with a colony, locating at San Bernardino county, where he purchased fifty thousand acres of land, establishing the town of San Bernardino and colonizing that section. Subsequently he returned to Salt Lake, and in 1863 organized a colony and settled in Bear Lake county, Idaho. An apostle of the Mormon church, he ranked third in position at the time of his death, in 1883, and was not only a prominent man in religious and civic affairs, but was known as the "Great White Chief" by the Indians, settling numerous disputes between the tribes, as well as among the pioneers. His wife, Emeline Grover, was a native of White Hall, New York, and a daughter of Thomas Grover, who was of Scotch descent. Mrs. Rich still resides at Paris, Idaho, and is hale and hearty at the age of eighty-one years. Eight children were born to Charles C. and Emeline Rich, Samuel J. being the fifth in order of birth.

Samuel J. Rich received his early education in the common schools of Bear Lake county, Idaho, and at the age of fifteen years left the parental roof to become a cowboy. He was in the employ of several large cattle men on the western ranges in the states of Idaho, Utah and Nevada. When he was twenty years of age he became a student in Brigham Young College, at Provo, Utah, and when twenty-three years old he took up the study of law, in 1887 entering practice at Paris, Idaho. During the next twenty years he continued to be engaged in active practice in southeastern Idaho, where his high abilities won him a number of positions of public trust and responsibility. From 1890 to 1892 he was prosecuting attorney of Bear Lake county, and in 1892 removed to Logan, Utah, and became prosecuting attorney of Cache county, an office in which he served for two years. Returning to Bear Lake county, he again engaged in the practice of law until 1899, at which time he went to Blackfoot, Idaho, and was there appointed by the court receiver for the Idaho canal system, which operated in Fremont and Bingham counties, an office in which he acted very acceptably for five years. He then invested in and cultivated a number of large farms in southeastern Idaho, a business to which he still devotes a great deal of attention, and in 1912 produced one thousand tons of alfalfa on one of his farms near Pocatello. His home farm, a tract of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the city of Blackfoot, is devoted to the cultivation of sugar beets, in addition to which he operates five hundred

acres of irrigated land and owns other large tracts. In February, 1911, Mr. Rich established an office in Boise to attend to the duties of the office of commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics, to which he had just been appointed. Mr. Rich has been a stalwart adherent of Democratic principles, and has taken an important part in local, state and national politics. In 1900 he was elected presidential elector and took the returns of Idaho to Washington for William J. Bryan, and in 1912 was a delegate to the national Democratic convention held at Baltimore. He is popular fraternally as a member of the Woodmen of the World at Blackfoot, and for twelve years has held membership in the Boise Lodge of the Elks. His religious faith is that of the Latter Day Saints.

Mr. Rich was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, April 6, 1884, to Miss Anna Page, daughter of John S. and Mary Page, who were also early pioneers of Utah, and nine children were born to this union, of whom seven are living: Samuel Grover, a graduate of the Agricultural College of Utah, and at present cashier of the Burley State Bank at Burley, Idaho; Juanita, a graduate of the Agricultural College of Utah, in the scientific and domestic science courses, and now a resident of Blackfoot; Walter and Roscoe, aged seventeen and nineteen years, respectively, who are college students and are working on their father's farm in the summer seasons; and Irene, Geneva and Elwood, living at home and attending school.

Mr. Rich's career from earliest boyhood has been one of tireless industry, persevering determination and well-directed effort, and the success that is now his has come to him through the medium of his own efforts. In every walk of life he is recognized as a man of force, character and intellect, the true type of American citizenship that has made the great west what it is today.

ALFRED W. WICHER. The career of Alfred W. Wicher, of Boise, who, within the comparatively short period of sixteen years, from a humble position as a common workman, on meagre wages, has risen to a position of importance and influence in the business life of Boise, is one which demonstrates strikingly what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition, who directs his energies along well defined lines and has the courage and perseverance to set aside the obstacles which arise in his path. Probably no better example of self-made manhood could be found and a sketch of the steps by which he has risen to his present position may prove interesting and instructive to those who are laboring without friends or capital to establish a place for themselves on the road leading to affluence and independence.

Alfred Woodmore Wicher was born at Madoc, Canada, January, 14, 1862, and is a son of the Rev. James B. and Matilda (Riggs) Wicher, the former a Wesleyan Methodist preacher who met his death by drowning in 1870. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Wicher brought her little family to the United States, residing in Kansas until 1872 and then moving to Nebraska, where she was married to M. A. Sweeney. They continued to reside in different parts of Nebraska until 1895, when they removed to Custer, South Dakota, and there they still make their home. Mr. and Mrs. Wicher were the parents of five children: two died in infancy; Edith, who married Arthur Reyner of Hamilton county, Nebraska, and died shortly after marriage; Frances, who married Selby Travis, of Hamilton county, Nebraska,



and also died shortly after her marriage; and Alfred Woodmore.

The education of Alfred W. Wicher was secured in the country schools, as he says in "fits and starts," and when he was nine years of age he began to assist in the support of the family. At sixteen years of age he left school and secured his business training in the establishment of his stepfather, M. A. Sweeney, a grain and implement dealer. He continued in mercantile lines in Nebraska and South Dakota until 1896, when he headed for Idaho, making the trip with a companion from Edgemont, South Dakota, to Boise, Idaho, a distance of some 1,500 miles, on a bicycle, his entire stock of worldly possessions strapped to his wheel. Arriving in the city of Boise on July 25, 1896, he found employment as a common laborer in the Shaw Lumber Yards, and continued in Mr. Shaw's employ until 1902, in the meantime saving his money and buying an interest in the O. K. Commercial Company, of which he was manager until 1904. In that year he bought the coal and grain interests of the Lorey, Eastman & Teller Mercantile Company of Boise, and combined the two, thereafter known as the Citizens Coal Company which formed the nucleus for this large business. Necessarily modest at the start, on account of a small capital, this business has shown a rapid and constant increase, and is now one of the leading industries of the city, employing twenty men and ten teams. The tired and dusty man that in 1896 was grateful to accept any honorable employment is now the owner of a residence built at a cost of \$18,000, one of the finest in Boise, and of 640 acres of irrigated ranch land in Owyhee county, under the charge of his oldest son, a college graduate, who, like the others of Mr. Wicher's children, has been given excellent educational advantages. It is but natural that Mr. Wicher should take a pardonable degree of pride in his success, but he readily asserts that the credit for his rise is largely due to the faith and assistance of his wife, whose untiring energies and constant confidence have always served as a help and a spur to better things. Although fond of their adopted state, and with a world of gratitude for the section in which they have met with success, they are fond also of taking trips to the Pacific coast, usually seeking a lower altitude. Mr. Wicher is the owner of valuable mining interests in the northwest. In political matters he is a Republican, and his religious belief is that of the Methodist church.

On April 27, 1887, Mr. Wicher was married in Buffalo county, Nebraska, to Miss Jessie D. Jeffers, of Clayton, Illinois, born in August, 1869, daughter of Austin Jeffers, of New Jersey. Six children have been born to this union: Hazel, who graduated from the Boise high school and is now Mrs. J. T. McNeal, of Boise; Alfred D., a graduate of the State University, and now a ranchman of Indian Cove, Owyhee county; Donald J., a graduate of the high school and a prospective college student; and George B., James W. and Daisy, who are attending the Boise public schools.

**THOMAS B. GESS.** The late Thomas B. Gess, an Idaho pioneer since 1865 and for nearly forty years associated with the life of Boise, was a man of distinction in this locality and has been greatly mourned since the time of his demise. He was a native of Randolph county, Missouri, and a son of William and Sarah Helen Gess, of that community, where the father was a prominent stock raiser. The parents were, respectively, of Tennessee and North Carolina nativity, although both died in Missouri.

In the county of that state where they had established their home the birth of their son, Thomas B. Gess, had occurred on October 5, 1841.

Thomas Gess spent his boyhood days among the scenes well known to the rural resident of that time and place, obtaining his educational advantages from the country schools of Randolph county. As he approached manhood's estate, he took up the vocation of stock raising and as his interest in this work broadened he determined to follow the fortunes of the west in that line. He had left his home during the war period and had spent one year at Bloomington, Illinois, after which—in the spring of 1865—he organized a wagon train to come across the plains to Boise. On that trip the party encountered many bands of hostile Indians, but fortunately came through without any serious loss.

After Mr. Gess had settled his affairs and plans for life in Ada county, he returned—after eight months—to Missouri, his transportation being accomplished by the same method as had his trip to Idaho. The object of this return trip was his marriage to Miss Ann Crews, of Stewartsville, Missouri, a daughter of Harley and Mary (Lee) Crews and a descendant of General Lee of Virginia. Her family were of Puritan as well as of Cavalier connection and two uncles on her mother's side served in the Revolutionary war and that of 1812. Her father was a furniture merchant during his life, which was spent in Missouri, where he lived until the year of 1887, having reached the age of sixty-nine years.

The bridal journey of Thomas Gess and his wife was the westward trip to Boise. From Stewartsville they traveled by rail to the end of the railroad at Green river. There they took the stage to Salt Lake, thence coming by the Wells Fargo system to Boise, near which place their ranch was located. There for many years Mr. Gess conducted the operations of stock raising, which he continued until 1890. In that year he sold his ranch and stock property and established his residence in Boise.

A Democrat of staunch principles, Mr. Gess was at various times called upon to give civic service in one capacity or another. He had also gained considerable prominence through having served on the Hayward jury, of which he acted as foreman. In 1886 he had been made postmaster of Boise and had ably discharged the duties of that office. As a resident of Boise, his ability and his leisure made him particularly eligible for the office of assessor, which he filled for two years. After giving up that office his interests again turned to stock raising which he continued until his death.

Mr. Gess was survived by his estimable wife and by an admirable group of children and grandchildren. The eldest child of Thomas and Anna Gess was a daughter, Lulu, who is now Mrs. Mark, of Denver, Colorado, and who is without children. The only son is William Gess, who married Miss Katherine Porter and whose four children are named as follows: Gerald, Elouise, Thomas Benton and William H. Jr.,—all of whom are yet in school. The youngest of the children who were born to the subject of this review and his wife is a daughter who is well known in Boise as Mrs. James Stevenson. Her only son, James Stevenson Jr., met an accidental death by drowning, in June of 1903, at the age of four years.

Not only by his loving family is Mr. Gess mourned, but by many devoted friends, including his brother members of the Christian church, as well as his comrades in the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was a member both of chapter



and blue lodge. His is one of the beneficent memories gathering about the personalities of Boise citizens who have lived and left the impress of their thoughts and deeds among us. He passed from this life, February 9, 1910, at his home in Boise, leaving to the world the bequest of his worthy descendants and to them the influence of an unpretentious but estimable life.

**DANIEL E. NEWMAN.** One of Boise's most energetic and enterprising young men is Daniel E. Newman, director and manager of the Jensen Creamery. Since 1905 he has claimed this state as his home, the state of his nativity being Nebraska. His parents, E. M. and Ella (Wenrick) Newman, represent respectively the states of Maryland and Indiana, although they were married and still live in Nebraska, where they possess fine agricultural property near Columbus. Of their eleven children the second was Daniel E. Newman, who was born in 1883 on the parental farm in the central part of the Goldenrod state.

The village schools having given this intelligent youth the necessary mental equipment for a useful and successful life, he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he became an employe in the Beatrice Creamery of that place. In that locality and position he continued until 1905, when he accepted a similar position in the Commercial Creamery of Boise, Idaho. His employers, soon realizing his capable qualities and his thorough understanding of the business, presently transferred him to Lewistown in order that he might there supervise the interests of the same maining there until he had seen the work at that place brought to the desired point of efficiency and placed on a paying basis, was next required to go to Spokane, Washington, for the same firm. In that city he developed a fine business for his company, establishing an office and salesroom and having complete charge of the business.

Having so admirably accomplished the reorganization of the Spokane creamery, Mr. Newman accepted an offer of greater pecuniary advantage from the Jensen Creamery Company, who desired his services at Pocatello, Idaho. There he remained, conducting the affairs of his new employers, until April 20, 1912, at which time the Jensen Creamery Company of Pocatello and the Commercial Creamery Company of Boise were consolidated. Mr. Newman became its manager and director, that arrangement making necessary his coming to Boise to assume control of the business here. The main office of the Jensen Creamery Company is located at Salt Lake City, of which W. F. Jensen is president and B. B. Corliss, vice-president, and both of them are living in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Newman is rapidly coming to the front in the ranks of Boise's most important business men. He has made many friends in Boise and is a member of the Boise Commercial Club, and is always boosting for Boise and the state of Idaho. Politically he is an independent Republican. Mr. Newman has as yet no domestic affiliations.

**JAMES ALONZO PINNEY,** pioneer of California, Oregon and Idaho, might also be designated as the "Father of Modern Boise," since it was during his three administrations as mayor of Boise City, 1882-85, 1890-93 and 1905-07, that the foundations were all laid for the splendid modern city which is the capital of the Gem state. Mr. Pinney came to Boise in 1872, after a ten years' residence in the Boise basin. He found the town a primitive hamlet, with dirt walks, no sewers and almost no modern im-

provements. Through his administration as mayor during his first term, he erected the first building which was ever owned by the city, the old fire hall, a brick structure, two stories high, on Main street near Sixth, the second story of which was fitted up for a council chamber, the first permanent home that body had ever had. It was during this administration also that the city cemetery was purchased, Morris Hill. Prior to the Pinney administration every person coming to Boise City had to pay toll over the bridges, and through the efforts of this progressive mayor, the main bridge was purchased by the city and all tolls abolished.

During Mr. Pinney's second administration, he extended the limits of the city for the first time, by taking in two additions, one on the south and one on the west and north of the city. A terrible epidemic of diphtheria called attention to the fact that the city had no sewer system and therefore no sanitary protection whatsoever. It was Captain DeLamar, a shrewd business man of great wealth, who said, "If James A. Pinney will run for mayor and is elected, I will furnish \$90,000 for the city bonds to put in a sewer system, and to build a city hall." Mr. Pinney was reelected the third time on this platform. Captain DeLamar redeemed his promise, but it was necessary to get a special bill through the legislature, legalizing the bonds, before they could be sold. But nothing daunted Mr. Pinney and after working two years for this one object, he was able to lay the first ten miles of sewer in the city, putting Boise on a real city basis for the first time. The city hall is still one of the finest business buildings in the city. Mr. Pinney also set a splendid example of progressiveness by laying the first cement sidewalk in the residence section of the city, in front of his own home, which occupied a block.

It was not only as mayor that Mr. Pinney made Idaho's capital modern. With his own capital he built the first modern opera house in the state, the Columbia theatre, in 1892, which for years housed some of the most noted histrionic talent that came to the west. When it became evident that this building was no longer modern, Mr. Pinney built another playhouse in 1908, this time many times larger than the first, and today Boise boasts in "The Pinney," a firm in their creamery operations at that place. Re-theater second to none in the west for a city of its size. It is a structure which would do credit to a city of several times Boise's population.

The structure is five stories in height, of pressed brick and stone, the theatre portion being finished in brick and cement and fire-proof. The four upper stories are used for office and studio rooms.

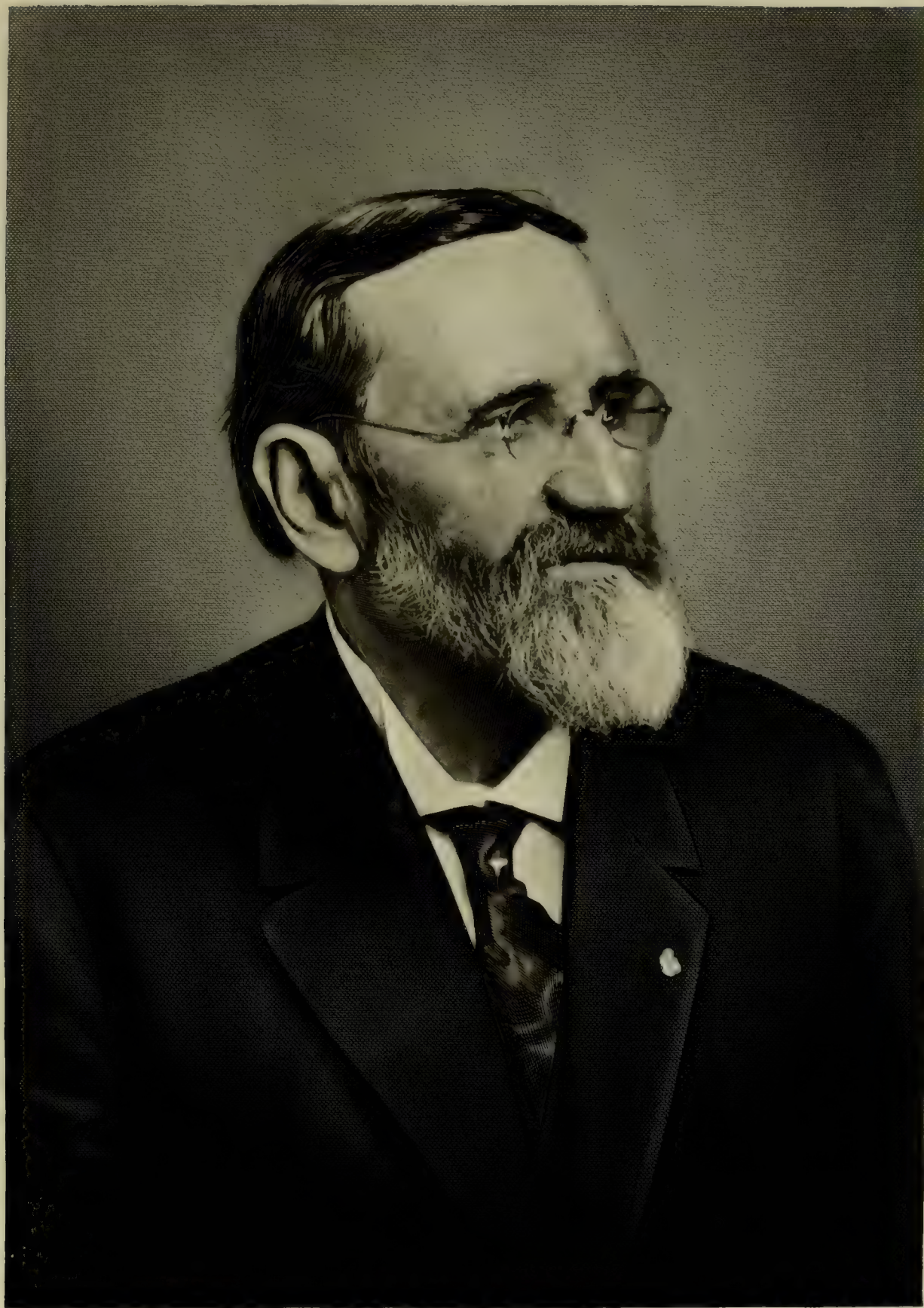
Mr. Pinney has done more than any other citizen in the state to promote good and clean amusements for the citizens of Idaho, building his first playhouse in Idaho City, which at that time had a population of about 10,000 people, camp though it was.

Pioneers of Boise claim that it was Mr. Pinney's shrewd business sense, combined with his progressive ideas, which laid the foundation for Boise's present prestige, "the biggest little city" in the northwest.

It was not only with Boise, however, that Mr. Pinney was identified, for to a large degree the history of the northwest belongs to the history of Mr. Pinney.

He came out to the Oregon country in time to participate in the Indian wars of the middle fifties. From Oregon, he was one of the first to enter the new mining regions of Idaho, and arrived here about the time the territory was formally created by act of congress. As miner, merchant, public official in many





James A. Briney













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capacities, Mr. Pinney followed the trail of discovery, the exploitation of the golden resources of the west and northwest from California in the months following the first rush of 1849, up to Oregon, and then into Idaho, and has for more than half a century been continuously and prominently identified with the great Gem state.

James Alonzo Pinney was born September 29, 1835, in Franklin county, Ohio. His parents moved to Iowa City, Iowa, in 1840, and he was educated in the public schools of that city. He was fifteen years of age when in 1850 he followed the great rush to the California gold coasts, where he was engaged as a clerk in a store for two or three years. In 1853, with a pack train he went north into the regions of southern Oregon, and as a pioneer did his part of militia service during the bloodthirsty Indian wars which raged in that country during 1854-56. Then with his pack train he came into what is now Idaho in 1862, and after some manœuvring located at Idaho City in 1863. He established a stock of merchandise there, and in 1864, received a commission served by President Lincoln to act as postmaster of the new town. In 1872, he resigned as postmaster and came to Boise where he opened a book and stationery business, and continued actively identified with the retail business district in this city until 1902.

Mr. Pinney in June, 1864, married Miss Mary Abbott. Her death occurred in June, 1869. Then, on December 17, 1873, he married Miss Mary Rodger and to their union were born the following children: Ida Bell, James Rodger, Paralee and Annis Fuller. James Rodger died in 1893, while at school in California. Ida Bell married Frank Bissell and is now a resident of Fond du Lac, Wis. Paralee married Harry Ferguson, and resides in Boise. Annis Fuller is the wife of Walter A. Mendenhall of Boise.

The Masonic order in Idaho had great pride in the membership of the venerable Mr. Pinney. His Masonic record is of special interest in the fraternal history of the state, and is here given as a part of his life's record.

Mr. Pinney was made a Master Mason in Iowa City Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., in May, 1859. He became a charter member of Idaho Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; was junior and senior warden in the lodge; demitted from Idaho Lodge No. 1, February, 1877; affiliated with Boise Lodge No. 2 in 1881; served as master, junior grand warden in 1891, and deputy grand master in 1892; elected grand master September 14, 1893; exalted to the Royal Arch Degree in Idaho Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., Idaho City, December 12, 1867; demitted in 1871; affiliated with Boise Chapter No. 3 in 1872; instrumental in the organization of the Grand Chapter of Idaho in 1908; was elected first grand-high priest; elected royal and select master in Iowa City, Iowa, in 1869; was instrumental in the establishment of Idaho Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar in 1883; was knighted in Idaho Commandery No. 1 at Boise in 1883; served as eminent commander and was instrumental in establishing the Grand Commandery; was the first grand commander from August, 1904, to September, 1905; elected grand recorder of the Grand Commandery of Idaho; served as such seven years; a member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific coast since 1875, and a charter member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in the valley of Boise, thirty-second degree.

HON. CHARLES F. KOELSCH. The life of this gentleman, presenting as it does a worthy example to the rising generation, has been one of industrious application since boyhood to the achievement of

an ambition, an earnest endeavor that has been rewarded by a place among the leading professional men of his adopted state. The high dignity which he has attained is evidence in itself that the qualities of perseverance and energy afford the means of distinction under a form of government in which the places of honor are open to all who may be found worthy of them. Charles F. Koelsch, of Boise, was born June 21, 1872, at the village of Mayfield, twenty miles north of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is a son of Peter Koelsch. His father was born at Coblenz, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, and accompanied his parents to the United States as a lad of fifteen years, in 1851. The family first settled where the city of Milwaukee is now located, and until he was twenty-one years of age, young Koelsch worked on his father's farm and followed the trade of harness-maker. On attaining his majority he turned his attention to school teaching, but during the last thirty-five years of his life was secretary of the West Bend, Polk & Richfield Insurance Company. Just prior to the close of the Civil war he served for sixty days as a member of a Wisconsin volunteer regiment. He was town clerk of the town of Polk, Wisconsin, for a quarter of a century, and was very active in civic and local affairs and a prominent man in his community. He was a man of keen perception and literary tastes, and was a great reader. He died in the faith of the Lutheran church, January 10, 1912, aged seventy-five years. Peter Koelsch married Sophia Schumacher, a native of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, of German parents, a daughter of George Schumacher, an early settler of LaCrosse. Grandmother Schumacher died in 1892, at the age of eighty-seven years, and her husband passed away at the age of forty, a prominent farmer, and the father of a large family of children. Mrs. Koelsch is still living, and is in good health, although sixty-seven years of age. She makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ella Wendt, of Boise. Beside this daughter Mr. and Mrs. Koelsch had five sons: J. Franklin, a retired merchant residing at Boise; P. William, an Ada county farmer; Charles F.; George P., engaged in farming in Jackson, Wisconsin; and A. Martin, a merchant of that place.

The early education of Charles F. Koelsch was secured in the public schools of Washington county, Wisconsin, and the West Bend high school, graduating in the class of 1887 when only fifteen years of age. He then entered the Indiana Normal School, where he took a teacher's course, but, owing to illness, did not follow that vocation longer than five years. During this time he decided to enter the legal profession, and studied assiduously with that end in view, to such good purpose that in 1895 he came to Boise and became a pupil of United States Senator Borah. On November 16, 1897, Mr. Koelsch was admitted to the bar, his diploma being signed by Isaac N. Sullivan, chief justice, and from that time to the fall of 1898 practiced with the senator. In the fall of 1898 he was elected probate judge, and from January, 1899, served on the bench for four years, or two complete terms. On the completion of his second term, Judge Koelsch returned to his private practice, in which he continued until 1904, and was then elected prosecuting attorney of Ada county, a position in which he served for four years. At this time he is engaged in partnership with J. T. Pence, under the firm name of Pence & Koelsch, with well-appointed offices at 507-8-9 Idaho Building, this being conceded to be one of the leading law firms of the city. In politics, Mr. Koelsch has always been an active Republican, and his popularity was evidenced July 30, 1912, when he was nominated



for the state legislature, being the biggest vote getter on the legislative ticket, securing 2,126 votes, as against 1,830 for his nearest competitor. His religious belief is that of the German Lutheran church.

Mr. Koelsch was married in Boise, Idaho, April 30, 1899, to Miss Katherine Oliver, daughter of Mont Oliver, former sheriff of Ada county, and a native of Indiana. Mrs. Koelsch's parents were early settlers of Idaho, and at the time of her marriage she was county superintendent of schools. She is a member of the Columbian Club and takes a prominent part in club, social and religious work. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Koelsch, namely: Dorothy, born October 28, 1901; Frederick, born January 31, 1907; and M. Oliver, born March 5, 1912. Until this spring Mr. Koelsch resided on a handsome farm, where he had a beautiful orchard and some of the most valuable livestock in Ada county. Now, however, he resides in his own residence at No. 103 Jefferson street, Boise. He is a great sportsman and enthusiastic automobilist, and during the spring of 1912 took a twenty-five hundred mile trip in the mountains of southern Idaho. He is very fond of good literature and in addition to a large law library at his office, has a private library containing thousands of well-selected books. Mr. Koelsch may be allowed to take a pardonable degree of pride in what he has accomplished since coming to Idaho as a poor youth whose only capital was a stern determination to succeed. That his ambitions have been realized is very apparent, but as he is in the prime of life, with his best years before him, there is every reason to believe that he will go much further.

**HON. WALTER GRIFFITHS.** The chief executive office of any community is a responsible one, and the man occupying it has resting upon his shoulders not only the numerous details of the management of a city, but also the accountability for its commercial and moral integrity. As he is, so is his community, for its soon reflects his character and manner of dealing with large problems, and unless he keeps a firm grip upon the reins of government, and forces his associates to act as he believes is right and just, his administration soon shows the effect of lax principles. In the Hon. Walter Griffiths, the city of Caldwell, Idaho, possesses a man of the highest integrity, whose long legal training has made him peculiarly fitted to care for the many needs of a rapidly expanding community, while broad foresight, excellent judgment and clear intellect enable him to give the city of his adoption an administration of a business like character. Mayor Griffiths has been a resident of Caldwell since 1900, and during his residence here has risen to an eminent position in the legal profession, his connection with a number of important cases having won him a widespread reputation.

Walter Griffiths was born on a farm near Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, June 3, 1866, and is a son of John and Drusilla (Griffin) Griffiths. His father, a native of England, emigrated to the United States in 1831 and settled in Hancock county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, his death occurring in the Prairie state in 1886, when he was about seventy-four years of age. In Illinois he was married to Drusilla Griffin, a native of Indiana, and she passed away in 1871, when forty years old. Eight children were born to them, Walter being the youngest of the family.

After attending the public schools of his native county, Walter Griffiths decided to take up the regular course in University of Kansas, and from which

he was graduated in 1897. In that year he went to San Francisco, California, and graduated from the law department of University of California with the class of 1900, and was there admitted to the bar, before he graduated. On completing his course in that institution, in 1900, he came to Caldwell and opened offices, and here he has continued in general practice to the present time. Mr. Griffiths has a clear, incisive mind and possesses that most desirable quality of being able to express his thoughts in cogent, convincing language, but probably the main reason for his eminent success is the fact that he has always allowed his clients' interests to outweigh his own. In politics a Democrat, he has always supported that party's candidates and principles and in 1911 became its choice for the office of mayor, to which office he was elected by a handsome majority. He has vindicated the voters' faith in him by giving them a clean administration, during which a number of much-needed reforms have taken place, while in a business way the municipality has benefitted materially. He has identified himself with various enterprises of a progressive nature, and is an active member of the Payette-Boise Water Users Association. Fraternally, Mayor Griffiths is connected with the local lodge of the I. O. O. F.

In August, 1909, Mayor Griffiths was married at Oakland, California, to Miss Nellie Borton, daughter of F. E. and Barbara Borton. Mayor and Mrs. Griffiths are affiliated with the Unitarian church.

**RALPH B. SCATTERDAY.** It is probable that no profession develops, with so much accuracy and masculine vigor, the native intellectual predominancies as that of the law, for, opening a vast field for profound philosophic inquiry, it at the same time imperiously demands an acute and close observation of the daily workings of practical life. The very highest development of intellectual vigor, the most profound and comprehensive knowledge of principle, are absolute necessities to the legist who would hope to cope with the intricacies of law and jurisprudence in this modern day, and with these must be united a clear and quick sagacity, an adaptation to the habits and modes of thought by those surrounding the legal functionary; and it is the possession of these qualities, together with an inherent inclination for his chosen profession, that have assisted Ralph B. Scatterday in becoming one of the leading legal luminaries of Caldwell.

Mr. Scatterday was born October 6, 1878, in Pontiac, Illinois, and is a son of H. H. and Zillah (Oliver) Scatterday. His father, a native of Ohio, migrated to Illinois about the year 1870, and there established himself in business as the proprietor of a bottling works in Pontiac, where he still resides at the age of seventy years. He was married in Illinois to Zillah M. Oliver, a native of the Prairie state, who still lives there, well advanced in years. They had a family of five children, of whom Ralph B. Scatterday was the oldest.

Ralph B. Scatterday received his early education in the public schools of Pontiac. The ambition had long been cherished by the youth, of entering upon a professional career, and with this end in view he eventually entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he received his degree and was graduated in 1904. During the next year he traveled somewhat extensively in the West, seeking a location best suited to his ambitions and abilities, and in 1905 chose the city of Caldwell, Idaho, as his field of endeavor. Here he became associated with Mr. T. E. Buckner, as partner, and this partnership continued for two years;









Photo by Myers & Rice

*John W. Crook*



at the end of that time he formed a partnership with Judge Frank J. Smith, under the name of Smith & Scatterday, and this partnership existed until the death of Judge Smith in March, 1913. Mr. Scatterday has never had cause to regret either his choice of profession or location, for his abilities have attracted to him a large and representative clientele. He enjoys a wide reputation for his legal sagacity and acumen, and has been successfully connected with a number of noted cases of litigation. In politics he is a Republican, but his extensive practice has precluded any thought of his entering the public arena as a candidate for public office. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, and has risen to the fourteenth degree.

On August 19, 1908, Mr. Scatterday was married at Pontiac, Illinois, to Miss Helen M. Scouller, daughter of Dr. J. D. and Mrs. Scouller, who still reside at Pontiac. This union has been blessed with one child: George Hays, born December 23, 1909, at Caldwell. Mrs. Scatterday is a member of the Presbyterian church, and like her husband has numerous friends throughout the city.

**GEORGE C. BERLIN.** A man of advanced and thoroughly practical education is Mr. George C. Berlin, who has successfully conducted various occupations but has attained some success in the practice of law, and also in his present vocation of wagon-making, which he so ably and profitably conducts at Caldwell.

The direct progenitors of Mr. Berlin were Joseph J. and Maria M. (Hine) Berlin, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Joseph Berlin was for a time engaged in agricultural pursuits, but later entered mercantile and wagon-making activities at Ironton, Ohio. He was a patriot of the Civil war, serving for four years in Company I, First Ohio Light Artillery. He died in Ironton in 1870, at the age of forty-nine. His wife had died, during the period of their farm residence, at the age of forty-six. Of the five children who made up the second generation of the family, George C. Berlin, our subject, was second in line. His birth occurred at the rural home of the family, on September 29, 1848.

His school period extending to the age of seventeen, George Berlin, then turned to account his keen intellectual abilities by entering the pedagogical profession. This experience he found both stimulating and developing, but as he did not elect to make teaching his life profession, he made his mental equipment yet more practical by pursuing a course in the business college at Portsmouth, Ohio, and further broadened his knowledge by entering the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. These epochs of his training he had interspersed with periods of activity in connection with his father's trade of wagon-making and as a bookkeeper for a firm in Huntington, West Virginia. He was thus well prepared for the conditions which presently arose. The death of his father made it advisable that George C. Berlin take up the carriage-making business at Ironton, Ohio. In this work he attained gratifying results.

In 1881 Mr. Berlin sold out his business in Ironton and came as far west as the state of Colorado. There he located for a time in the mining region of Rio Grande county and later for a year in Denver. The western country he found congenial in many ways, but his stay was cut short by his desire for a yet broader intellectual experience than he had yet enjoyed.

His thirst for a higher and a professional education was satisfied by his course in the law school of

the University of Cincinnati. He entered that institution in 1882 and for a period of two years prosecuted his studies therein, afterwards coming to Summittville, a mining town in Colorado, where he followed mining and in the mill business and later he was elected to the office of justice of the peace and practiced law for a time.

Mr. Berlin then entered the practice of law in Del Norte, Colorado, for a number of years, and later in Florence and Colorado Springs. Again, however, Ohio called him back. He returned to Cincinnati and presently established himself on an agricultural property on the Kentucky river. Here he was prosperously engaged for a number of years, until the appeal of the west, once more and finally, caused him to remove to Idaho.

It was in 1909 that Mr. Berlin established himself in Caldwell, where he opened up and set moving the activities of the Caldwell wagon and blacksmithing establishment. In this line he has made himself an indispensable adjunct to the industrial and commercial enterprises of Caldwell, besides filling a worthy place as one of the most estimable citizens of the town. He has been ever a loyal resident of whatever location he has occupied, having ably served for many years as a member of school boards and as secretary of the same. He is independent in politics, with ever an eye to the best service to be gained from candidates or from provisions for which he votes.

Mr. and Mrs. Berlin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Caldwell, of which they are generous supporters of staunch faithfulness and practical principles. Mrs. Berlin was formerly Mrs. M. Annette Whedon, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and her marriage to Mr. Berlin was solemnized in March, 1888. They are counted among Caldwell's most substantial and estimable citizens.

**JOHN W. SNOOK.** Three-quarters of a mile from Boise are situated the grounds and buildings of the Idaho state penitentiary. By its very character and purpose it is not an institution under the daily observation and in the familiar knowledge of the law abiding citizenship. Yet the penitentiary is a vital part of the state's functions, and has a close relation with the security and well being of the citizenship. It is therefore both a privilege and a duty that the people of Idaho, though they may never personally visit the institution itself, should keep themselves informed as to the practical management of the penitentiary's affairs. The fundamental purpose of a state prison is to guard the security of society against its persistent enemies, but so far as is consistent with this principle, modern public opinion seems pretty well agreed that the inmates of such an institution should be kept in decency of living conditions, should be provided with wholesome, and when possible, practical employment, should receive every encouragement to reform and render themselves self-supporting and self-respecting men against the time of their release. How far the ideals and practices of modern penal methods are realized in the penitentiary of Boise, it is a duty of Idaho people to ascertain, and as good citizens, to lend their support and encouragement for the promotion of these ideals, and the general betterment of the service.

A perusal of the last biennial report of the penitentiary, covering the years 1911 and 1912, containing the reports of Warden John W. Snook, reveals the information which should be in the possession of Idaho citizens generally, and for the benefit of the many readers of this history of the



state, the following statements taken from this report are incorporated as permanent records in this article.

The state penitentiary, says the warden, is keeping abreast with the times in the humane handling and keeping of its inmates. In line with this policy the warden calls attention to the indeterminate sentence and parole law, which has proved a success in Idaho, and is the most important step towards reformatory treatment yet adopted and enforced in this state. The basic principle of the indeterminate sentence is obviously the treatment of the criminal rather than the punishment of his crime, which treatment involves a most careful analysis of his mental, moral and physical status, and the correction, so far as possible, of his defects. One of the great advantages of the indeterminate sentence, is the moral effect upon the criminal of the knowledge that he must either reform or be immured for a long term of years. The prisoner, who while in prison, has by his conduct and demeanor, earned the privileges of a parole, and who, under the rules and restraint, serves at least a year of his prison term upon parole, conducting himself properly, leading a sober and industrious life, and saving his money, has built up a character and has formed habits that enable him to better stand alone when given his full freedom.

As to the health of the prisoners, both the warden and physician testify that the inmates have been free from typhoid and other infectious diseases, with one exception, and that the sanitation within the prison walls is, while not perfect, still of a high order, and improving steadily. Under Warden Snook's administration, a new hospital has recently been completed, and this filled a long felt want, since previously it had been necessary to remove prisoners to Boise for all operations and serious ailments. With only a very few exceptions, the conduct of the prisoners was good. Warden Snook calls attention to the fact, which is probably not well understood by people generally, that the very small proportion of inveterate criminals out of the total number of prisoners are the source and cause of practically all troubles that originate in a state prison. This proportion is about ten per cent. of the total number of prisoners, and yet they create ninety-five per cent. of all the trouble encountered in enforcing discipline. To meet this situation it has been the policy of Warden Snook to segregate these perverts, and by keeping them apart from the well intentioned prisoners, to improve the general standard of conduct throughout, and to relieve the authorities of the most serious difficulties encountered in discipline.

Special interest attaches to the consideration of how the prisoners are employed. Warden Snook, both from experience, and in agreement with the best policies of all prison reform leaders, is positive that regular employment at stimulating and useful occupations is the solution for the most serious problems now confronting prison management. The management of the Idaho Penitentiary is as yet somewhat handicapped in affording to the prisoners ample and continuous employment, but it will be of interest to indicate some of the things which have been done in this direction. During the summer of 1911, stone was quarried and cut by prison labor for the construction of a building at Gooding for deaf and blind. Besides furnishing labor for the prison, the saving to the state from this source was estimate at \$1,000. The hospital, a stone barn, additional cells, a stone building for the guards, and stone quarrying and cutting for the state sanitarium at Nampa are among the other important objects for which the prison labor has been employed during the

two years covered by the warden's report. During 1912 the prison management leased on the crop-sharing plan, one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated seven miles from the penitentiary. Two trusty prisoners were put on this farm without guards to undertake its general workings. In order to stack the hay at the proper season, twelve prisoners with an overseer were sent to the farm, and then during thrashing time another crew of prisoners were taken to the farm to perform that work. Since the expenses of this labor were at a minimum, the profit of the farming operations were an excellent showing for prison labor, but the important facts about the matter does not consist in the material profits of the arrangement, but in the fact that not a prisoner escaped nor attempted to escape from the farm, although the two trustees regularly employed there had no supervision what ever, and there was no disposition on the part of those laboring to break away from the nominal restraint imposed upon them.

During 1911 the daily average of prisoners was 233, while for the year 1912 the average was 272. During the two years covered by the report there were produced from the prison farm and leased land vegetables, hay and grain, fruit, meats and poultry and dairy products to the total estimated value of more than \$7,000. In the other departments of prison labor, including a tailor shop, for the making of clothes used by the prisoners, a shoe shop and a stone department, a splendid showing was made by the figures indicating the output from these shops, though the work cannot be reduced accurately to figures of dollars and cents. The savings on permanent improvements, resulting from the work of the stone department in the construction of the several buildings already noted, was estimated at \$28,000, while the value of the stone cut for outside state institutions was placed at nearly \$10,000.

John W. Snook has been warden of the state penitentiary since April 19, 1909. As his reports indicate, he is a firm type of the modern prison administrator. He believes a penitentiary should be not an agency for revenge, but one for correction and reformation, as well as one offering a medium for expiation. With a long experience in dealing with a criminal class, he has demonstrated a peculiar fitness for the extraordinary duties and responsibilities of his present office, and his record is one of which Idaho should be justly proud. His position has none of the conspicuous honors paid to the more popular offices of politics and government, but in his faithful and intelligent devotion to duties, he renders a service not excelled by that of any department of the state government.

A representative of one of the finest pioneer families of Idaho, John Wilson Snook was born at Salmon, Lemhi county, Idaho, on the twentieth of October, 1876. His parents were John W., and Emily (Ellis) Snook. The father a native of Iowa, and mother of England. The paternal grandparents were pioneers of Iowa, whither they immigrated from Pennsylvania by means of team and wagon during the early days before the construction of railroads. The father of Warden Snook came to Idaho in 1865, and as one of the early settlers he had a career of varied experience on this frontier of civilization. He became a well known land owner and ranch owner in the Lemhi district, and was active both in the development in the material resources, and in his contribution to good citizenship. During the early days he was engaged in freighting from Corinne, Utah to Salmon City, Idaho, and in this work he became involved a number of times



with the Indians. At one occasion he was surrounded by the Indians, who stole several horses. He escaped to a frontier stockade, but when he had returned with a party of men to the scene of the adventure, he found that several horses had been stolen and the Indians were cutting harnesses, having destroyed several sets. As a farmer and stock raiser, he remained in Idaho until 1911, at which date he moved to California, and has since lived practically retired. He and his wife have a pleasant home in the city of Oakland, California, and from the results of their many years of toil in Idaho have a competency which enables them to spend their declining years in comfort. The mother of Warden Snook was a daughter of Wilson Ellis, who was of English parentage, and who was among the pioneers and frontiersmen of the northwest. Wilson Ellis came into Boise Basin in 1863, and a few years later removed to Salmon. In that section of the state he was prominent in farming and livestock industry, and attained a venerable age, passing his long and useful life in the Pahsimari valley of Custer county, where he died in 1908.

After attending the public schools at Salmon, John W. Snook, Jr., entered the State Agricultural College of Utah at Logan where he prepared himself both scientifically and practically for the industry of farming and stockraising. He early learned the lessons of practical industry, and from an early age was known for his self reliance. At the age of fifteen he bought a McCormick harvester, and took contracts for cutting grain, among the farmers of the neighborhood. At the age of seventeen from the rewards of this work he was able to buy a large J. I. Case threshing outfit, and successfully operated this for some time.

He was twenty-one years of age in 1897, about the time the gold discoveries of Yukon and Alaska were attracting the youth of the country by thousands to that region. He had a varied experience, often hazardous in Alaska, and it was there that he first received a practical training in the handling of criminal classes. For seven years he was deputy United States marshal in Alaska, and probably the duties of such an office were never laid in a scene dealing with a more motley class of men than in Alaska during the gold days. There were adventurers and outlaws, as well as rough, but law-abiding citizens, from every quarter of the globe, and it was with these that he acquired his apprenticeship for his present position. During the first year he was at Dyea and then became deputy marshal at Sitka in charge of the United States jail at that point. For four years he was at Skagway.

Returning to Idaho in 1904, Mr. Snook took up ranching on an extensive scale in Lemhi county, and also conducted a successful freighting business between Salmon and Red Rock, Montana. The ranch which he bought, consisted of 480 acres, and he placed upon it a large and modern house which was destroyed by fire six months after its completion, without insurance. He still owns this ranch, located twelve miles from Salmon, and by occasional visits, superintends its operation.

Mr. Snook has been for a number of years active in the ranks of the Republican party, and in 1908 was elected representative from Lemhi county to the lower house of the state legislature, serving one term with an excellent record. In March, 1909, he was appointed warden taking office the following month, and his record in that office needs no further comment than that which has already been given. Mrs. Snook, his wife, is matron of the penitentiary, and an effective helper to her husband. Mr. Snook

is past exalted ruler of Alaska Lodge No. 431, B. & P. O. E., at Skagway, this Elks' lodge having the distinction of being the furthest north of the various branches of that order. He is also affiliated with the Arctic Brotherhood of Alaska. On January 27, 1903, Mr. Snook married Miss Charlotte Clayson, of Portland, Oregon. They are the parents of two sons, John C., and Frederick R. Mrs. Snook, who was born in Portland, is a daughter of Edward Clayson, now a resident of Seattle. Her sister, Mrs. Esther C. Pohl, is a resident of Portland, and the widow of a former physician and surgeon who had more than local reputation in the state of Oregon.

GEORGE W. STOVEL. Canyon county has been fortunate in securing for its officials, men of integrity and ability, who have been conscientious in the performance of their duties and have had high regard for the dignity of their office. The office-holder who is content to merely follow the routine duties of the office, following slothfully (even if faithfully) in the foot-steps of his predecessors, does little for his community, and if it is a progressive locality like Canyon county he is really retarding its advancement. The official who really assists in promoting his community's welfare, is he who confronts each duty of his position as a problem to be solved, and enthusiastically endeavors to discover some easier and more economical manner of solving it. In the latter class stand some of Canyon county's chief officials, among who may be numbered without fear of contradiction, George W. Stovel, county clerk, recorder and auditor, who has been the efficient incumbent of these offices since 1910. Mr. Stovel has been a resident of Idaho since 1895, and at all times has so conducted himself and his affairs as to win the universal confidence of the citizens of those communities in which he has made his home. A sketch of his career shows that his rise has been steady and continuous.

George W. Stovel was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 28, 1872, and is a son of George and Marguerite (McFarlane) Stovel. His father, a native of England, emigrated to the United States as a young man, and eventually established himself in the clothing business, becoming wealthy through perseverance and thrift. He was a resident of the Windy City for forty-eight years, and at the time of his death, in 1905, when he was seventy-five years of age, he was one of the city's highly respected citizens. His wife, also a native of England, passed away in Chicago some years previous.

After attending the Chicago public schools, George W. Stovel entered the University of Chicago, from which institution he was graduated in 1890, and immediately secured employment in an undertaking establishment. Learning the embalming business, he embarked in that vocation as proprietor of an establishment of his own, but in 1895 disposed of his interests in Chicago and came to Idaho, where, for a time, he followed various occupations. Eventually, he entered the title and abstract business at Payette, and while thus engaged made a set of abstract books for Canyon county. He was subsequently appointed United States commissioner, in which capacity he was acting in 1910, when he was placed in nomination for the office of district auditor, county clerk and recorder, and was elected by a handsome majority, still continuing to efficiently discharge the duties of these offices. With supreme confidence in the future of this section of Idaho, Mr. Stovel has been a heavy investor in real estate, both in Caldwell and Canyon county, and was one of the organizers of



the Commercial Club, of which he is still a valued member.

On January 17, 1894, Mr. Stovel was married in Chicago, Illinois, at the home of his bride's parents, to Miss Laura A. Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Reynolds, early settlers of that city, both of whom are deceased. Three children have been born to this union: Edith, born in 1898 at Plymouth, Idaho, the first female child born in that city, now attending the Caldwell high school; George R., born in 1900, in Plymouth; and Helen, born in 1903, in Caldwell. He has always been loyal in his support of Republican candidates and principles, although he has many friends in both of the leading parties. Mrs. Stovel belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and like her husband is very popular in social circles of Caldwell.

**FRED R. AND R. B. HARTENBOWER.** That branch of industry which means so much to the modern well-appointed home—the combined services of plumbing and of installing and supervising heating arrangements—we find ably represented in Caldwell in the persons of the Hartenbower Brothers.

These gentlemen are sons of an Illinois family, of which H. F. Hartenbower was the head. He was born in Illinois and is a resident of Tonica in that state, where he is a plumbing and heating contractor, still active at the age of sixty years. His wife, Mary Hutchison Hartenbower, was born in Tonica, where she was married and has spent all her life. She too is still in her prime, at sixty years of age. H. F. and Mary H. Hartenbower reared ten children, of whom R. B. Hartenbower was the fourth in line and Fred Hartenbower the fifth.

R. B. Hartenbower, the elder of the two, was born at Tonica on February 12, 1882. He attended the schools of that place, completing the prescribed courses of the educational system of Tonica. After his graduation he entered his father's plumbing and heating establishment in the capacity of an apprentice. There he learned all the elements of that useful vocation and for some time thereafter remained as the elder Hartenbower's assistant. When he presently decided to direct his life's activities independently, he removed to the rapidly developing state of Idaho, where he first located at Parma, accepting a position in a plumbing establishment in that place. After one year thus engaged, he came to Caldwell, where he became the head of his own business, established by himself. When he had placed his affairs on a substantial basis, he was joined by his brother Fred, who has helped him to make the Hartenbower business one of the largest of its kind in this part of the state. In the last few years they have fulfilled some of the largest contracts for public institutions of this region and their work is in steady demand.

Robert Hartenbower owns an attractive home in Caldwell. He was married in Caldwell, on May 15, 1907, to Miss Susie Calvert. They are the parents of a small daughter, named Bernice, born in 1908. Mr. Hartenbower is socially a member of the Commercial Club of Caldwell, is a Blue Lodge Mason and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is Democratic in politics, both he and his brother having thus far shown life-long loyalty to that party.

Fred Hartenbower, like his brother, Roy, was born in Tonica. The date of his birth was December 2, 1884. He, too, completed the public school courses of Tonica, and followed his brother's example in becoming an apprentice in the shops of the elder Hartenbower, their father. As a paid assistant he

continued for some time in the same establishment, ultimately leaving home to test the opportunities of the Illinois metropolis. In Chicago he secured a position as a machinist and, in connection with the work he accepted, gained much valuable experience. In the meantime his brother, Roy Hartenbower, had settled in Caldwell and had there evolved the substantial business known as the Caldwell Plumbing & Heating Company. As a partner in that business, Fred Hartenbower came, after one year in Chicago, to Caldwell, Idaho. Both brothers have thrown their energies and capabilities wholly into the work and together they have expanded it from its small beginning to its present large proportions and its up-to-date conditions.

The citizens of Caldwell pronounce Fred Hartenbower one of the coming men of the community and region. He is an active member of the Commercial Club of the city and is a director of the same. He is fraternally popular, being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of all Masonic orders, including the Thirty-second degree and the honors of both the Knights of the Mystic Shrine and the Knights Templar. His politics are those of the Democratic party.

Although Fred Hartenbower is still single, there is no lack of purposive interest in his life. Alert and capable, he is well received in both business and social circles. A prosperous future is well deserved both by him and by his efficient and estimable brother.

**JOHN W. GUE, M. D.** Among the galaxy of professional men, whose labors have added lustre to Canyon county's importance, the name of Dr. John W. Gue, of Caldwell, has an eminent place. The doctor has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Caldwell during the last eight years, and is a worthy representative of the most noble, the most humane and the most philanthropic of all professions. Not only has he the full confidence of a large and representative clientele, but his fellow practitioners have recognized his ability, and at this time he is serving most acceptably as president of the Idaho State Medical Society. Dr. Gue was born at Tulon, Illinois, July 25, 1870, and is a son of George W. and Anna (Roberts) Gue.

George W. Gue was born in the state of Ohio, in 1844, and early in life became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal faith. When still a young man he was called to a pastorate in Illinois, where he was married, and eventually went to Portland, where he was in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church, and where his death occurred in 1909, when he was sixty-five years of age. His wife, who was a native of the Prairie state, died in 1910, at Portland, being sixty-six years of age. They had a family of six children, of whom Dr. John W. was the third in order of birth.

John W. Gue received his early education in the public schools of Tulon, Illinois, following which he went to the Rock Island high school, in the same state, and was graduated therefrom in 1890. Subsequently, he went to the Columbian Medical School, and on graduating from that institution, in 1894, went to Portland, Oregon, and became interne in the Portland Hospital for one year. Leaving Portland, he came to Hailey, Idaho, and in 1895 entered upon the active practice of his profession, but after one year shifted his field of operations to Custer, and for six months acted in the capacity of company physician. At that time Dr. Gue went to Mackay, in the same county, and became physician for the White Knob Copper Company, a position he con-









Photo by Geo. S. Fox

Photo by Geo. S. Fox

Photo by Geo. S. Fox

Fred Linker



tinued to hold for eight years, and then, in 1905, came to Caldwell, where by untiring application and careful attention he has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice where many men with less determination and ability would have failed. Dr. Gue is president of the Idaho State Medical Society and for two years has acted in the capacity of county physician of Canyon county. One of the foremost "boosters" of Caldwell, he is president of the Commercial Club and a director of the Caldwell Building & Loan Association, of which he is also vice-president. Fraternally he is identified with Odd-fellowship, and is a trustee of the local lodge.

On June 3, 1906, Dr. Gue was married to Miss Emma Harris, at Hailey, Idaho, she being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Harris, of Delhi, Iowa. They have no children. Dr. and Mrs. Gue are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both have numerous friends in religious and social circles throughout the city.

**FREDERICK A. TINKER.** A resident of Idaho for thirty years, Mr. Tinker has had wide and varied experience in connection with the development of its resources and its civic and industrial progress. He is now serving as receiver of the United States land office, at Boise, and is a citizen widely known and highly esteemed in the state that has long been his home. He is a millwright by trade and in the early days had charge of the erection of important quartz mills in various mining camps. He is essentially liberal and progressive and takes a deep interest in all that tends to conserve the welfare and advancement of the state of his adoption.

Mr. Tinker is a scion of the staunchest of New England stock and a representative of families that were founded in that historic section of America in the colonial days. He claims the old Pine Tree state as the place of his nativity, as he was born at Readfield, Kennebec county, Maine, on the 17th of February, 1859. He is a son of Ferdinand and Aluria (Scofield) Tinker, both of whom passed their entire lives in Maine, where the mother died in 1863. She is survived by four children, of whom the subject of this review was the fourth in order of birth: Georgia is now the wife of J. McGuigan, of Washington, District of Columbia; Abbie L., is the wife of George Macomber of East Monmouth, Maine; and Charles F., is a representative business man of Lewiston, that state. Ferdinand Tinker long survived the wife of his youth and was seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death, which occurred at Winthrop, Kennebec county, Maine, in 1906. He was a miller and contractor during the major part of his active business career, and he was a gallant soldier in a Maine regiment in the Civil war, in which he served three years. He was a participant in many of the important engagements marking the progress of the great conflict through which the integrity of the Union was perpetuated, and was for some time held as a prisoner of war in fear-some old Andersonville prison.

Frederick A. Tinker gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Winthrop, Maine, where he completed the curriculum of the high school. As a boy he entered upon a thorough apprenticeship to the millwright trade, under the effective direction of his honored father, and in the course of time he became a specially skillful artisan in this line. He continued to reside in his native state until 1882, when, at the age of about twenty-two years, he set forth to seek his fortunes and gain experience in the west. At Buenavista, Colorado, he was employed at his trade for one year, at the

expiration of which, in the spring of 1883, he came to the Wood river district of Idaho, where he found ample demand for his services as millwright in various quartz mills. He erected the Little Smoky concentrators and remained in that district five years, and thereafter he had charge of the erection and equipping of the silver mills at Silver Mountain Boise county, this state.

Under appointment by Governor McConnell, Mr. Tinker held the office of selector and appraiser of state land in Idaho from 1901 to 1903, inclusive, and in 1908 President Roosevelt appointed him to his present responsible governmental office, that of receiver of public revenue at the United States land office at Boise. His administration under the original appointment was marked by ability and discrimination, as well as by characteristic integrity of the most scrupulous order, so that he was the logical man to continue in the service, his reappointment to office having been made by President Taft, in February, 1912.

Politically Mr. Tinker is unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party and he takes deep interest in public affairs in the state of his adoption. He is affiliated with Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and has a pleasant home in Boise, where he has resided since 1907. The family are members of the Episcopal church.

On the 15th of June, 1909, Mr. Tinker gave evidence of the fact that he had grown weary of a bachelor's life, since that date bore record of his marriage to Ola Johnesse, who was born in the state of Iowa, and who has proved a devoted companion and helpmeet. They have two children,—Eleanor and Frederick Johnesse. This history of Mrs. Tinker's people may be found in the Johnesse sketch.

**JOHN M. TAYLOR, M. D.** Dr. Taylor first came to the territory of Idaho more than thirty years ago and he has been long and prominently identified with the varied interests of this commonwealth, to which his loyalty is of the most insistent order. Prior to entering the medical profession he was concerned with important works that proved of great value in furthering the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of the state, and as a civil engineer he carried forward a number of successful irrigation enterprises, his interposition in this line having been enlisted prior to the admission of the state to the Union. Thus there are many points that make specially consonant his recognition in this history, and further consistency is given by reason of the fact that he is now numbered among the leading representatives of the medical profession in Boise, the fair capital city of the commonwealth, and that he is a broad-minded, liberal and progressive citizen of such sterling characteristics that he eminently merits the confidence and esteem so uniformly accorded to him. He has honored Idaho by his character and services, and in turn has been honored by the state of his adoption.

Dr. John Martin Taylor is a scion of the staunchest of English ancestry and is a representative of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history since the middle period of the seventeenth century. James Taylor, the founder of the American branch, was born in England, in 1615, and in 1635 he immigrated from Carlisle, the capital of the county of Cumberland, England, and established his home in Caroline county, Virginia, in which colony he continued to reside until his death, in 1698. His son James was the



next in line of descent to Dr. Taylor, who is a scion of the seventh generation in America. James Taylor was born in Virginia in 1674 and his death occurred in 1729. He wedded Martha Thompson, daughter of Colonel William Thompson, an officer in the English army. Colonel George Taylor, son of James and Martha (Thompson) Taylor, was born in 1711 and died in 1792. He married Rachel Gibson and they became the parents of ten sons, all of whom were valiant soldiers of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. Of these sons the ancestor of Dr. Taylor was Jonathan Taylor, who was born in 1742 and died in 1804. He wedded Ann Berry and in 1789 they removed from Virginia and numbered themselves among the pioneer settlers of Clark county, Kentucky, where they passed the residue of their lives. Their son Samuel M. was born in Virginia, in 1785, and died in Kentucky, in 1853. He took unto himself a wife in the person of Mildred E. Martin, and they likewise continued residents of Kentucky until their death, the family name having been one of no little prominence in connection with the development and upbuilding of the fine old Bluegrass state. Samuel F. Taylor, son of Samuel M. and Mildred E. (Martin) Taylor and father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born at Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, in the year 1821, and he sacrificed his life while serving as captain of his company in the Confederate army in the Civil war. He was killed in the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, on the 3d of October, 1862. In Kentucky he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie I. Simpson, daughter of Judge James Simpson, a distinguished member of the supreme court of that state, and in 1849 he removed to Missouri, where he was an extensive agriculturist and stock-grower at the time of the inception of the war between the states. He promptly tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy and was at the time of his death a member of the Missouri regiment commanded by Colonel Green. He was forty-one years of age when he thus fell a victim to the fortunes of war, and his wife survived him by nearly half a century. She continued to reside on the old homestead farm, in Lafayette county, Missouri, until she too was summoned to the life eternal, in 1911, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. She was a woman of noble character and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. Samuel F. and Fannie I. (Simpson) Taylor became the parents of six sons and four daughters, and of the number three sons and one daughter are now living.

Dr. Taylor was the youngest of the ten children and was not yet two years of age at the time of his father's tragic death. He was born on the old home farm in Lafayette county, Missouri, on the 3rd of April, 1861, and from the age of nine years until that of thirteen he attended the public schools. Thereafter he was a student in a private school for one term and in September, 1877, he entered the preparatory department of the University of Missouri. In this institution he completed an academic course and also a course in civil engineering, and upon his graduation, in June, 1882, he received the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer. During his senior years he was captain of the university cadets, and for two years he was captain of the university ball team. He made an enviable student record, received the freshman prize in Latin and in the year of his graduation he had the distinction of being the first to be awarded the Laws astronomical medal.

In the autumn of 1882, Dr. Taylor came to the territory of Idaho, his arrival at Eagle Rock, now known as Idaho Falls, in Bingham county, having been on the 2d of September of that year. There he was for several years associated with his brother, Samuel F., and Edward P. Henry, in the cattle business, and he also turned his attention to practical civil engineering work, for which he had fully qualified himself, as shown by preceding statements. In the spring of 1885 he began work as a civil engineer in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and he was thus identified with work preparatory to change in gauge divisions. In November, 1886, he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and was assigned to work on the Kansas division of the Union Pacific. In March of the following year he became associated with engineering work for the Kansas City Cable Railroad Company and he assisted in the construction of the Troost avenue cable line. He remained in the employ of this corporation until the spring of 1889, and during the ensuing summer he was associated with Howard Fitch in conducting an engineering office at Guthrie, Oklahoma, at the time of the great activity attending the opening of that section to settlement. In August, 1889, Dr. Taylor returned to Eagle Rock, Idaho, where he established his home, the while he gave his attention principally to the work of his profession as a civil engineer. His operations were principally along the line of developing irrigation projects, and in this connection he had supervision of much important work. He was engineer in charge of the construction of the Cedar Hollow & Foothills canal, the first large canal projected in the upper Snake River valley. This property was sold in 1890 to Emerson, Holmes & McCaffry, who, because of the great financial stringency existing at that time, failed to raise the funds necessary for the completion of the system. In the meanwhile other canals were constructed to cover the same territory, and the canal mentioned was never finished. Dr. Taylor also had charge of the construction of the Market Lake & Butte canal, in 1891-2, and did the preliminary work for the Independent canal, on Elgin bench, and also the Marysville canal, both of which are in the present county of Fremont. Other effective civil engineering work was accomplished by him in the territorial days and also after the admission of the state to the Union, and he became thoroughly familiar with the fine natural advantages and manifold resources of the state which has long represented his home and in the great future of which he is a firm believer.

In October, 1896, in pursuance of a cherished ambition, Dr. Taylor was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated in June, 1900, and from which he received his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. From the time of his graduation until September of the following year he served as interne in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in the city of Baltimore, as a member of the staff of Dr. Howard A. Kelly, and in this great institution he gained wide and valuable clinical experience, the scope of the same having been much greater than he could possibly have acquired in private practice during an equal period. In the autumn of 1901, Dr. Taylor returned to Idaho and in May of the following year he engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery in Boise, where he has since continued his earnest and effective labors and where he now controls a substantial and representative professional business, based alike upon his fine technical ability and his unqualified personal popularity. He is a



valued member of the South Idaho District Medical Society and the Idaho State Medical Society, of each of which he has served as president, and he is also identified with the American Medical Association. He is a close and appreciative student along professional lines and keeps in touch with the advances made in both medical and surgical science.

In politics the doctor aligns himself as an independent Democrat, and in local affairs he gives his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without reference to strict partisan lines. In 1895-6 he served as a member of the village council of Idaho Falls, and he became prominently identified with the Idaho National Guard, in which he served as first lieutenant of Company E, First Regiment, at Idaho Falls, from April, 1890, to February, 1892. He has been a member of the National Geographic Society since 1892, has been a zealous member and officer of the Idaho State Anti-Saloon League from the time of its organization, in 1905, and is a member of the directorate of the Boise Young Men's Christian Association. Both he and his wife are most zealous members of the First Presbyterian church of Boise, and he is an elder in the same. He is affiliated with Zeta Phi chapter of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, of which he became a member while a student at the University of Missouri. The doctor holds to high civic ideals and is ever ready to give his aid in the furtherance of movements tending to advance the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community. He finds his chief recreation in indulging in hunting, camping, fishing and mountain-climbing excursions, and the beautiful and varied scenery of Idaho has unfailing charm to him. The home of Dr. Taylor is one of ideal relations and influences, and the same is a center of much of the representative social activity of the capital city, under the gracious direction of its popular chatelaine, Mrs. Taylor.

In the city of Washington, D. C., on the 8th of April, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Taylor to Miss Alice Witman, daughter of Dr. Henry O. Witman, who for many years engaged in the practice of his profession at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the Keystone state, and who was examiner in the United States pension service in the national capital at the time of his death. Mrs. Taylor was graduated in the Johns Hopkins training school for nurses, maintained in connection with the fine hospital of the name in Baltimore, and there she formed the acquaintance of her future husband. Among her ancestors were a number who attained to distinction in the medical profession, and one of them, Dr. Bodo Otto, was a surgeon on the staff of General Washington during the Revolution, his service in this capacity having included zealous labor during the memorable and trying winter at Valley Forge, where the Continental forces suffered greatly. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor have four children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: John M., Jr., December 13, 1905; David Krause, January 26, 1908; Alice, April 6, 1910; and Robert Simpson, March 10, 1912.

**CHARLES P. MCCARTHY.** When it is stated that Judge McCarthy is the youngest incumbent ever appointed to serve on the bench of a district court in Idaho, it will be readily understood that he has shown himself possessed of specially fine professional ability and of a character that measures up to the full demands of the discriminating metewand of popular confidence and approbation. Though he has been a resident of Idaho for less than a decade he has

gained distinctive prestige as a representative member of the bar of Boise, the capital city of the state, and as a jurist he is giving an admirable administration, his elevation to the bench of the district court having occurred in January, 1912.

Judge McCarthy was born in East Boston, Massachusetts, on the 7th of August, 1881, and thus he was but thirty years of age when he received appointment to his present judicial office. He is the only child of Dr. Michael and Mary Ann (Prendergast) McCarthy, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter at Waltham, Massachusetts, their marriage having been solemnized in the city of Watertown, Mass. Dr. McCarthy was a boy at the time when he came with his widowed mother from the Emerald Isle to America, and he gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Charlestown, Massachusetts, where his mother established her home. He showed his loyalty to the land of his adoption by rendering valiant service as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and after the close of the same he studied medicine and admirably prepared himself for the profession of his choice. He was graduated in the Long Island Hospital Medical College, New York, and then engaged in the practice of his profession in East Boston, where he died in 1881, at the age of thirty-eight years and only a short time after the birth of his only child, Charles P., to whom this review is dedicated. His widow, who is fifty-seven years of age, now resides with her only son, in Boise, and Judge McCarthy and his gracious wife accord to her the utmost filial love and solicitude.

In the public schools of the city of Chelsea, Judge McCarthy acquired his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of the high school, and he then entered historic old Harvard University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the meanwhile he had formulated definite plans for his future life work and in harmony therewith he entered the law department of Harvard, in which he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to practice before the supreme court of his native state, and his professional novitiate was served in Boston, where he practiced, however, for only a short time. He had made a trip through the west in 1903 and had at that time decided to establish eventually his home in Idaho, whose manifold attractions and advantages had deeply impressed him.

In the summer of 1904, Judge McCarthy came to the west again and he remained in Colorado until February of the following year, when he established his permanent residence in Boise, the fair capital of Idaho. Here he entered the law office of Senator Borah, who is still representing Idaho in the United States senate, and here he was admitted to the bar of the state on the 4th of March, 1905. In initiating the practice of his profession in Boise, Judge McCarthy proved himself well versed in the science of jurisprudence and earnest in his devotion to the vocation of his choice, so that he soon gained a clientage of representative order and won secure vantage ground as an able advocate and well fortified counselor. In 1907 he was the acting city attorney of Boise, and in the general election of 1908 he was chosen prosecuting attorney of Ada county, his gratifying majority giving concrete evidence of popular appreciation of his ability and sterling characteristics. He was re-elected in 1910, and continued to serve until January, 1912, when he resigned the office to accept appointment to the bench



of Third judicial district of the state. During his incumbency of the position of prosecuting attorney he had handled a large amount of important legal work for the county and has shown himself versatile and resourceful as a public prosecutor. On the bench he has manifested the true judicial temperament, has been careful and conservative and has given rulings signally fair and impartial, so that few of his decisions have met with reversal by the courts of higher jurisdiction. In his service in this office he has gained the uniform respect and confidence of the people and of the members of the legal profession who have appeared in his tribunal, so that his appointment, which was made by Governor Hawley, has been emphatically justified. He was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Judge MacLane, who resigned the office, and his term will expire on the 4th of January, 1915. As already stated in this context he is the youngest person ever appointed to this important judicial office in the state. He is affiliated with the Boise lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Idaho State Bar Association, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church.

On the 29th of September, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Judge McCarthy to Miss Ethel C. Stewart, daughter of Judge George H. Stewart, at present one of the justices of the supreme court of Idaho. Mrs. McCarthy was born at Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, and was a child at the time of the family removal to Idaho. She is a popular factor in the social life of the capital city and presides most graciously over her attractive home. Judge and Mrs. McCarthy have one daughter, Marion Stewart McCarthy.

EDWARD H. MABERLY, prominent in dentistry circles in the state of Idaho since the beginning of his identity with the state, is the son of Thomas and Mary (Steel) Maberly, both natives of England, where the subject himself was born in Lambourne, on April 28, 1853. The father was born in the year 1819, and coming to America in his young manhood, settled in the state of Illinois and engaged in the business in which he had been trained in his native land, that of carriage making. He became a prosperous manufacturer in Mount Carroll, Illinois, and died in Boise, in 1905, at the age of eighty-six years. The mother passed away in the city of Pueblo, Colorado, after they had celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. She was eighty-five years old when she died. Seven children were born to them, of which number the subject was the second born.

The early education of Dr. Maberly was received in the schools of his native town in England, and he was a youth of sixteen when he first came to America. The family settled in Illinois, at Mount Carroll, and there he remained until 1878, when he was twenty-eight years old. Up to that time he had been engaged with his father in the carriage manufacturing business, but the occupation was not one that particularly pleased him, and when he was given the opportunity to study dentistry with his father-in-law (he having married in the interim) he readily accepted it, and after some study there, went to Kansas City and entered a dental college there. He was graduated from the institution in 1894 and launched out in the practice of his profession in Holdrege, Nebraska. From that place he came to Boise, Idaho, in 1895, where he has since continued to be identified with the profession. Soon after Dr. Maberly opened his offices in Boise, he saw the need of organization among the dentists of the state, and he got into correspondence with the dentists all over the state

with the idea of uniting them in some manner, the first dental society in the state being the result of his efforts. He was elected the first secretary of the order, a position which he held for two years and then became its president. In 1899 the legislature created the State Board of Dental Examiners, and Governor Sternberg appointed Dr. Maberly secretary of the board, an office which he held from 1899 to 1903, in addition to which he has held other important offices in connection with his work.

Dr. Maberly was married in 1889 to Miss Alice M. Walker, of Holdrege, Nebraska, the event occurring on April 14th of that year. Four children were born to them:—Grace, a teacher in the Holdrege (Neb.) schools; Emma Naomi, born in Holdrege, Nebraska, in 1893; Thomas Edward and Sarah Alice, both attending school in Boise. The family are members of the Congregational church of Boise.

Dr. Maberly takes an independent stand in politics, and has never sought political prominence in any way. He was a member of the council for two years, is a member of all the dental societies of the state, and locally is identified with the Gun Club of Boise, of which he is vice president; he was an organizer of the Inter-Mountain Gun Club, and was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the State Sportsmen's Association, brought about for the further protection of the fish and game of the state. Dr. Maberly is an ardent sportsman, and is concerned in all that affects those interests. He is something of an artist, and while his many duties of a professional nature prevent him from giving more than a little time to his hobby, he has produced some very creditable work. Dr. Maberly has accumulated a considerable property in the way of valuable real estate in the city and county, and is regarded as one of the stable and responsible men of the city, where he has won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact.

RIGHT REVEREND ALPHONSUS J. GLORIEUX, as bishop of the Catholic diocese of Boise, Idaho, has played an important part in the development of the church in the state, while the city of Boise especially has benefited by his continued residence here. The bishop is a native of Belgium, born at Dottignies, in the province of West Flanders, on February 1, 1844. He is the son of Auguste and Lucy (Vanderghinste) Glorieux, both devout Catholics, and a family of considerable prominence in their community. The father was a member of the council of his township, and regarded as something of a leader. He died in early maturity, being scarce fifty years of age when his death occurred in 1848, but his good wife survived him until 1891, dying in the eightieth year of her life.

Alphonsus Joseph Glorieux attended the common schools of his community as a boy, and later enjoyed a collegiate course of six years at Courtrai, from which he was graduated in 1863. He then entered the American College at Louvain, where he was prepared for the priesthood, and in 1867 he was graduated in theology. In August of that same year the young cleric was ordained by His Eminence, Cardinal Engelbert Sterckx, and he immediately went to Oregon, being appointed to Roseburg, and there entered upon his missionary work. From that charge he was transferred to Oregon City and thence to St. Paul, or French Prairie, as it was then known, and the cradle of the Catholic church in Oregon. In 1871 he was honored by his appointment to the presidency of St. Michael's College in Portland, Oregon, and so favorably did he show in that light that in 1884 he was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Idaho, the





A. J. Glorieux  
Bishop of Boise













Wm Gramkov.



Catholic interests of the state having been, after the retirement of Bishop Lootens, under the care of the archbishop of Oregon. In April, 1885, Bishop Glorieux was consecrated in the city of Baltimore, the officiating prelate being His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Archbishop Gross of Oregon City, and Bishop Maes of Covington, Kentucky, Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, Iowa, preaching the sermon. Almost immediately the newly appointed bishop came to Idaho, and this state has ever since been the field of his labors.

Many and important are the changes which have taken place in the immediate history of the church in Idaho since Bishop Glorieux came into the field. When he took charge in 1885, the total membership of the church numbered two thousand and five hundred; today it is approximately sixteen thousand. There were then ten church edifices in the state; today there are seventy. One school represented the educational facilities which the church offered in Idaho; today fourteen flourishing schools mark the advance of the church in the state. Not a single Catholic hospital existed in 1885; today three are carrying on their worthy work in various parts of the state. With the passing years the number of clergymen has increased from six to forty-eight, and where he found fourteen sisters, today there are one hundred and fifty. These, and other equally important facts, mark the influence of Bishop Glorieux upon the Catholic life of the state, with reference to the growth of the church in power and numbers, while the material wealth that has been added in recent years is no small item. In 1905 ground was broken for the Cathedral of St. John in Boise, and the corner stone was laid in 1906, the event being celebrated with all the ceremonials of the church, and a number of the leading dignitaries of the church taking part in the celebrations. When completed this will be one of the most handsome church edifices in the west. The basement of the church was completed in March, 1912, and that portion of the new cathedral is in use regularly. In 1902 Bishop Glorieux instigated the building of St. Alphonsus' hospital in Boise, and in 1903 the building was completed, since which time it has been in constant use. In 1911 the Sisters of Charity began to work for a much needed addition to the hospital, and that work is now completed. In 1900 the Lewiston hospital was placed in course of construction and the building was completed in 1901, while an equally fine hospital was begun in Wallace in 1891, being brought to completion in 1892. In the past twelve years Bishop Glorieux has brought about the erection of seven new churches in the state, with various others now being planned or in course of construction.

Bishop Glorieux travels throughout the state each year, preaching in nearly all churches and missions. He is known to be one of the most capable organizers in the American church, his zeal and piety being equaled only by the purity of his life and the catholicity of his religious faith. He has ever been a devout churchman, but has been no less a patriotic citizen, and his life as a man and a churchman has been high above the average. Every enterprise affecting Boise or the state of Idaho has elicited his abiding interest, and has found him a promoter or a supporter in some tangible way, and his life in every phase of it has been one of lasting benefit to the city and state which represent the field of his activities.

CHARLES B. CALLARD, M. D. The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than

of natural talents and acquired ability in the field of his chosen labor. Dr. Callard occupies a position of distinction as a representative of the medical profession in Boise, Idaho, and the best evidence of his capability in his chosen work is the large patronage which is accorded him.

In London, province of Ontario, Canada, January 19, 1883, occurred the birth of Dr. Charles B. Callard, who is a son of John and Emily (White) Callard, both of whom are still living, their home being in London, Ontario. John Callard is a retired druggist and during his active career he controlled a large drug business and occupied one store in London for a period of thirty-five years.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native place Dr. Callard was matriculated as a student in Western University, at London, Ontario, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For nine months after graduation he worked as an interne at Guelph Sanitarium, in Ontario, and in the fall of 1903 initiated the active practice of his profession at Campbell, Nebraska, where he resided until March, 1907. At that time he came to Idaho and for the succeeding two and a half years he practiced medicine at Placerville, leaving that place and coming to Boise in the fall of 1909. Here he has established a large and lucrative business and has associated with him in the control of his practice another physician, namely, Dr. Ross. Dr. Callard's offices are maintained in five spacious and well equipped rooms in the McCarthy building, one of the most prominent office structures in Boise. Dr. Callard is a specialist in skin and blood diseases and has met with marvelous success in the treatment of obstinate cases.

December 26, 1906, Dr. Callard was united in marriage to Miss Mabel S. Barber, a daughter of Frank Barber, pioneer banker and wealthy land owner in Franklin, Nebraska. Mr. Barber is now sojourning in Los Angeles in an endeavor to recuperate his health. Dr. and Mrs. Callard have no children.

In politics Dr. Callard is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party and in a fraternal way is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and with the time-honored Masonic order, in which last organization he is a member of the Knights Templar and of the Shrine. He is extremely fond of hunting and fishing as out-door recreation and is the possessor of several fine specimen of elk and deer heads—trophies of his skill. In praising Idaho, Dr. Callard stated that he expects to live and die in Boise. He firmly believes that the future of Boise and of Idaho is greater than that of any of her sister states in the entire west.

WILLIAM GRAMKOW, manufacturer of bank, store and office fixtures and proprietor of one of the most complete shops in the west, a fact which gives sufficient assurance of the high-class and perfection of his workmanship. He established himself in a small way, indeed, in Boise, in the cabinet business, but during the latter part of 1912 changed his business operations to bank, store and office fixtures, and in the four years that have elapsed since locating here he has succeeded in becoming firmly settled in the business life of the city, and enjoys a pleasing patronage in the community.

Born in northern Germany, on April 5, 1874, William Gramkow is the son of August and Dorothy (Prehm) Gramkow, both natives of Germany, where they still reside, aged sixty-eight and sixty-three years, respectively. The father is employed in the



postal department, and served in the three wars between Germany and France.

After leaving the schools of his home town, which he attended up to the age of fourteen, William Gramkow served a three years' apprenticeship in the cabinet making business, and after he was discharged as a finished and competent cabinet maker he worked for four years at the business. He then entered upon the study of electrical engineering, and continued to work at that in Germany and in Holland, coming to America in 1906. In that year he came to Idaho, locating in Payette, where he remained but a scant three months, then coming to Boise. He installed the equipment necessary to conduct a small shop in 1908, and from the small start he made then the business has assumed ever increasing proportions, bringing him a satisfactory revenue and keeping him busy constantly,—a state of affairs somewhat removed from his early days in Boise as the proprietor of a shop, when, in the first four months of his business his earnings did not average more than eight dollars weekly. His present shop is modern and complete, boasting the latest machinery and equipment known to the cabinet-making business. He is one of the recognized business men of the city, known in the community for his splendid citizenship, his stalwart manhood and his honorable and upright business methods.

In 1898 Mr. Gramkow was married to Miss Wilhelmina Evers, a native born German, and five children have been born to them, namely: Erna, born in Germany, in 1899; she is now a student in the seventh grade of the Boise grade school; Paula, born in The Hague, Holland, in 1900; Gertrude, born in 1906; William Jr., born in 1908; Dorothy, born in 1911. The three last named were born in Boise, after the location of the family in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Gramkow are members of the Lutheran church, and their children are being reared in that faith.

**ALFRED L. HUGHES.** A native son of Idaho who has here achieved success as one of the representative merchants of Blackfoot, Bingham county, where he is engaged in the jewelry business, Mr. Hughes is a progressive and enterprising citizen whose circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances. He is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Idaho and his loyalty to his native state is intensified by appreciation of its manifold attractions and advantages as well as by the most gracious of memories and associations.

Mr. Hughes was born at Idaho Falls, Bingham county, Idaho, on the 11th of July, 1882, and is the fourth in order of birth of the eight children of John A. and Flora (Stimpson) Hughes, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of the state of Washington. John A. Hughes was reared and educated in his native state, where his parents settled in the pioneer days, and about the year 1879 he came to the territory of Idaho and cast in his lot with the pioneers of Bingham county. He was the very first settler in the vicinity of the present village of Menan, and he secured government land, from which he developed a productive farm. He still resides at Menan, and is one of the honored pioneers and influential citizens of that section of Bingham county. Soon after the admission of the state to the Union, in 1890, he was elected justice of the peace, and he retained this office for several years. He was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil

war, in which he served as an officer in an Iowa regiment. His loved and noble wife, who shared with him in the vicissitudes of pioneer life, was summoned to eternal rest on the 6th of November, 1898, and she is survived by four sons and four daughters.

Alfred L. Hughes was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm and he attended the public schools of Menan until he had attained to the age of eighteen years, after which he served an apprenticeship of five years at the trade of jeweler and watchmaker at Idaho Falls. As a skilled workman he was employed as a jeweler at his trade for four years, and in 1908 he founded his present business at Blackfoot. From a most modest inception he has built up a substantial enterprise, and his establishment is one of the attractive and well equipped mercantile places of the town. He handles complete lines of jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware, etc., and the reputation of his establishment constitutes his best commercial asset. His trade is of representative order and his patrons are always assured of fair and honorable dealings and utmost consideration. Mr. Hughes gives the closest attention to his business and though he is essentially loyal and progressive in his civic attitude and gives staunch allegiance to the Republican party he has manifested no desire for association with practical political affairs. He is affiliated with the Blackfoot lodge of the Knights of Pythias and is its present master of finance.

On the 12th of June, 1909, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Osborn, of Blackfoot, and they have no children. Mrs. Hughes, who is a most popular factor in the social life of her home village, is a native of Idaho and is a daughter of Thomas Osborn, a prominent pioneer of Bingham county.

**AUGUSTUS H. HARVEY** is one of the prominent sheep and wool buyers of Boise since 1904, in which year he located in this city for the second time, his first connection with the district having been in 1883, continuing until 1903 and rising from a minor position in the employ of F. R. Coffin to that of owner and proprietor of a first class grocery store. Thus it will be seen that his has been a busy life, from boyhood on, for he was but fifteen years of age when he first came to Idaho.

Born at Richmond, Indiana, in 1868, Augustus H. Harvey is the son of Charles and Margaret (Chapman) Harvey, both natives of the Hoosier state. The father is now retired from active business life and at the age of seventy-eight makes his home in Boise. The mother died in her native state in 1879 when she was forty years old, leaving a family of ten children.

Augustus H. Harvey was but eleven years old when his mother died, a circumstance which no doubt accounts for his having left home and come to the west when he was a lad of fifteen years. He attended the public schools in his home town and finished his education in the Boise high school. He located in Boise City, Idaho, upon coming to the west, arriving in that city on July 17, 1883. He knew well the advantages of steady employment, and did not loiter too long in idleness, but immediately secured a position with F. R. Coffin, a connection in which he continued in an ever rising capacity for six years. At the end of that time the young man



had been able to save sufficient from his salary to enable him to go into business on his own responsibility, whereupon he opened up a confectionary and cigar store, which he conducted for two years, enjoying a pleasing degree of success in his venture. He was looking higher however, and at the end of two years disposed of this establishment and opened a first class grocery store, which he operated successfully for seven years. In 1903 he felt himself attracted to the sheep raising industry, and he sold his business in Boise and entered upon the new line, but after one year he returned to Boise and took up the buying of sheep and wool, finding himself more fitted by experience to buy and sell the products than he was to raise them. He has enjoyed a liberal success in this business, and is recognized among the extensive dealers in this section of the country.

Mr. Harvey enjoys a considerable prominence in Boise along more than mere business lines. He is a Republican, active and effective in his participations, and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World. In 1888 he was one of the organizers of a company of militia in Boise, and was one of its officers for a year.

In 1891 Mr. Harvey was married to Miss Adelaide M. Andrews, of Boise, and two sons have been born to them;—Gerald Huston, born in 1893, now attending the high school, and Robert Ryder, born September 23, 1911, both at Boise.

**HON. JOHN C. RICE.** The records of Canyon county show that never before have there been so many able members of the bar within its confines. With so many important matters before the country which involve serious problems of jurisprudence, it is exceedingly necessary for the lawyer of today to be alert and progressive, thoroughly trained and earnestly enthusiastic in his profession. Because of the necessary qualifications for success, the modern legist is being asked to occupy positions of trust and responsibility, not only in public capacities, but as the heads of large institutions, and in both the proportion of lawyers is large. One of those representatives of this learned calling who has attained to considerable prestige as lawyer, legislator, business man and financier, is the Hon. John C. Rice, ex-member of the state legislature, and president of the Caldwell Commercial Bank of Caldwell. Mr. Rice came to Caldwell more than twenty years ago, and from his arrival his progress has been steady and sure, his position in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens increasing as the years have passed, until today he stands an acknowledged leader among those whose activities are adding to the city's importance in every way.

John C. Rice is a native of the Prairie state, born at Virginia, Cass county, January 27, 1864. His father, Elbert G. Rice, was born in 1823, in Maury county, Tennessee, and at the age of sixteen years migrated to Illinois, where he took up the vocation of agriculturist, an occupation which he followed throughout the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1892, at Jacksonville, Illinois. In the latter state he was married to Mary Ann Camp, who was born in Illinois in 1825, and died in the city of Jacksonville in 1902, and to them were born four sons and six daughters, John C. being the youngest son.

On completing his preliminary studies in the public schools, John C. Rice became a student in Illinois College, Jacksonville, from which noted institution he was graduated in 1885. During 1888 and 1889 he was a student in the law department of the Uni-

versity of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in 1889 and 1890 of Cornell University, and in the fall of the latter year came to Caldwell. In February, 1891, he was admitted to practice before the bar, and since that time has continued uninterruptedly in following his chosen profession. As a lawyer, Mr. Rice possesses the combination of qualities that almost approach the ideal. His mind is keen, vigorous and alert, his grasp is broad and comprehensive, and he is equally masterful and careful of detail. It was but natural that a man of such abilities should be chosen to represent the people in positions of public trust, and in 1897 he was the successful Democratic candidate for member of the state assembly, there serving as chairman of the house judiciary. Following his signal services in that august body, Mr. Rice was elected to the city council of Caldwell, and in 1902 was chosen to act in the highest municipal capacity, and as mayor of Caldwell gave the people of this city a clean, sane and business-like administration. He has been equally as prominent as a business man and financier, being vice-president and a director the Canyon Abstract & Trust Company and one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Saint Anthony. On the organization of the Commercial Bank of Caldwell, Mr. Rice was elected president, and has continued to occupy that position to the present time, with the exception of a period of three years. He has controlled the policies of this institution, augmented its usefulness, popularized its coffers and directed the investment of its revenues, and his management of its affairs has proved to be full of wisdom and of great advantage to the enterprise. As one who has a firm belief in the future of this part of the country, he has aided in all movements of a progressive nature, and at this time is vice-president of the Caldwell Commercial Club. Fraternally, Mr. Rice is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Masons, being master of Caldwell blue lodge of the the latter order.

On October 2, 1895, Mr. Rice was married at Caldwell, to Miss Maude M. Beshears, who was born in 1876, at Vandalia, Audrain county, Missouri, daughter of Harvey and Martha (Pise) Beshears, the former of whom died when she was a child. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rice, namely: Elbert G., born January 3, 1897, and now attending the Caldwell high school; Homer B., born April 5, 1898, who became a student in the College of Idaho, in 1912; Martha B., born July 30, 1899, who is in the graded schools; Mary Lois, born May 20, 1901, and Josephine, born January 20, 1906, who are also attending the graded schools. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are members of the Christian church, and liberally support all movements tending to advance the causes of religion, education and morality. Mr. Rice is essentially a home man, but like all live Westerners is fond of out-door sports. He is popular with all classes and has friends throughout this section of the state.

**NED JENNESS.** After many and busy years in the field of newspaper work in Iowa and later in Idaho, Mr. Jenness has lately taken up official duties as state registrar of the Idaho State Board of Land Commissioners and is now located in Boise. Though he has been a resident of Idaho but a few years he believes there is a great future for it and is personally as well as officially interested in its development. With admiration for what has already been accomplished and a firm faith in what the state may become, with his strong ability and with the broad experience he has gained from his previous line of endeavor, he is well fitted for the position he is



now filling and has proved a most capable and efficient official.

Born in Orleans county, Vermont, he is a son of Martin J. Jenness and Rachel (Wilcox) Jenness, now residents of Nampa, Idaho. The father is a native of New Hampshire and has passed to his sons the energetic disposition characteristic of those descended from old families of New England; the mother was born in Canada. Martin J. Jenness is a veteran of the Civil war, his service in that conflict having been as a member of Company L of the Third Vermont Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was mustered into the United States service for three years at Camp Baxter, St. Johnsbury, July 16, 1861, and ordered to Washington on July 24. It was assigned to the force on guard at the Chain bridge over the Potomac and became a part of the famous Vermont brigade, with which it served until the expiration of its service, as part of the 6th corps. It shared in the Peninsular campaign of 1862 and in all the difficult and arduous service of the Vermont brigade in the following years of the war. This brigade, according to Colonel Fox, suffered the heaviest loss of life of any one brigade during the war and the Third Vermont is included in his list of "three hundred fighting regiments." It participated at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and many other of the hardest fought battles of the war. Mr. Jenness served two years of his enlistment and upon then being discharged for disability returned to his home in Vermont. In 1869 he removed with his family to Iowa and resided in Woodbury county of that state many years. He is now retired and he and his wife have recently made their home in Nampa, Idaho, to be near their two sons, their only children, Ned, the subject of this review, and Louis B., a newspaper man in the east for many years and now manager of the *Nampa Herald-Leader*, Nampa, Idaho. Both are in advanced years, the father being now seventy-eight years of age and the mother seventy-four years of age.

Ned Jennes attended the common schools of Woodbury county, Iowa, and later the Iowa State Normal School and afterward taught several terms in rural schools. Having in the meantime acquired a practical knowledge of newspaper work, he then took up the business independently, his first publication being the *Smithland (Ia.) Exponent*. After two years' identification with that paper he purchased and published the *Sioux Valley News* at Correctionville, Iowa, in partnership with a cousin, W. C. Hills. Then branching out into other towns, within five years the firm was successfully conducting four publications, the *Anthon Herald* being one of the four. While a resident of Woodbury county, Iowa, he served as auditor of that county eight years, or for four successive terms, his election each time having been as a Republican, the political belief he has always held and supported. In the spring of 1907, he came to Nampa, Idaho, and purchased the *Nampa Leader-Herald*, of which he is still the owner and which has been managed by his brother, Louis P. Jenness, since 1910, when our subject was appointed to the office of state registrar of the Idaho State Board of Land Commissioners. Energy, ability and ambition are the qualities that count in any line of endeavor and they have made Mr. Jenness both a successful business man and a successful official. He has grasped the Idaho spirit and is enlisted with those men who realize the state's possibilities and are pushing its development. He is secretary and treasurer of the Payette River Colonization Company, which is the exclusive selling

agent for all the new town sites to be located along the line of the Idaho Northern Railway now building from Emmett to Payette Lakes. This company is also the exclusive selling agent for the "Montour Orchard Tract," consisting of a large body of the finest fruit land in the famous Payette Valley, which has more than a local reputation as the 'finest fruit section in Idaho. Mrs. Jenness is a member of the Church of Christ, Scientist. Mr. Jenness is fraternally a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

OLIVER O. HAGA. An Idahoan by adoption, was born in the "open country" on the plains of southwestern Minnesota on November 19, 1872. Goethe long ago wrote that, "The fresh air of the open country is the proper place to which we all belong; it is as if the breath of God were there wafted immediately to men and a divine power exerted its influence." Oliver O. Haga is another illustration of the fact that the genius and brains of the city are the products of the American farm.

Mr. Haga soon outgrew the country and village schools and in 1892 we find him principal of the schools at Mt. Sterling, Wisconsin; in 1894 he takes his degree from the University of Northern Indiana, and in the fall of the same year he comes to Idaho as principal of the schools at Salmon City where he remained till 1896. For the next two years he is principal of the schools at Glens Ferry, and from 1898 to 1901 he was principal of the high school at Boise. Mr. Haga has always been a firm believer in the maxim that all things come to him who "works while he waits," and when he was not occupied with his school work he was reading law,—by himself and with local attorneys during the winter, and in the schools of the East during the summer vacation.

In 1898 he was admitted to the bar of the Idaho supreme court. He is also a member of the bar of the supreme court of Oregon, Washington, and Indiana, and of the federal courts of those states, and of the United States supreme court. In 1901 he formed a partnership with Judge J. H. Richards of Boise, and the firm soon came to be recognized as one of the most prominent and successful law firms of the West. Few if any firms in the northwest have a more extensive practice in the state and federal courts,—a practice by no means confined to their own state.

Mr. Haga is generally recognized among financial institutions, lawyers and investors of the East as an authority on irrigation law, and as such he has been called upon to investigate and pass on irrigation projects in all of the arid states. Few investments of any magnitude are made in matters involving the title to water rights in southern Idaho without Mr. Haga's approving opinion. His firm represent in their state many of the largest financial concerns of the country, including,—in suits of special importance, the Western Union Telegraph Company, The Bradstreet Company, The Equitable Life Insurance Company, The American Surety Company, the Continental and Commercial National Bank, and the Chicago Title and Trust Company.

For years Mr. Haga has taken an active part in public matters. He is serving his second term of six years as member of the Boise school board, and for the past five years he has been president of the board. He is also president of the board of trustees of the Idaho Industrial Training School. Both of these institutions have felt in a marked degree the effect of his broad views and ripe judgment. The





*Oliver A. Hagar*







high position which the Boise schools have attained during the last few years among the public schools of the country reflects his patient but persistent determination to reach the ideal.

The peculiar quality of Mr. Haga's mind may be said to be solidity with keen discrimination and a desire to exhaust the subject regardless of the toil or labor involved. He is not only the captain of his soul but he is the master of his case. In politics he is a Republican, but he is an American citizen first and a partisan afterwards. Those seeking recruits for new "isms" are likely to pass him by.

Mr. Haga has large business interests, consisting principally of farm and mining property in Montana, and farm and city property in southern Idaho, including two well improved farms in the Boise valley,—one of 320 acres and the other of 200 acres. He is also vice-president of the Boise Title and Trust Company.

On August 28, 1900, Mr. Haga was united in marriage to Jennie E. Bartlett of Michigan; they have two children, Eleanor Louise and Margaret Virginia, both of whom are now attending the Boise public schools.

**JUDGE JUDSON ADONIRAN ELSTON.** One of New York's sterling contributions to the citizen body of Idaho is Judge Judson Adoniran Elston, of Caldwell, one of the leading lawyers in southern Idaho and one who ranks high among the best legal talent of the state. His career has been an interesting one in many respects and is a very convincing illustration of what pluck and determination can accomplish. Very early in life he gave evidence that he had a mind of his own and that he had been well endowed with the ability and resources to work out his own salvation. These forceful concomitants of character have been evident throughout the whole of his subsequent career and whatever he undertakes he spares no energy in carrying it to a successful conclusion.

Judson Adoniran Elston was born in Erin, Chemung county, New York, June 26, 1851, the youngest of nine children that came to his parents. Though by both paternal and maternal lines of descent he is almost directly of English lineage, there is German blood mingled in his veins, and whether acquired through inheritance or by environment, he early gave evidence that he possessed the business acumen and shrewd trading sense proverbially accredited of those of the Empire state. After receiving a common school education he was sent to Starkey seminary to pursue a course preparatory to qualifying for the ministry, but he attended the institution for only one year, as he soon learned that he had no inclination for this profession. Returning home, he informed his father of his views to the great disappointment of the latter, and as an outcome of their dissimilar opinions the young man left the paternal roof with a cash capital of fifty cents. This he invested in a highly advertised New York soap manufacturer's wares and started out for the city of Elmira. Starting on a street corner with a dry goods box as his emporium, he began the sale of his stock and from that humble beginning built up a business from which he amassed several thousands of dollars. Not content with this accomplishment and desirous of engaging in some business of a larger and more dignified nature, he took a position with a leading sewing machine manufacturer of Elmira at a salary of \$50 per month. He advanced rapidly and as he did so his bank account grew, for he knew how to save money as well as make it. He was a young man along in the middle twenties when he entered the Albany Law School, with a

bank account of \$10,000 to his credit. This in hand and the prospect before him of a professional career that was in accord with his inclinations, he held a very optimistic view of his future. He was graduated from the law school in 1878 as an LL. B. and very successfully practiced his profession at Ithaca, New York until 1901, during which time he became quite a factor politically as a Republican and served one term as county judge of Tompkins county, New York. In 1901 he removed from New York to Colorado Springs, Colorado, to benefit the health of his son, who was an invalid at that time. While there he became established in a very satisfactory practice and took high rank among the leading attorneys of Colorado Springs during his seven years' residence there. Through another desired change of climate for his son, Harry Judson Elston, as advised by the latter's physicians, the family removed to Idaho, where Judge Elston selected Caldwell as his home. Here he has repeated his successes in law, has acquired a large clientele and practice and is recognized as one of the leading lawyers in this section of the state. Besides his private practice he is now serving the community as county attorney. He is an ardent Republican and very active in the work of his party. The same large business capacity which marked the opening years of his career has been evident in all of his subsequent life and he has many and valuable interests in both commercial and industrial lines and is a director in a number of corporations. He is a member of the Canyon County Bar Association and of the Caldwell Commercial Club, and fraternally is affiliated at Boise as a Scottish Rite Mason and at Colorado Springs, Colorado, as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Judge Elston is a son of Stephen B. Elston, a native of New York state and of English parentage, who passed his life as a farmer in that state and passed away at Erin, New York, in 1872, at the age of sixty-five years. Polly M. Fish, who became the wife of Stephen E. Elston, was born in Strasburgh, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of John Fish, an Englishman and a cousin of Hamilton Fish, the first governor of New York. Her mother was a Miss Michel and came of German stock. Nine children, six sons and three daughters, were born to the parents of Judge Elston and he is the youngest of the family. Three of the sons, Charles, James S., and Arthur S., served in the Civil war. Charles Elston enlisted in the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry as a private and closed his two years' service with a rank of captain. He was wounded in the battle of Bull Run. James Elston was a civil engineer and corporal in the Union army and served four years, a greater portion of the time in Tennessee, where he was engaged in building pontoon bridges and in other like services for the Federal forces. Arthur Elston enlisted in the First Veteran Cavalry at the age of nineteen and served during the latter period of the war.

At Ithaca, New York, on October 9, 1873, Judge Elston was married to Miss May I. Lawrence, a native of Tompkins county, New York, and a daughter of Azel and Mary A. Lawrence. Two children came to their union: Nina L. Elston, who is now the wife of Benton S. Monroe, a professor in Cornell University, and Harry Judson Elston, previously mentioned herein, who was born in November, 1876, and wedded Miss Alice Brackett, of Caldwell, Idaho, but a native of Seattle, Washington. Judge and Mrs. Elston have a beautiful residence on Chicago street in Caldwell where is frequently extended to their many friends a cordial hospitality that is ad-



ministered with a geniality and liberality that both gain and give pleasure.

OSCAR V. BADLEY. As one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Canyon county and as one of the most prominent of its business men as well, Oscar V. Badley, candidate for the office of secretary of state, is entitled to recognition among the representative men of Idaho, for the state holds no more loyal subject than he, nor one who has a firmer faith in its future. This deep and abiding interest is sufficiently supported by the most earnest effort on his part in contributing to its material up-building, its progress and its advancement along all lines.

At White Rock, Republic county, Kansas, on September 8, 1874, he was born to Durbin L. and Nancy Elizabeth Badley, the first of a family of five sons and one daughter that came to them. The father, who was born in Indiana in 1851, had been one of the young men to locate in Kansas in the early seventies, but in 1881 had pushed farther westward to Idaho and located at Boise. Here for twenty-five years he was engaged in blacksmithing, but he is at present owner of a one-half interest in the Independent Coal Company of Boise. He has always been a Republican and has always taken an active and prominent part in the local and state affairs of his party, but is now a member of the Progressive party and of Ada County Central Committee. From 1884 to 1886 he represented Canyon county in the state legislature of Idaho and during the Philippine insurrection following the Spanish-American war he served one year, enlisting as sergeant-major in the United States army and was retired a captain. In religious belief and church membership he is a Methodist. Through the paternal line of descent he comes of English lineage, while from his mother's side he is from Scotch ancestry. Nancy Elizabeth Greer, his wife, also is a native of Indiana. Her father was a captain in the Union army during the Civil war and he died while in the service.

Oscar V., the first born of their six children, was educated in the public schools of Caldwell and Boise and later in the Boise Business College, to the age of nineteen. He took upon himself the responsibilities of life at the early age of ten years and by his own exertions paid for his business training. After leaving school he followed mining at Silver City, Idaho, for three years, then he farmed for a year, and following that he entered the railway mail service as a government employe and continued in that work for five years, during which time his headquarters were at Portland, Oregon. For the ensuing two years he delved into journalism as editor of the *Caldwell News*, having had some training for this work while he was in the employ of A. K. Stuenenberg and his brother, the late Governor Stuenenberg. In 1907 he was elected clerk of the district court and *ex officio* auditor and recorder of Canyon county and continued in this official service for four years, or until 1911. At that time, he, together with R. S. Madden, engaged in the real estate business, with which line of endeavor he has since been connected, the firm now being known as Madden, Nichol & Badley, with Mr. Nichol as the junior member. Mr. Badley is interested in horticulture as well, as is the owner of a number of very fine orchards in Boise and Ada counties, his holdings aggregating some five hundred or more acres of land in those and Canyon counties. This fact speaks well for Mr. Badley's superior business acumen, for he began his career with absolutely no resources save his own energies and abilities.

Mr. Badley was a Democrat until the organization of the Progressive party of which he was one of the founders and the first nominee for secretary of state on that ticket. He has always taken an active part in political affairs. He is especially interested in the temperance movement, was one of the organizers of the State Anti-Saloon League, of which he has been a committeeman ever since its organization, and for a time he served as one of its directors. In church membership he is a Methodist and is very active in the work of the church. He was a member of the building committee that recently erected the handsome church edifice of that denomination in Caldwell, and assisted in raising the building fund of \$30,000 and an additional \$5,000 for the installing of a fine pipe organ. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and its auxiliary branches, the Encampment, the Chevaliers of the Patriarchs Militant and the Daughters of Rebekah, and has passed all chairs in each of these with the exception of the last named.

At Meridian, Idaho, on July 3, 1898, Mr. Badley was united in marriage with Flora Louise, the daughter of William J. and Isabel (Smith), both natives of the state of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Badley have six children: Jay E., born at Meridian, Idaho, August 9, 1899; Vernon Clare, born November 16, 1901, at Portland, Oregon; Lulu May, born at Caldwell, in 1906; Thomas W., born in 1908; Nellie, whose birth occurred on January 1, 1910, and Elizabeth, who was born October 20, 1912.

Further light on the life of this interesting subject is found in an article appearing in the *Capital News*, of Boise, Idaho, under date of September 29, 1912. Direct, comprehensive and appreciative, this article serves as an expression of the popular opinion held with relation to Oscar V. Badley, and as it contains facts concerning the early life of the man which do not appear in the matter above, it is here reproduced, practically in toto, only such matter being omitted as is already presented. The article follows: "A little more than a quarter of a century ago, a little boy was seen hustling through the Oregon Short Line trains in the city of Caldwell with lunches to sell. He got up early in the morning and made all the trains daily, and by his diligence and industry added much to the family exchequer. That little boy, now grown to manhood and to successful, conscientious and progressive manhood, is O. V. Badley, the Progressive candidate for secretary of state.

"Somehow the leaders of American thought and enterprise in all the past have reached the heights of success by triumphing over hindrances. American biography is but a record of these great achievements, and an illustration of what an earnest soul can do, when it gives itself to a lofty purpose. What Mr. Badley knows in the way of book learning he gathered at the public schools, but the exigencies of pioneer life pushed him early into its activities. When he was sixteen he entered the printing office of Stuenenberg Brothers in Caldwell, and there he learned the printing trade. His coming into contact with Frank and A. K. Stuenenberg, both recognized as among the strong and forceful men of Idaho, no doubt had much to do with shaping the issues of his life. On account of ill health a little later on Mr. Badley went back to the land and worked for his father on the farm near Meridian. Here he got back to nature, developed a husky physical organism which has stood him in good stead in his up-hill journey. To him, as to the poet Burns, the farm yielded a far more precious crop than fields of wheat and alfalfa. He saw not only poetry and









Ed. F. Fowler



literature, but he had visions and dreamed dreams, and among these dreams was one for a wider education and a broader field of life. He went to a business college finally, paying his tuition by working in the mines at Silver City in the summer and 'baching' and going to school in the winter. After completing his business course, he accepted a position with the *Capital News* as city editor under Judge Flenner, putting in odd moments in studying for the civil service, to which he eventually received an appointment as mail clerk. He followed this occupation for five years, and received five promotions in that time. He resigned this position, purchased the *Caldwell News*, which he edited until he was elected clerk of the district court and auditor in ex-officio of Canyon county, and since his term of office expired has been engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business.

"Mr. Badley has been an attache of the legislature on various occasions, the last time being secretary of the senate, and chosen to read Governor Stuenkel's first message to the legislature. Mr. Badley is not a politician merely. He is a progressive and wide awake citizen. He is a live wire. He is identified with all the civic reforms of the state. He is a strong man, a vigorous thinker, and a most persistent worker in any cause which he advocates. He is a Progressive because that means the rule of the people, and he is above all a people's man. He believes that all power originates with the people and should be referred to them. He believes in the direct primary, in initiative, referendum and recall, in the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and a publicity commission."

**ALLEN L. MURPHY.** The real estate business thrives best in an alert, progressive and enterprising community, but one of the strongest factors in building up such a community is the activity of energetic, wide-awake real estate men. Thus the business man and the community become co-workers and mutual beneficiaries. One of the most prominent and successful real estate men of Canyon county, Idaho, is Allen L. Murphy, of Caldwell, president of the A. L. Murphy Company, Limited, who has found large business opportunity in this section of Idaho, and in the few years that he has been engaged in this line of endeavor has done much to promote progress in Canyon county.

Born in Barber county, West Virginia, January 10, 1865, he is the eldest of eight children that were born to the union of Eugene W. Murphy and Mary Ellen Gainer, who were both West Virginians by birth and were married in their native state. Eugene W. Murphy, the father, brought his family west in 1881 and located first at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, but later removed to Denver, Colorado, from whence he continued westward to Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1892. He passed away at Provo City, Utah, February 2, 1904, when sixty-five years of age. Throughout his business and industrial career he was engaged in the allied pursuits of agriculture, horticulture and floriculture. He was entirely free from political ambition and never entered into public life. During the Civil war he served the cause of the Southland as a soldier for several years in the Confederate army. Mary Ellen (Gainer) Murphy is a daughter of John Gainer and is still living, old only in years, for she is remarkably active and alert for one of her age. She resides with her son Allen and has four other sons living. John W. Gainer, her grandfather, a soldier in the War of

1812, lived to the remarkable age of ninety-nine years.

Allen L. Murphy was educated in the common schools of West Virginia to the age of sixteen, his school advantages being limited to about three months' attendance for only two years and that was all of his schooling. The education he has is what he has learned in coming in contact with his fellow man. He grew up on the farm, earned his first money as a farm laborer for the munificent sum of forty cents per day, and after leaving school and after the family's removal west he spent five and a half years in the floral business as an employe, the ensuing three years having been spent in the same business but independently. This venture was not a success, however. In 1903 he came to Idaho and settled in the Payette valley, where he followed farming for a time with the most gratifying success. Next, he removed to Middleton, Canyon county, where he embarked in the real estate business, engaging principally in the sale of farm lands throughout the Boise valley. On September 1, 1908, he took up his residence in the city of Caldwell, where he has since continued in the real estate business on more extensive lines. In December, 1908, he effected the organization and incorporation of the A. L. Murphy Company, Limited, of which he became and has remained president, and of which Stella Schoonover is vice-president, Carl Schoonover is secretary and Mary J. Murphy, the wife of our subject, is treasurer. E. A. Clark and the officers of the company form the board of directors. The company has subdivided and platted several town additions and several farm plats, and withal has been very successful. Mr. Murphy has prospered but all that he has accomplished in a financial way has come as a result of his own well directed energies, for he began his business career with no capital or resources save those innate qualities of character which have stood him in better stead than a patrimony. Mr. Murphy further evinces his interest in promoting the development of his city and county by his membership in the Commercial Club of Caldwell. Politically he is a Democrat, but he has never sought or held public office. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Middleton, Idaho.

In Chicago, Illinois, on May 12, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Murphy and Miss Mary J. Merlihan, a native of Canada and a daughter of James E. Merlihan. Their residence is at the corner of Hazel street and Michigan avenue in Caldwell. Mr. Murphy enjoys the outdoor sports of hunting and fishing and is especially fond of trout fishing in the mountain streams near his home.

**ED F. FOWLER.** Education and financial assistance are very important factors in achieving success in the business world of today, where every faculty must be brought into play, but they are not the main elements. Persistency and determination figure much more prominently and a man possessed of these qualities is bound to win a fair amount of success. Ed F. Fowler, whose name forms the caption for this article, earned his own education and during the latter years of his life he has climbed to a high place on the ladder of achievement. He is one of Boise's most prominent citizens and since 1890 has here been most successfully engaged in the jewelry business.

In Stephenson county, Illinois, June 20, 1856, occurred the birth of Ed F. Fowler, who is a son of Harry G. Fowler. The father was born in Vermont and emigrated thence to Illinois in 1854, at the age



of seventeen years. He was a prominent Civil war veteran, having been a member of Company G, Ninety-second Illinois Cavalry, under General Kilpatrick and Colonel Atkins. He served during the entire period of the war and distinguished himself in those sanguinary engagements at Shiloh, Chickamauga and Antietam. At the time of the close of hostilities he was a lieutenant. He received his honorable discharge from the army in 1865, after a period of most faithful service to the Union cause. He was a harnessmaker by trade and after the close of his military career he was engaged in that work in Lena, Illinois, until his demise, in 1888. He was incumbent of the office of constable for twenty years, was justice of the peace for eight years and was mayor of Lena when death called him from the scene of his mortal endeavors. His wife, whose maiden name was Sally Maria Pickard, survives him and is now living, at the age of seventy-five years, in Roscoe, Illinois, with her daughter Lulu F., now Mrs. James Parker. There were six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fowler and of the number three are deceased, Lulu F. is mentioned above, Ed F. is the immediate subject of this review, and Bertha Fowler is a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where she is very prominent in rescue work as a member of the Philadelphia conference of the National Home Missionary Society. She is well known throughout the country as an organizer and speaker and has accomplished a great deal in the west—in Portland, Seattle and San Francisco.

Ed F. Fowler was educated in the public schools of Lena, Illinois, and at the age of eighteen years began to learn the trade of harnessmaking under the tutelage of his father. After reaching his legal majority he turned his attention to watch making in Lena and in 1882 went to Juniata, Nebraska, where for the ensuing five years he was successfully engaged in the jewelry business. In 1887 he went to Curtis, Nebraska, and three years later he came to Idaho, locating in Boise, where he is now recognized as one of the leading jewelers in the entire state of Idaho. Since January 1, 1911, Mr. Fowler has been president of the Idaho State Organization of Optometrists. He is the owner of a great deal of valuable real estate in Boise and has a ranch in Ada county. In politics he is a stalwart member of the Republican party and in fraternal matters is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor.

In January, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fowler to Miss Sophia Glasser, a daughter of Dr. Wm. Glasser, of Davis, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler are the parents of two daughters, Maud and Ethel, both of whom are wonderfully gifted as experts in pen and ink drawings. A great deal of their work was exhibited at the Portland Exposition and each of the girls received gold medals as prizes there. Miss Maud is bookkeeper for the Boise Building & Loan Association. In their religious faith the Fowler family are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church and the home is maintained at No. 413 South Fifth street. The family is popular in connection with the best social affairs of Boise and the home is the scene of many attractive gatherings and of most generous hospitality.

DR. CLIFFORD M. KALEY. One of the prominent professional men of Canyon county is Dr. Clifford M. Kaley, of Caldwell, who has been located there but a few years but has already become well established as an able physician and is recognized as a sterling and worthy addition to the ranks of Idaho citizens. He has given every indication that he has not only become of them but with them and

is there not only to achieve a personal success in his professional career but to lend every influence and assistance in pushing the progress of Idaho. He was brought up in a commercial atmosphere, for his father has been an almost life-time merchant, and from the influence of environment and training it was expected that he would adopt a business career. There was an inward yearning within the boy, however, which this plan did not satisfy. He had the desire and ambition for a professional career and at the early age of sixteen firmly decided to yield to this inclination and made the medical profession his choice.

Doctor Kaley was born September 22, 1877, at Olney, Illinois, and on the paternal side comes from an old Pennsylvania family, where his grandfather was born, while his mother's people, the Cralles, are a highly connected family of Old Virginia, the great-grandfather of Doctor Kaley having been a first cousin of George Washington. He graduated from the Olney high school in 1896 and for three years thereafter was associated with his father in the mercantile business. In the meantime, however, at the age of sixteen, he had begun to read medicine with the old family physician, Dr. William H. Thompson, as his preceptor. In this manner he had acquired a very practical foundation for his subsequent medical training in Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, from which well known institution he was graduated in 1904 as an M. D. For two years afterward he added to his training and experience by his service as an interne in the Olney Sanitarium at Olney, Illinois, and following that he located at Newton, Illinois, where he practiced medicine until his removal to Caldwell, Idaho, in October, 1909. Here Doctor Kaley rapidly acquired a representative clientele and is now enjoying an excellent and steadily increasing practice, with a rank as one of the leading physicians of Canyon county. He is a member of the Canyon County Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and also sustains membership in the Omega Upsilon Phi college medical fraternity. He has numerous other fraternal affiliations, being a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Court of Honor and the Loyal Order of Moose. His membership in each of these except the Woodmen and Moose orders, is held at Olney, Illinois. While yet a resident of his native state he served three years in Company L of the Illinois National Guard. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church at Caldwell, and in politics is independent, being decidedly a Progressive in his political views. He is well satisfied with his choice of location and confidently expects Idaho to eventually take a foremost place among the horticultural states of the Union and to rapidly progress along all lines as a commonwealth.

George P. Kaley, the father of Doctor Kaley, was born in Ohio in 1847 and accompanied his parents to Illinois in 1856. After acquiring his education in the public schools of Crawford county he early entered upon a business career, being but nineteen years of age when he entered mercantile pursuits in Olney, and he remains today the leading merchant of that city. He also operates several other stores in that section of Illinois. He has been very successful as a business man but has never entered into public life and has always declined all overtures along that line. Eliza M. Cralle, the mother of Doctor Kaley, was of English descent and, as mentioned in the beginning of this sketch, sprang from one of the proudest family connections of the Old



Dominion commonwealth. She was born in 1847, a daughter of George Cralle, and was married in Olney, Illinois, in 1875. She passed to rest in that city in 1906 at the age of fifty-nine. To these parents were born four children, one of whom, Frederick, died in infancy and the eldest of whom is Doctor Kaley. The other two are James K. Kaley, a resident of Olney, Illinois, and associated with his father in business there, and Miss Louella Kaley, who resides with our subject and is employed in the American National Bank at Caldwell.

At Olney, Illinois, on August 16, 1905, were pronounced the marriage rites which united Doctor Kaley and Miss Henrietti Godeke, the latter a native of Illinois and the daughter of Henry Godeke. Doctor and Mrs. Kaley have one child, Mary Elizabeth, born at Newton, Illinois, on October 17, 1906.

**CHARLES G. BAKER.** About twenty-five years ago there arrived in Idaho a young man who could claim only about fourteen years of age but who possessed a lively spirit of enterprise and a capable industry for which there is always opportunity and plenty of advancement ahead. The subsequent years have furnished that newcomer with ample means to gratify his ambition and energy, and he is now and has been for a long time one of the leading business men of Caldwell, where he is one of the prosperous merchants.

Charles G. Baker was born at Ridgeway, Missouri, on the 9th of June, 1875. His father, James C. Baker, a native of Illinois, who moved to Missouri at an early day, served as a captain during the Civil war, became a successful merchant and for twelve years was postmaster at Ridgeway, where he now lives in honored retirement. He has long been one of the influential Republicans of his county. The mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Smoot, was born and married in Illinois, and her death occurred at Ridgeway, June 2, 1900, aged sixty-eight. There were thirteen children in the family, nine of whom are living, and Charles G. was the sixth in age.

So far as his education was concerned, it was secured in the public schools of his native town and completed when he was thirteen years old. He was then taken into his father's store, where he acquired some of the principles of business and experience with men which have ever since proved of value to him. With a year at that work he aspired to an independent career in the world. Leaving home, he came directly to Idaho, where he arrived with a capital of fifty dollars, and in the years that have followed he has never lacked the means and ability to be fairly independent of circumstance and fortune. For the first nine years he was in the employ of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line railroads, engaged in clerical and mechanical work. Since 1890 he has been a resident of Caldwell, and in May, 1905, he organized and established what is now known as the Baker-Harris store. J. L. Baker, an older brother, was his business associate for the first year, and then J. C. Ford, after which he formed the copartnership with James S. Harris, making the present firm. The business originally was a small one, but has grown under the energy of its proprietors until now the establishment at 617 Main street is generally acknowledged to be the best stocked and best managed grocery house in the city.

Mr. Baker, though a Republican, has never been inclined nor found time to participate in politics beyond casting his vote. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, and is an

active member of the Caldwell Commercial Club. He enjoys a delightful home life, and owns his pleasant residence at 905 Chicago street. He was married at Jordan Valley, Oregon, October 15, 1902, to Miss Rose Canter, a daughter of A. F. Canter, who was a native of Oregon.

**ANDREW F. HART.** The Caldwell Planing Mill is one of the largest establishments in the manufacturing district of Caldwell, and has been built up from a small shop which was founded some years ago by Andrew F. Hart. Mr. Hart is one of the enterprising men who have brought a ripe and successful business experience from other states to the newer field of Idaho, and is one of the leading citizens of Caldwell and has added not a little to the industrial resources of Idaho.

Mr. Hart has had a long and active career. He was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 3, 1845. The Hart family was originally Welsh, but has been established in America for a number of generations, the first home of the family being in the Carolinas. Isaac L. Hart, the father of Mr. Hart, was born in Ohio and died at Payette, Idaho, in December, 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-six. He had come to this state in the spring of the year in which he died. He was a representative American pioneer, and most of his life was spent on the outer edge of western settlement. He was a soldier of the Mexican war, moved from Ohio to Indiana in 1849, then to Illinois in 1855, and in 1873 to Kansas, which was his home until he came to Idaho during the final days of his long career. As a farmer he had long possessed the essentials of solid prosperity, and he was also prominent in local politics, first as a Whig and then as a Republican. He was married in Ohio to Miss Mary Fall, daughter of John Fall, one of the early native-born citizens of that state. She died in Kansas in the early eighties, and of her five children, four sons and a daughter, Andrew F. was the oldest.

Mr. Hart's early career was characterized by self-help beginning at an early age. He was reared amid conditions that were probably about half way between poverty and affluence, in which the personal industry of every member of the family becomes an asset. Farm work alternated with his schooling, which was finished off in denominational schools and in the college at Abington, in Knox county, Illinois. He was a teacher for one term, and followed farming as a regular occupation both in Illinois and Kansas. On settling in Kansas he took up a government homestead, and the patent which was given him at the end of his period of proving up was signed by President Grant. This homestead was in Dickinson county.

When Mr. Hart moved west to Idaho in 1900 he first settled at Payette, where he had a contracting and carpenter business until 1904, which was the year of his location in Caldwell. The shop in which he started the planing mill was one of the minor establishments of the city, but with increasing business the industry grew into the Caldwell Planing Mill, the large plant for which was erected in 1907. Mr. Hart with his son Benjamin R. and Mr. J. F. Johnston are the partners in this establishment.

Politically Mr. Hart is a Republican, and he is an elder in the Christian church. He was married at Plymouth, Hancock county, Illinois, on April 14, 1871, to Miss Emma Page, a daughter of William Page, of Illinois. The three children of this marriage were: Ora, who is the wife of Benjamin W. Rice, and they reside in Caldwell; Miss Eva May resides at the family home at 622 Seventh avenue,



south; and Benjamin R. is the associate of his father in the planing mill.

**ALONZO L. RICHARDSON.** Of the pioneers of Idaho none has been more intimately identified with the varying activities of this country than the present clerk of the United States district court at Boise. More than half a century ago he arrived at the first mining camp ever established in Idaho; was identified with the mining industry for three or four years, was then in the lumber business for about the same length of time; and has recently completed forty years of continuous service in official capacity as clerk of courts, beginning with the old territorial courts and for more than twenty years clerk of the United States court at Boise. In faithful and intelligent service certainly no other citizen of Idaho has excelled the record of Mr. Richardson, and it is a remarkable tribute to the character and capabilities of a man that he should be retained for four decades in an important and responsible office and should grow gray in the performance of his official functions. Both in his personal and official career, Mr. Richardson is one of the most honored representatives, and his name belongs among those pioneers who laid the foundation of a state and who have remained to contribute their service and enjoy the fruits of later prosperity.

Alonzo Richardson was born in Franklin county, Missouri, December 19, 1841, a son of Daniel and Dorcas (Caldwell) Richardson. His father, a native of Kentucky, moved to Missouri at an early date, and in 1843 went over the western trails to Oregon. After the era of trappers and hunters and fur-traders, he was among the first of the permanent settlers to go over the old Oregon trail and make settlement in the far northwest. He had come overland for the purpose of following agricultural life, but not long after his arrival, when only thirty years of age, his death occurred at old Fort Hall in Bannock county, Idaho. His death on the soil of Idaho twenty years before any important settlement was attempted in this state, increases the strength of the family associations with this locality. After the death of the father the mother with her three small children moved to Oregon where she married Mr. S. W. Moss, became the mother of four children by her second marriage, and lived to the age of sixty years.

Mr. Richardson, who was the second of the three children of his parents, obtained his early education in the public schools and in the Academy of Oregon City. When he was sixteen years of age, he began learning the machinist's trade, serving three years. In the year 1861, leaving Oregon, he went to Orofino Idaho, which was the first mining camp opened in the mining district of Idaho. During the summer of that year he was employed in mining but in the spring of 1862 moved to Florence, where he continued as a miner with considerable success until the summer of 1863. He then located at Idaho City, and was engaged in prospecting in Idaho and Montana until 1866. His energies were then directed to the lumber business when he took the management of A. H. Robie Lumber Company at Idaho City. In 1867 he was given charge of a lumber mill at Robie's Gulch, but during the same year came to Boise, where he had charge of the lumber yard of Robie & Rossi until 1871.

The official career of Mr. Richardson began in 1872 with his appointment as clerk of the territorial district court of Idaho, an office which he filled from 1872 until 1888. The district was known as the second, comprising Boise, Ada, Owyhee and other counties in the southern part of the state. In 1888

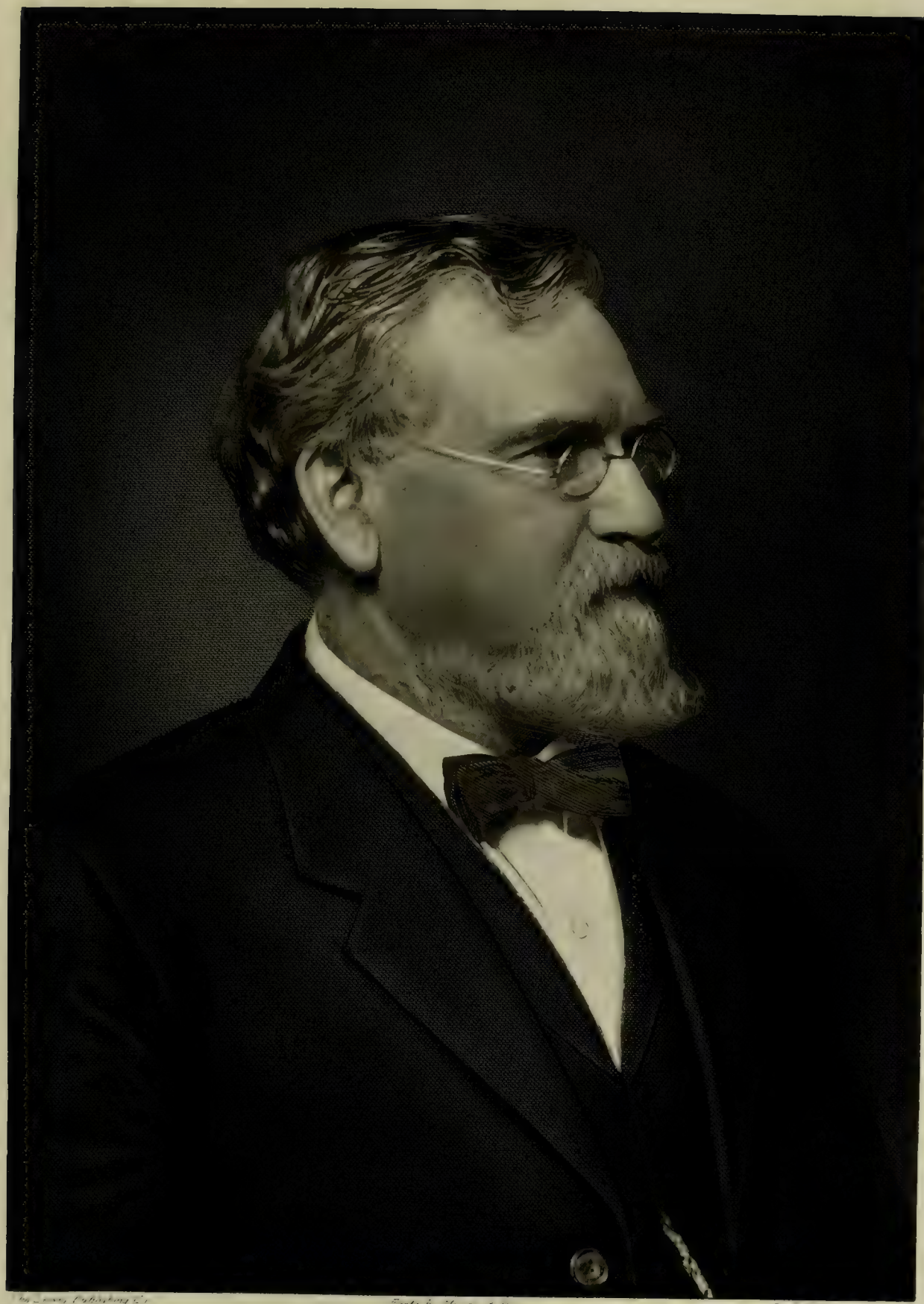
he was appointed clerk of the district court at Blackfoot, Idaho, where he remained until 1890, at which time he was made clerk of the United States circuit court. In April, 1891, he was appointed clerk of the United States district court of Idaho, and continued as clerk of both the circuit and district federal courts until the circuit court, by recent law of congress, was abolished and has since been clerk of the district court alone.

During forty years of service in public office, Mr. Richardson has used his influence and his efforts to the promotion of every enterprise and undertaking for the advancement of this state. He has always been a Republican in politics, but has taken no very active part in political affairs. He is fraternally a member of the Masonic order, being past master of his lodge and having attained the Knights Templar degree, and is also affiliated with the Elks Lodge at Boise. He has been a communicant of the Episcopal church for many years, and has served as a vestryman and has been active in church affairs.

Mr. Richardson's comfortable residence at Boise is at 701 Grove street. He was married in 1871 to Mrs. Caroline A. Yarrington, daughter of Dr. Smith of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Richardson passed away in 1904, and was the mother of four children: Mrs. L. T. Baldwin and Harvey L. Richardson, both residents of Boise; Frank R., who was born in November, 1872, and died at the age of four years; and Charles, who was born in 1878 and died when about one year old.

**WILLIAM JAMES MONK.** By proving himself a man of ability, honor and integrity and one of the world's industrious workers, William James Monk, the present treasurer of Canyon county, Idaho, who had been a resident of that county but a few years when first elected to the office, through these admirable qualities of character rose rapidly in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and by them was placed in his present position of trust and responsibility. He was born August 12, 1878, in Adams county, Illinois, of which state both of his parents are natives. James W. Monk, his father, has devoted his entire career to agricultural pursuits. In Illinois, in early manhood, he was united in marriage to Sarah M. Howell, and for a number of years afterward followed his vocation in that state. In 1886 he removed his family to Nebraska, which remained their home until their removal to Idaho in 1902. Both parents are living and reside on their ranch near Middleton, Canyon county. James W. Monk is an honored veteran of the Civil war, having rendered three years of efficient service as a private in Company D of the One Hundred Nineteenth Illinois Infantry. William James Monk is the youngest of five children that came to these parents. He had but barely begun his education when the family left Illinois and therefore the remainder of his school days were passed in Dundee county, Nebraska, whither the family had removed and where he attended the country schools. After coming to Idaho he supplemented his earlier training by a course in a business college in Boise. He had been a ranchman up to the time of his election to the office of treasurer of Canyon county in 1908 and since that time has been wholly occupied with official duties, for he was returned to the office by reelection in 1910 and again in 1912. His service has been marked by much ability and by a strict adherence to business principles, thereby making the transactions of his office a matter of exactness. His improved system of handling the work of the treasurer's office, his efficiency and unfailing courtesy have





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A. L. Richardson







all contributed to make him one of the most popular officials of the county and have won for him the reputation of being the best treasurer Canyon county has ever had. A genial, generous and warm-hearted man who is sincere and unshrinking in his friendship, whether the recipient be rich or poor, and one who is considerate of others, he is warmly admired for his personal qualities and has gained a high place in public esteem. A Republican in politics, he has always taken an active interest in the work of his party, and in civic affairs he is always aligned on the side of progress. Mr. Monk is a member and treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal church at Middleton, Idaho, and takes an active part in its work. He is unmarried and continues to reside with his parents near Middleton.

**GUS CARLSON.** Probably to no other European country is the state of Idaho indebted in greater degree for some of its best citizenship than to Sweden. Out of the Scandanavian peninsula have come a race of sturdy, industrious men, ably fitted by training and inclination to take up the serious work of developing a new and unsettled country, men whose natural ability and habits of sobriety and probity have laid the foundations for the structure of advanced civilization, whose courage in meeting and overcoming obstacles has made possible the development of a center of commercial, industrial and educational activity. Many of these men came to the United States as poor lads, their only capital those resources given them by nature, and through their indomitable perseverance and determination have made places for themselves among the leaders, in various lines of endeavor and demonstrated their fitness to hold positions of preferment in the various walks of life. In this connection extended mention should be given to the career of Gus Carlson, a resident of Boise for nearly a quarter of a century, during which time he has witnessed and participated in the great growth and development of this part of the northwest.

Gus Carlson was born January 4, 1869, in Sweden, a son of Carl and Sarah (Johnson) Carlson. His father, a blacksmith by trade, is now living retired at the age of eighty-six years, in the old country, and the mother also survives at the age of seventy-eight years. The fifth of his parents' ten children, Gus Carlson was given an education in the public schools of his native land, in the meanwhile learning the trade of blacksmith in his father's shop. On attaining the age of sixteen years he took advantage of an opportunity to come to the United States, and in 1885 arrived in Denver, Colorado. There he followed his trade and also engaged in contracting on a small scale, but three years later went to Salt Lake, Utah, and on Thistle creek opened a quarry, which he operated until 1889. At that time Mr. Carlson came to Boise to accept a position as superintendent of construction on the New York canal, one of the first to be started but not the first to be completed in this state, and when he had completed his services on that work, resumed contracting, in which he was engaged until his retirement therefrom in 1910. At this time he is devoting the greater part of his attention to looking after his farms and city real estate, in which he wisely invested his earnings, and to attending to his duties as vice-president of the White Crystal Lime Company. He has identified himself with various other enterprises of an extensive nature, and his activities in the line of building have contributed in no small way to the growth of his adopted city. Mr. Carlson is a Republican in his political views, and has always been active in

political and civic affairs. In 1912 he was his party's nominee for the office of commissioner of Ada county. He is an active worker in the Lutheran church, and was a prominent factor in the movement that resulted in the erection of the present edifice of that denomination in Boise. His fraternal connection is with the Woodmen of the World, in which he has numerous friends. Mr. Carlson made a visit to his old home in Sweden a few years ago, and on his return to America made an extended trip through the eastern and central states, visiting various sections noted for their desirability on account of climate, soil or industrial possession, but it is his emphatic belief that no section in the country compares with his adopted state. He has not been backward in making known this belief, and stands among Boise's most enthusiastic "boosters."

On August 26, 1902, Mr. Carlson was united in marriage in Boise, to Miss Eva S. Hill, also a native of Sweden, who was brought to the United States as an infant by her father, Samuel Hill. They have one daughter: Gladys May, who was born May 30, 1909. The pleasant family residence is situated at No. 1114 North Thirteenth street.

**HOMER G. PATTERSON.** The dental surgeons of Idaho are represented by as fine a body of men as can be gathered together in any part of the country, and the dean among them in Ada county is Homer G. Patterson, D. D. S., who ranks not only among the leaders of the dental fraternity in Boise, but has also taken a conspicuous part in political and social matters. Born October 4, 1862, at Ontario, St. Joseph county, Indiana, Doctor Patterson is a son of James Harvey and Wealthy Jane (Foster) Patterson. His father, a native of York state, moved to the state of Indiana as a lad, during the latter forties, and is now a resident of Oregon, being seventy-five years of age. He moved to that state with his family in 1882, and for years was engaged in the lumber business, owning and conducting several saw mills, and in his later years turned his attention to the real-estate business in Portland, where he became very successful. He is now retired. His wife, a native of Michigan, was eighteen years old at the time of their marriage, in 1860, and is still hale and hearty and in full possession of all her faculties. They had four sons and one daughter, Homer G. being the first in order of birth of the family.

Homer G. Patterson received his early education in the public schools and high school of Red Oak, Iowa, and for one and one-half years studied medicine under Dr. John B. Hatton, of that place. It was his intention to enter upon the profession of physician, but circumstances were such that he was forced for a time into mercantile pursuits, and he had to give up his cherished ambition. Later, however, he began the study of dentistry at home, and by 1888 was so proficient in his profession that he formed a professional partnership with Doctor Wise, of Portland, Oregon, and there began his first real practice. In April, 1889, he severed his connection with Doctor Wise and came to Bellevue, Idaho, where he remained for eleven years, then came to Boise where he has since built up a large practice, being one of the oldest in point of residence in the state. Doctor Patterson has given to his profession that enthusiasm, application and thorough ability so necessary to the attainment of a full measure of success, and as a result his reputation among dental surgeons is as high as his hold upon public confidence is strong. In his political views he is a Republican, but believes in the principles of Prohibition.



On the ticket of the former party, however, he was elected to the fifth general assembly, and was instrumental in framing and introducing and having passed the present state dental law. While a resident of Red Oak, Iowa, Doctor Patterson served as a member of the national guard. Fraternally, he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Yeomen, of Boise. He was formerly a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners for six years, being appointed to that position by Governors Steunenberg and Hunt, and at present belongs to the State Dental Society and is active in its work. A consistent member of the Christian church, he has acted in the capacity of elder therein for twelve and one-half years.

On November 25, 1907, Doctor Patterson was married to Margaret Benbow, daughter of Mrs. Mason, of Union, Iowa. He was also married on two previous occasions, and these are the names of the children by his first wife whose name was Nettie (Orr) Patterson: Bessie, the wife of Donald Donaldson, of Portland, Oregon; Lena, the wife of Roscoe Little, of Portland; Ray, a resident of St. Louis, and a commercial traveler by occupation; Laura, who married William Milleman and Frisco married V. R. Else and Irma, living at Vancouver, British Columbia. The second wife's name was Mrs. Harriet McElfresh, and there were no children by this union. The residence of the family is at No. 1107 O'Farrell street, and at this time the Doctor is erecting at Twelfth and Washington streets, a modern apartment house of sixteen three-room apartments. He owns and operates a ten-acre fruit farm at Nampa, Idaho, and has interested himself in various other enterprises. An eminent member of his profession, a public-spirited citizen who has shown his worth on numerous occasions and a man whose honorable dealing has always drawn about him a wide circle of friends, it is no wonder that Doctor Patterson should be considered one of the community's leading men or that he has a firm hold on the confidence of his fellow townsmen.

GEORGE DABNEY ELLIS. Throughout a long and prosperous career the late George D. Ellis, whose death occurred April 12, 1911, was one of the best citizens and benefactors of the city of Boise. He had arrived at Boise when the settlement was still a mere point on a desert, he gave his resources to the upbuilding and development of the locality, his enterprise always equalled the expansion of the community, and in later years his name was associated with many of the largest undertakings of the capital city. He was president of one of the largest banks, was officially connected with the street railway system and had interests in other local concerns, and through it all was one of the most energetic and public spirited of citizens.

The late Mr. Ellis was born in Ablemarle county, Virginia, April 10, 1837, and his early life was passed in his native state and he had the advantages of the common schools. At the age of nineteen he went west, and in 1856 located in Kansas. He lived in that state during the struggle between the two great factions, which were striving for control of the law, and his home was at Paola until 1860. Out of the political struggles and bitterness which he experienced during that four years, he became an adherent of the Republican party and never wavered in his allegiance from that day until the time of his death. From Kansas he moved to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining with a fair degree of success for two years, and then in 1861 with a wagon and mule-team came to Idaho city. Here he and his com-

panions took a mining claim and he had a fair degree of prosperity in that venture.

Subsequently he was connected with farming and ranching and being a carpenter by trade he engaged in contracting and building. His early experiences also comprise ten years as a freighter from Kelton to Boise City and other points. At Boise he had a tract of one hundred and forty acres of land and in partnership with Mr. T. Davis, planted the first apple orchard in Idaho. Subsequently he sold this farm to Mr. Davis and bought three hundred acres just outside the boundary of Boise, where he erected a comfortable residence and made a number of other improvements. He took up his home on this place in 1876, and on account of that date he named the place the "Centennial Ranch."

In the business affairs of Boise, Mr. Ellis was a leading spirit for a number of years before his death. He served for sometime as president of the Capitol State Bank of Boise, was general manager and treasurer of the electric street car line and was a director of the Artesian Hot & Cold Water Company. For many years he was among the most influential members of the Methodist church of this city, and gave liberally of his means for the promotion of its work. As a contractor he erected the large brick church in which the congregation had its home for many years, and he was for many years superintendent of the Sunday school of the church.

In 1873, Mr. Ellis married Telitha Stafford. Mrs. Ellis, who now resides in her comfortable home at Boise, and is one of the most esteemed pioneer women of this city, was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hays) Arnett.

John Arnett, the father, was a participant in the Black Hawk war in the early 'thirties. His death occurred in September 1859, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, while he was on his way to Texas. He had been taken ill on the journey and had to stop at Fort Smith, where he died. His wife passed away in Kansas, February, 1863.

Mrs. Ellis was first married in 1849, in Illinois, to John L. Stafford, and from that state moved to Kansas, and in 1864 came to Boise. Here on the sixth of February, 1873, she married the late Mr. Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis had no children of their own, but they adopted and reared several girls and boys, who have through their own success in life honored their foster-parents and well repaid that kindly philanthropy which prompted the care of children other than those in the immediate home circle.

William Stafford was the adopted son of Mrs. Ellis and her first husband. At the present time he is engaged in the carpenter business and is the head of a family of his own. He was married in 1880 to Miss Hattie Eager, and they were the parents of one daughter, Abbie, who was born in 1881, and who married in 1900, John Hagler, who has a farm just outside the city limits of Boise. Mr. and Mrs. Hagler have three children, Ella Viola, Valena, and Lucile.

Edith Ellis Moore, who was four years of age when Mrs. Ellis adopted her, was a daughter of Frank and Emergene (Covey) Moore, who were natives of Minnesota, and came to Boise as early settlers in 1877. On March 19, 1893, Edith Ellis Moore married Emmons W. Brown, a native of Indiana, and their children, George, Jonas, now deceased, Olive and Arnett Covey, now reside with their mother and grandmother.

Olive West, another of Mrs. Ellis's adopted children, was the daughter of William West, a pioneer of Idaho, who was on his way to the scene of an









By F. J. Ellis N.Y.

Felicia J. Ellis





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Geo D Ellis







Indian uprising, and in changing the position of his gun was killed by the accidental discharge of same. Olive West, thus left an orphan, was taken under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis. She married in 1891, C. H. Packenham; the eight children born to them are named as follows: Ellis, now deceased; Litha, Howard, Irving, deceased; Anna Ellis; Ivan; Joe Lloyd and Bethel. Charles Ellis, a nephew of George D. Ellis, was a member of the little family reared by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, and he now resides at Taft, California.

Robert Jago, who was adopted into the Ellis home, early in life displayed unusual ability in artistic lines, and in 1911 was sent by Mrs. Ellis to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he studied art and also in Paris, where he finished his studies and then returned to Boise, where at the present writing he is preparing to open a studio. Robert Jago married Miss May McKim of Boise on June 20, 1909.

In Mrs. Ellis' home at the present time is her youngest adopted daughter, Eula Clayton, who is now a student in the Boise high school.

**CHARLES D. STOREY.** In the practical founding of a city and in adding to its comfort and attractiveness, the work of the contractor and builder becomes one of paramount importance and it is interesting to watch the changes which take place through this line of activity, transforming the primitive tents and huts into palatial residences and stately structures for other purposes that mark increasing civilization. The West is young enough to still point to the pioneers in this line still among the living, and Boise City, Idaho, can name among its citizens one of its early and capable builders and contractors, who still stands foremost in this line, Charles D. Storey, who has been a resident since 1891.

Charles D. Storey was born July 1, 1863, in McLean county, Illinois, and is a son of Henry M. and Margaret (Hadden) Storey, both natives of Illinois and descendants of pioneer settlers. Henry M. Storey was a farmer and carpenter, a man of sterling character whose patriotism led him to become a soldier in the Civil war. After serving for eleven months and descendants of pioneer settlers. Henry M. months as a member of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he was discharged on account of disability. He died in McLean county in 1876, at the age of fifty-six years. He married Margaret Hadden, whose death occurred in 1873, when her age was forty-one years. Of their family of ten children, Charles D. was the eighth in order of birth.

Until the age of fifteen years, Charles D. Storey attended the public schools of McLean county and remained on the home farm one year longer, after which he learned the bricklayer's trade and followed the same for a number of years. In the fall of 1891, he came to Idaho and for the first two years engaged in farming in Ada county, and then went into building and contracting, which he still carries on extensively. He is proprietor of the Idaho Glaze Cement Tile Company, incorporated, for the manufacture of tile, of which concern he is president. Mr. Storey has been an important factor in Republican politics in Ada county, and for three terms has been a representative in the state legislature and during the last session was speaker of the house. For seven years he has been a school trustee at Boise City. During his period of public service, Mr. Storey worked hard for legislation in connection with the local option law, the direct primary, the pure food law and many others of importance, and owing to his personal efforts the Railway Commission Act left the house of representatives approved.

He is at present unselfishly working in the advocacy of the establishment of a bureau along commercial and industrial lines.

On October 23, 1888, Mr. Storey was married at Freir, Cherokee county, Kansas, to Miss Nora E. Masters, who was born in Iowa, and is a daughter of G. W. and Julia Ann Masters. Mr. and Mrs. Storey have had eight children, the five survivors being: Charles, George W., Minnie, Julyn and Norval. The delightful family home is situated two miles west of Boise, where Mr. Storey has forty acres. He and family are members of the Christian church, of which he is a trustee. He belongs to the Commercial Club of this city and fraternally is identified with the Elks; Lodge No. 150, Woodmen of the World, and to Ada Lodge No. 3, Odd Fellows, all of Boise City, and is grand marshal of the Grand Lodge in the last named organization.

**EDWARD GREGORY ELLIOTT.** A man well versed in the laws of his state and country is always a recognized power. One of the prominent attorneys-at-law of Ada county, whose name has been mentioned in connection with high public office, is Edward Gregory Elliott, of the law firm of Smead, Elliott & Healy, of Boise, Idaho, where he has been in practice for something more than four years. Mr. Elliott was born in Sheridan county, Kansas, September 10, 1881, and is a son of E. G. and Jane Elliott, the former of whom died in 1886 or 1887, while the latter resides at Boise. On the paternal side, Mr. Elliott belongs to a family that has been connected with American history since colonial days, and he is directly descended from a number of celebrities of early history, among whom were John Eliot and Roger Williams. His grandfather was a graduate of West Point, and died while in the United States service during the Mexican war. Mrs. Elliott is of Scotch-Irish stock, her people being pioneers of Dubuque county, Iowa, and her eldest brother met his death on a battlefield during the Civil war.

Edward Gregory Elliott spent his boyhood on a farm in Dubuque county, Iowa, where his education was started in the public schools. He subsequently attended Epworth Seminary, Epworth, Iowa, and then became a student of the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, where he received the degree of LL. B. June 17, 1908. Immediately after graduation he came to Boise, Idaho, and formed a professional partnership with two classmates, J. R. Smead and William Healy, under the firm name of Smead, Elliott & Healy, a connection that has continued to the present time. In addition to his interest in the law firm, Mr. Elliott owns some residence and farm property in Boise and Ada county. He is a popular member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is present consul of Boise Camp. He attends the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which he was reared.

In 1912 Mr. Elliott became the candidate of the Progressive Republicans of Ada county for a seat in the house of representatives. The platform on which he sought the election will give an idea of Mr. Elliott's views, and was as follows: He expressed his belief that the judgment of the body of voters on questions affecting the public is better than that of the "privileged few" or that of the "special interests," and pledged himself, if elected, to endeavor to secure legislation to the end that the voters might have more efficient and convenient means of expressing their wishes in law-making and in the controlling of their officers and representatives. It was also his belief that the state of Idaho was in need of a Public Utility Act, and he stood



unalterably opposed to any material change in the present commission government law for cities.

Mr. Elliott is one of the alert, live and virile young men of his section who are carrying on such a great work in advancing the interests of the great West. His ability in his chosen field of endeavor is unquestioned, as is also his general popularity, and as a consequence he must be ranked among those who may be counted upon to attain to places of honor and importance in the early future.

JAMES BLAINE BACON. A son of the South, born to parents whose creed was to live for those they loved and who believed the fulfilling of their destiny was the living of honest, God fearing lives, James Blaine Bacon, attorney-at-law of Boise, has inherited many of his forebears' characteristics, and has endeavored to emulate their example and to so prosecute his activities as to gain the high esteem that was theirs. That he has succeeded in this ambition is shown by the general respect in which he is held in his adopted field of labor and his popularity among his associates. In his profession he holds an assured position, gained through steady application and native ability, and his career has been one of constant progress commensurate with his energies.

James Blaine Bacon was born at Greeneville, Tennessee, June 18, 1880, a son of James Madison and Mary Alice (Neas) Bacon, southerners, of agricultural origin, who lived quiet, unpretentious lives, never gaining notoriety except that gained by their many modest charities and kindness of heart. His early education was secured in the public and high schools of his native place, graduating from the latter in 1894, following which he entered the University of Tennessee. There he received the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in 1898, having worked his way through college. Following his graduation he went to New York City, where he entered the law office of Phil Carpenter, No. 38 Park Row, and after three years there embarked upon the practice of law at McAlister, Oklahoma. The year 1909 saw his advent in Boise, which has been his field of endeavor to the present time, and where he has demonstrated his abilities in a number of hard fought cases of litigation. A close and careful student, with the highest regard for the ethics of his profession, he is numbered among the city's rising young lawyers, and is rapidly gaining a position of eminence at Idaho's bar.

Mr. Bacon has cast his support with the progressive Republicans of his adopted city, with such favor that he became the party's candidate in 1912 for the office of county attorney. Political conditions at this time, however, caused him to meet with defeat. He belongs to the Masons, the Elks and the Odd Fellows, and in the first named he has held office on numerous occasions. Outside of his fraternal connections, however, Mr. Bacon has not joined any organization that would take him away from his home, which, with his profession, satisfies his ambitions. He is connected with no religious denomination, but endeavors to live up to the creed of the eleventh commandment. An earnest, hard-working, public-spirited citizen, alive to the topics of the times, and at all times willing to devote himself to forwarding movements which stand for the advancement of progress and good citizenship, Mr. Bacon is typical of the men who are really accomplishing something in securing good government, and for this reason, if for no other, he is eminently worthy of the confidence universally accorded him.

On April 25, 1912, Mr. Bacon was married at Boise, to Mrs. Ophelia Corbin, a native of Missouri.

JAMES STEPHENSON. To none of the learned professions has Idaho been more goodly indebted in the course of its material development than to that of engineering. Idaho is a state of wonderful resources and potential energies, but all this latent wealth is guarded by tremendous difficulties, which must be overcome and a complete rearrangement of physical features effected before the real wealth of the state can be brought to the use of mankind. The key to these problems is furnished by the technical engineer, whose plans and practical supervision are necessary through the utilizations of all these larger resources. Many of the larger enterprises in Idaho have been undertaken through the medium of or under the supervision of the state and federal government, and during his long service as state engineer, Mr. James Stephenson performed distinguished service as engineer in laying the plans and sound foundation for this great work. Mr. Stephenson is now a consulting engineer with offices in Boise, and one of the most eminent members of his profession in this state.

James Stephenson was born in Omaha, Nebraska, August 9, 1872, a son of James and Mary (Van Etto) Stephenson. His father was born in New York state and his mother in Ohio, and the father, who is a retired resident of Omaha, was for many years owner of the Western Stage Company & Livery business at Omaha. The mother died in 1899.

Mr. James Stephenson, the third in a family of five children, two sisters being older and two brothers younger than himself, received his early education in private schools in Omaha, and subsequently entered in 1886, Racine College at Racine, Wisconsin, where he was graduated from the regular academic courses in 1890. His bent to scientific and technical pursuit was already fairly established, and having the liberal cooperation and support of his father in preparing for his profession, from Racine College he entered the noted Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, where he was graduated with the degree of engineer in 1894. At that time, as during subsequent years also, many of the greatest constructive enterprises in the country had their field in the northwest. It was as assistant engineer on the Idaho division of the Union Pacific Railway, that Mr. Stephenson came into Idaho, having his headquarters for some time at Pocatello, and at Salt Lake. Then in 1903 he came to Boise, having received appointment as assistant state engineer, and in 1904 was appointed state engineer by Governor Morrison. Governor Gooding in March, 1907, reappointed him to this important office and he continued his services in behalf of the state until March, 1910. At that time he opened his office for private practices as consulting engineer. Practically all the larger engineering projects of Idaho were inaugurated during his term as state engineer. As consulting engineer he has a splendid practice, his services being in constant demand for the larger private enterprises which are being continually undertaken in this section of the country.

Mr. Stephenson was married in Boise to Miss Helen Gess, a daughter of Thomas Gess, one of the prominent citizens of Idaho, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson were married April 2, 1897, and their only child was James III, whose accidental drowning in Boise river at the age of five years was the most grievous





Jas. Stephenson, Jr.







event in the otherwise happy lives of his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson are both communicants of the Episcopal church. Mr. Stephenson is one of the foremost Masons of Idaho, and has taken all the degrees in both the Scottish and York rites, and is also a past potentate of the Mystic Shrine. He is grand captain general of the Grand Commandery of the state of Idaho, is an officer in the Imperial Grand Council of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine. He is also past exalted ruler of Boise Lodge No. 310 of the Order of Elks, and in 1908 was district deputy grand exalted ruler for this state. During his college career he was a popular member of the Zeta Psi Greek letter fraternity, and is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In politics he has always been a Republican.

**TEDFORD F. HALVESTON.** The career of Judge Halveston, who is one of the leading members of the bar of Idaho's capital city, has been one of varied and interesting order. He is in the most significant sense the artificer of his own fortunes, as he has been virtually dependent upon his own resources from the time he was a boy of ten years, and he has had his full quota of experience in connection with the stirring incidents of the western country. He was for a number of years actively concerned with the great cattle industry in Kansas, and in the early days was an active and valiant participant in warfare with the rebellious Indians. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Boise since 1893, and his technical education was secured through his own ability and energy, as he had carefully saved his earnings and thus provided for further intellectual training than it had been his privilege to gain in his less mature years. He has accounted well to himself and the world and today has impregnable entrenchment in the confidence and esteem of the people of his adopted state. As one of the representative lawyers and progressive and loyal citizens of Idaho he is well entitled to specific consideration in this history of the state.

Tedford F. Halveston is of staunch English lineage and claims the old Badger state as the place of his nativity. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 20th of November, 1859, and was doubly orphaned when about six years of age, his mother having been summoned to the life eternal in 1864 and his father in 1865. He is a son of Oscar and Mary Elizabeth (Franklin) Halveston, both of whom were born and reared in England, where their marriage was solemnized and where the father learned the trade of blacksmith and general ironworker. The parents immigrated to the United States in the late '50s and settled near the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in which state they passed the residue of their lives. Of their four children, Tedford F. was the third in order of birth and he is now the only survivor of the immediate family.

After the death of his parents, Judge Halveston was taken into the home of Walter Walling, a cousin of the former's father and at that time a resident of Lake county, Illinois. He remained with his foster parents until he was ten years of age, and then initiated his independent career by obtaining employment in herding cattle. He continued in active and efficient service as a cowboy until he had attained to the age of twenty-three years. In 1871, while he was engaged with the Panhandle Cattle Company, in Kansas, all of the Indians remaining in that state were removed to the Indian Territory, by the order of the government. The red men protested against this action and finally

engaged in open hostilities with the cattle men. They continued to be unruly for several years and conflicts with the cattle herders were of frequent occurrence, especially in 1878-79. At that time there was a general uprising of the Indians and Judge Halveston, who was at the time with the cattle company mentioned, was a leader of the cowboys in ax conflicts with the Indians. On one occasion he was badly wounded in a skirmish of this order, and his life was nearly forfeited as a result of his injuries. During his last three years of identification with the cattle business he was manager for the Panhandle Cattle Company, and in the meanwhile he was favored in having enlisted the definite interest of Rev. George Swartz, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who assisted him with marked consideration in making good the educational handicap of earlier years. To the kindly office of this honored friend Judge Halveston attributes the excellent educational training which started him forth into a career of wider usefulness. That he had observed the principles of frugality and industry was shown in the fact that when he left the employ of the cattle company he had a credit of \$14,000, representing his savings from his long and faithful service.

In 1883 Judge Halveston entered the law department of Lawrence University, one of the leading educational institutions of Kansas, where he gave himself to study with characteristic energy and ambition, with the result that, in 1886, he was admitted to the Kansas bar, upon examination before the supreme court of the state. He then established his home in Hutchinson, that state, and in connection with his private practice he served as attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company until 1893, when he came to Idaho and established himself in general practice in Boise. Prior to this he has served for a time on the bench of the district court of the sixteenth judicial district of Kansas, and had greatly amplified his knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, with the result that he has long been known as a lawyer of broad and exact information in the minutiae of the law and in knowledge of precedents. He controls a large and substantial professional business and he is also local representative for a number of eastern financial concerns that are interested in the development of irrigation and other projects in Idaho. He commands the confidence and esteem of his professional confreres and the general public and is essentially a man of affairs as well as a representative member of the Idaho bar. He holds membership in the Ada County Bar Association and also the Idaho State Bar Association.

In politics the Judge is a staunch Republican but in later years he has abated to a large extent his active work in the party ranks, owing to the demands placed upon him by other interests. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has completed the circle of each the York and Scottish Rites, in the latter of which he has received the thirty-second degree. He has served as master of the lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, and has also held official chairs in the chapter and commandery bodies. Both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. They own and occupy an attractive residence at 1121 Jefferson avenue, and the same is pervaded by an atmosphere of gracious hospitality.

On the 15th of September, 1884, at Hutchinson, Kansas, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Halveston to Miss Carrie E. McCommons, daughter of Nathan A. McCommons, who removed to Kansas from his native state of Wisconsin. The one



child of this ideal union is Chester N., who was born in Stafford county, Kansas, on the 20th of May, 1889. He was graduated in Bradbury Commercial College, at Los Angeles, California, and also in the University of California, and is now in the employ of the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank, in which his mother is a stockholder.

**JOHN RIDER SMEAD.** The Boise bar has one of its most talented and vigorous representatives in John Rider Smead. He brought to his profession the qualities most needed for successful attainment—a thorough and enthusiastic scholarship, a skill in debate and knowledge of men, and the energy and courage to oppose the numerous obstacles that beset the practice of this profession.

Born in Dubuque county, Iowa, on the 24th of June, 1882, he was the youngest in a family of four children born to John S. and Mary (Rider) Smead. His father, a native of Wisconsin, is a retired farmer residing in Epworth, Iowa. His mother was born in Iowa and her parents were pioneers of that state.

John R. Smead, after his primary education in the rural schools of Dubuque county, was graduated from a private school at Epworth in 1898, received his degree of Ph. B. in Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, Iowa, in 1902, and then for several years was a successful educator. For the first year he was principal of the schools at Fredericksburg, Iowa, and then for two years was instructor in mathematics at the Dubuque high school. At the close of this service he entered the law department of the State University at Iowa City, and was graduated LL. B. in 1908. In the fall of the same year he located in Boise, where he formed the law partnership of Smead, Elliott & Healy, his associates being E. G. Elliott and William Healy. In general practice this firm has handled a large number of important cases during its existence. Mr. Smead is vice-president of the Ada County Bar Association and is a member of the state association. During his university career he was a member of the McClain chapter of the Phi Delta Phi at Iowa City. Since coming to Idaho he has become one of the influential workers in the state Democratic organization and is one of the progressive members of that great party. In a few years he has achieved distinction in his profession, and has before him a large career of usefulness and achievement in this state.

**WILLIAM CHRISTIAN VON WASMER.** The Caldwell Forwarding Company of which W. H. and W. C. von Wasmer are the proprietors and managers, is one of the most important enterprises of its kind in southern Idaho. This business is a general medium for the distribution of all classes of farm implements and general machinery from the eastern wholesale and factory points, over a large territory in Idaho. The Caldwell Forwarding Company is a firm to be described as wholesale distributing agents, jobbers, and also retail dealers. The merchandise handled by them is generally described under the head of grain, hides, pelts, wool, agricultural implements, field and garden seeds, and storage and commission. To the agricultural district, and the general trade they perhaps are the best known firm in the southern part of the state, and the enterprise is one which in its scope of operation reflects great credit upon the business initiative and energy of the von Wasmers, father and son.

W. C. von Wasmer, one of the representatives named above in this business enterprise at Caldwell,

has been identified with Idaho for a number of years, and in both business and civic affairs has attained a place of influence and prominence at Caldwell. He was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 14, 1871, and represents a pioneer family of Nebraska, and also one of the oldest families of the German peninsular provinces. A well authenticated genealogy of the von Wasmer family traces the origin of the ancestry back to Bremen, Germany, whence a branch of the family immigrated in 1695 to Schleswig-Holstein, which was then a province belonging to the kingdom of Denmark. For many generations, they were represented in the best social ranks and blood of the Danish line, and numerous representatives of the original founder of the family on the Danish peninsular, now the northeast provinces of Germany, are still living in Schleswig-Holstein.

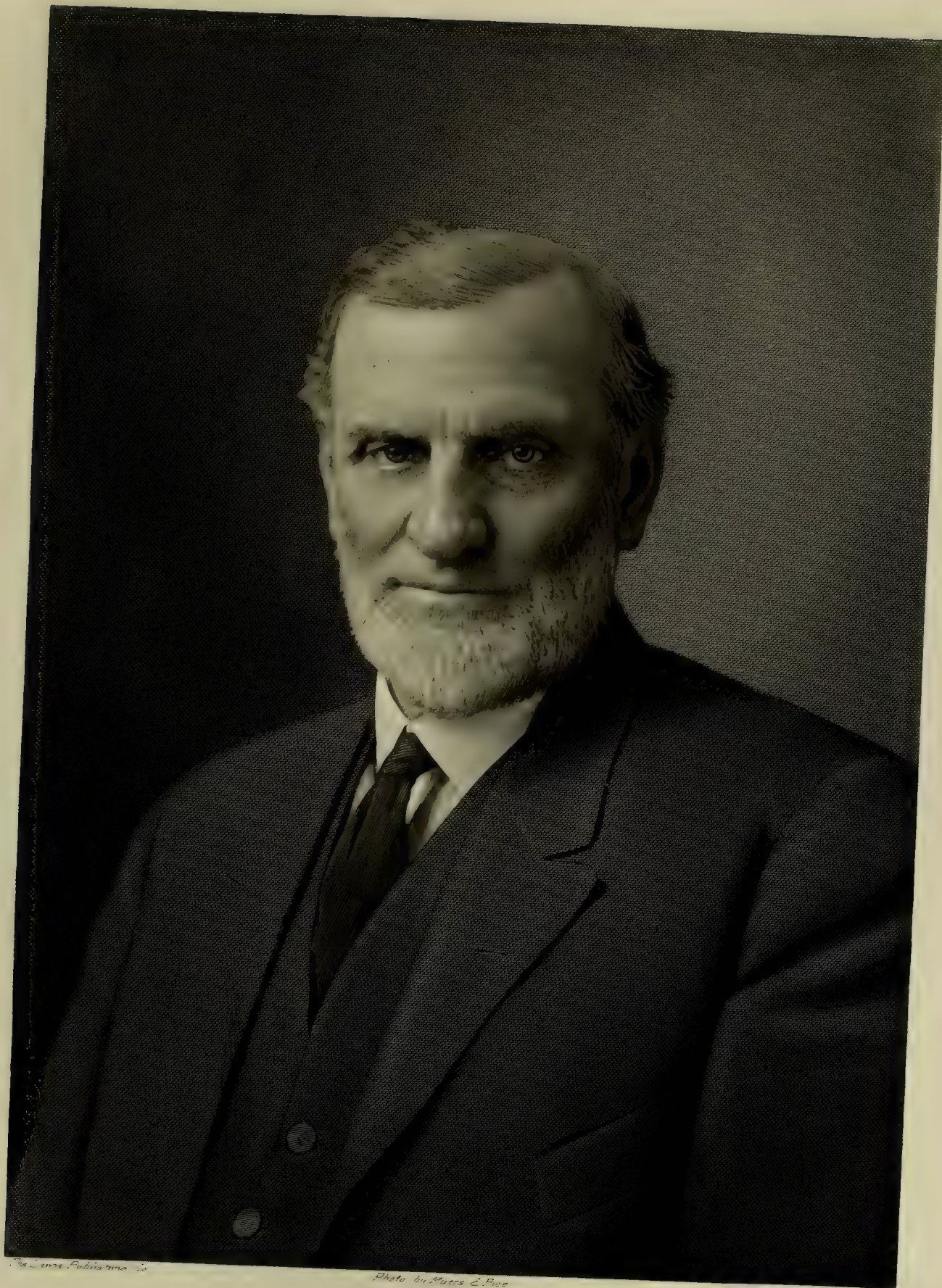
Wilhelm George Heinrich von Wasmer, the father of the Idaho business man was liberally educated at the University of Kiel, Germany, and engaged in the practice of law in his native land. In 1862 he brought his family to America, and settled at Grand Island, Nebraska, which was then a territory and thenceforth identified himself in a practical and substantial manner with the pioneer development of that great state, and was long one of the influential citizens of his community. A Lutheran in faith, he contributed financially and otherwise to the building of a Lutheran church, and also the Wasmer school at Grand Island commemorates his early citizenship in that vicinity. The maiden name of the mother was Marie Sophie Magdalene Woller.

Mr. W. C. von Wasmer received his education in the public schools of Grand Island, and finished his training for practical career in the Grand Island Business College. He then took charge of an elevator for the Omaha Elevator Company, and subsequently was employed with the J. A. Hake & Company in the South Omaha Stock Yards. The cattle industry has been his regular occupation throughout practically all his life, although he has gained almost equal prominence in the kindred activities of western agricultural enterprise. From South Omaha he went into the cattle business in northwest Nebraska and has followed the cattle, grain and implement business ever since.

His church is the Lutheran, and he is a cordial supporter of the faith in which he was reared, and which has been the religion of his family for generations. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Improved Order of Red Men. At Valentine, Nebraska, May 19, 1902, Mr. von Wasmer married Miss Eva Bailey Heath. Her father, Elver L. Heath, was for many years prominent at Cody, Nebraska, where he was identified with the newspaper and cattle business, was United States land commissioner, and otherwise active in business and public life. Mrs. von Wasmer was graduated from the Rushville high school. She is the mother of one son, Lloyd Anton von Wasmer, who was born at Cody, Nebraska, September 28, 1903.

**REV. REUBEN BEAN WRIGHT, D. D.** Religion and the church in Idaho has had no abler nor more devoted servant than Rev. Wright, of Boise, who for twenty years has been closely identified with the Congregational ministry of this state. The establishment of churches and the extension of allied benevolences and activities require no ordinary talents and executive ability, and in any country the pioneers of the church have shared hardships equally with those who have cut away the wilderness and founded the first farms and mills and towns.





R. B. Wright







Though Reverend Wright came to Idaho after the pioneer period was past, he encountered real pioneer work in establishing and upbuilding the institutions of his own church. Besides the important achievements which may be credited to his executive ability, the career of the Reverend Mr. Wright has a proper place in the history of Idaho, because of its essential goodness, and its exemplification of the best qualities of manhood and devotion to a high and noble cause.

Reuben Bean Wright was born at Glover, Vermont, April 12, 1848. The family is of old New England stock. His parents were Elihu and Ruth (Bean) Wright. The father, who was a son of Elihu Wright, was a farmer by occupation, and spent practically all his life in Vermont. The wife of Elihu Wright, the paternal grandfather, was Irene Holton, whose father, Solomon Holton, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. Reverend Wright was the fifth in a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. His brother Truman Wells Wright was a soldier in Company B of the Third Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and was taken ill and died while in the army.

The farm of his father in Vermont was the scene and environment of the early youth of Reuben B. Wright. He belonged to a family which cherished the ideals and traditions of New England culture and education, and attention was paid to education from his early years. From the common schools, he prepared for college at the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire, graduating there in 1870. His college was Dartmouth, at Hanover, New Hampshire, where he was graduated with the classical degree in 1874. The next two years were spent in the theological department of Yale University, and he was graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1877.

The scene of his ministry has been laid entirely in the middle and far west. He came west, after graduating from the theological school, to Poplar Grove, Illinois, where he was ordained by a council of the Congregational church, and had charge of the local pastorate for one year. He then took up home missionary work in Minnesota, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he was assigned to the pastorate of Crystal Lake, Illinois. The development of a severe throat trouble obliged him to leave the middle west, and find resort in Colorado, which state remained his home for twelve years. Two years were spent at Crested Butte, four years as pastor of the First Congregational church of Pueblo, two years as general missionary for the churches of his denomination in Colorado and Wyoming, after which he organized the South Broadway Congregational church at Denver, and was its pastor for four years.

The frail health of his wife was the cause of Reverend Wright's coming to Idaho in 1893. At Boise he took the pastorate of the First Congregational church and held that charge for thirteen years. During this time he also acted as superintendent of the Congregational churches of Idaho for two years. After resigning his regular pastoral charge in 1905, Reverend Wright was missionary for two years and is now serving as general secretary of the Idaho Sunday School Association.

Among the members of the Congregational ministry whose services in the west have extended over the past thirty years, Reverend Wright has a most conspicuous place. In recognition of his splendid service to the church and his own personal attainments and qualifications, his alma mater, Dartmouth

College, in 1910, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Reverend Wright married on September 5, 1877, Miss Alice A. Wood, of Fair Haven, Vermont, a daughter of John D. Wood of that state. The two children born of their marriage were Edith Alice, now the wife of W. D. McReynolds of Boise; and Margaret Helen, wife of Dr. G. E. Shawhan, of Boise. After a happy married life of more than thirty years, Mrs. Wright passed away on November 15, 1908, and is buried in Boise.

In politics, Reverend Wright is a Republican, but in local affairs has always picked out the best man and supported the cause of good and efficient government. His name will always be remembered as the organizer of the Congregational church of Boise. The active service of the church was abandoned twice, but at the present time it has one of the largest congregations and one of the most beautiful church edifices in the city. All the credit for this achievement would be repudiated by so modest a character as that of Reverend Wright, but the members of the society would insist that his work should be given chief credit for the founding and the successful career of this church.

In 1911 the residents of district number forty-five, which is on the bench, southwest of Boise, built a new church for their particular community, and at the same time paid a fine tribute to the man who had aided them in their Sunday school during many years and made possible the establishing of their church, by calling it the "Wright Congregational Church."

At the present time Dr. Wright is chaplain of the senate, in the twelfth session of the legislature, and he has been appointed to this position, three times since he came to Idaho.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DAVIS. On June 10, 1908, at his home in Boise, occurred the death of Thomas Jefferson Davis, a pioneer who had come to Idaho in 1863. Mr. Davis left behind a large estate of ranch and city real estate and other forms of wealth. The evidences of his material prosperity, however, were by no means the least of his achievements. As he was one of the early settlers, so he was first always in promoting those enterprises which were for the substantial benefit of his community and state. One distinction alone should make his name perpetual in the annals of Idaho. He was the first to establish the thought that Idaho is an excellent fruit producing region. The discovery of gold in Boise Basin did not confer a greater benefit upon subsequent generations than Mr. Davis when he demonstrated this fact with regard to the fruit producing resources of Idaho. The late Mr. Davis was a strong man among a generation of men noted for strength, courage and self reliance.

Thomas Jefferson Davis was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 2, 1838. His father having died, he was bound out until he had attained his majority, and was sent to the district school during the winter and labored early and late on the farm during the summer and open months. At the age of twenty-three he joined a company of seventy-five men who were going to the great west. Gathering his own team of mules and accompanied by his brother Francis, he and his party came into Idaho by way of Fort Lemhi, which at that time was occupied by the Mormons. It was a strategy of the Mormons at Fort Lemhi to induce them into a trap from which they could not proceed without disposing of their wagons and other heavy goods. The Davis party, instead of submitting to this strategy,



loaded all the goods they could upon their horses and set fire to the wagons and the remainder. After many difficulties of journey through the mountain passes the party reached Elk City on July 4th, whence they proceeded to Walla Walla and later to Boise.

The first ventures of Mr. Davis in this new country were in mining, and in 1863 he acquired 360 acres of government land, property which has since become very valuable and is situated in some of the most eligible sites in Boise. Owing to the scarcity of vegetables and fruit, Mr. Davis made the first practical beginning of fruit culture. He bought his first seed crop at twenty-five cents per pound,—onions, cabbages and potatoes,—and at the end of the season his products were sold for \$50,000. In the spring of 1864 he planted the first orchard in this section of the country, setting out seven thousand apple trees, which had been shipped to him at a cost of \$1.25 each. This orchard stood for thirty-five years or more, and paid for its original cost many times over. It finally yielded to the exigencies of city growth and on the site once occupied by those fruit trees has since been erected many streets and avenues of buildings. In 1872 the apples from this orchard sold at 12½ cents per pound, and the profits were between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. Some of the earlier fruit from the orchard sold for as much as twenty-five cents per pound. Grasshoppers were for several years a pest which threatened the success of fruit growing in this region. To prevent their ravages, Mr. Davis employed a large force of men for several weeks to shake the trees from four o'clock until late in the afternoon. The grasshoppers were thus shaken to the ground and ate the vegetation under the trees, and in this way the foliage of the trees themselves were saved. A part of the large estate left by Mr. Davis comprises six hundred and forty acres of land lying close to Boise, which in earlier years had been used by the government as a hay ranch, and subsequently was bought by Mr. Davis. In all his varied enterprises he used the same judgment and energy which made him so successful as a pioneer fruit grower, and his success was well earned. During all the years of his association with his fellow citizens, he was never known to take advantage or to use unscrupulous methods in his transactions. With a man of such strength and personal ability, such methods were unnecessary, and they would have been abhorrent to his character even had they been suggested. His commercial integrity was one of the finest achievements of his career, and a source of lasting pride to his descendants. In politics he had for many years been a Republican and was an honored member of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Idaho. Among his benefactions may be mentioned the giving of property for a city park known as Julia Davis Park.

In 1871 Mr. Davis married Miss Julia McCrumb, who was born in Galt, Canada, January 24, 1847, and whose death occurred September 19, 1907, nearly a year before that of her husband. The seven children born to their marriage were as follows: Marion Davis, born in Boise, February 4, 1872, died February 4, 1876; Thomas Jefferson, born March 7, 1875; Harry McCrumb, born October 2, 1877, died September 28, 1910; Julia Etta, born June 27, 1879, married W. L. Quinn, and resides in Buffalo, New York; Edwin Horace, born November 21, 1881, was married December 31, 1907, to Miss Marcella L. Torrence, who was born in Denver, Colorado, November 25, 1881, a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Sheppard) Torrance, her father being a native of Canada, and her mother of St. Louis; Edwin H. Davis is the executor of his father's estate, and one

of the young business leaders of Boise; Hazel Davis, the youngest of the children of the late Mr. Davis and wife was born June 14, 1888, and married Rowland Taylor of Columbus, Ohio, on June 12, 1912, Mr. Taylor being an attorney in Boise.

GEORGE P. HALEY, M. D. has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Boise, Idaho, since 1888, and in the passing years has made worthy progress in the field of his chosen work. As a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, his success has been pleasing, although he has not devoted his attention to those subjects to the exclusion of his general practice, which has always been of a wide and varied nature. Dr. Haley also has made unusual progress in his study of cancer, and has well earned the prominent place he occupies in the ranks of the medical profession in his city and state.

Born in East Corinth, Maine, on April 24, 1854, Dr. Haley is the son of Benjamin and Mary R. (Hunt) Haley, natives of New Hampshire and Maine respectively. Benjamin Haley came to Maine in his young manhood and became occupied in farming, and also engaged in the meat business. In his declining years he went to New Jersey, his death taking place in Malaga, that state, in 1879, when he was seventy-three years old. The wife and mother died in that place also, in 1875, when in the fifty-fourth year of her life.

Up to the age of twelve years George P. Haley attended the schools of the Maine village in which he lived, after which he attended school in New Jersey, completing an academic course there, after which he went back to the farm of his father, remaining until he had reached his legal majority. He then entered Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, from which institution he was duly graduated in 1879, receiving therefrom his medical degree. Immediately thereafter he began his medical practice, locating at Newport, New Jersey, remaining there until 1885, when he removed to Laramie, Wyoming, in which place he was engaged in practice for three years. In Laramie he also ran a drug store. From that place he came to Boise, Idaho, in 1888, and he has since been engaged in active practice here, being one of the first doctors to establish in the place. He has seen the now prosperous city grow from a small and unimposing village to its present proportions, and has taken an active part in the developments which have been at work within the community in the years that have passed. His interests have not been circumscribed by his devotion to his profession and his determination to advance in his work, but he has generously given of his time and in other ways shown himself a citizen of true merit. Dr. Haley has found it possible to pursue his studies further in post-graduate courses in the treatment and study of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, as mentioned in a previous paragraph, and is recognized as an authority in those troubles. He has given special attention to the treatment of surface cancers for the past sixteen years, experiencing splendid success in that work. In 1903 he took a post-graduate course in the subject in Chicago Medical College.

Dr. Haley has been medical examiner for the United Artisans for a number of years, as well as for the Woodmen of the World. He was sent as a delegate to the Pan-American Medical Society at St. Louis in 1889, and is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has been affiliated since 1884, and has passed through all chairs of the order. He is also



a charter member of the Woodmen of the World. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist church.

In 1881 Dr. Haley was married to Eliza J. Read of Vineland, New Jersey, and four children have been born to them. George B. Haley was born in Newport, New Jersey, in 1883; he is a graduate of the College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is in practice at Emmett, Idaho. He was married on June 12, 1912. Jennie, born in 1885, is a graduate of Boise high school, and is engaged in stenographic work in the state legislature of Idaho for three terms. Marcus, born in 1887, is engaged in operating the large cattle ranch on Payette river, of which his father is the owner; he was born in Laramie, Wyoming. Alice, the wife of Cleve H. Ross, is a resident of San Francisco, where her husband is engaged in the candy business.

In addition to his ranching property, Dr. Haley has accumulated considerable other property in Idaho and is one of the financially independent men of his city.

**WILMOT H. GIBSON.** Of men honored in public life in Idaho and who in turn have given large and valuable services to this state, none is perhaps better known than the former secretary of state, Wilmot H. Gibson. By profession an engineer, Mr. Gibson has long been identified with the practical solution of many problems peculiar to the economic and industrial development of Idaho's resources. For nearly twenty years he has been a factor in public life. From a local personage he has become known throughout the state, and though his residence is at Boise his business activities connect him with Mountain Home, St. Anthony and various other localities.

Mr. Gibson, who has been a resident of Idaho since 1894, was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, on Christmas day of 1870. His family was of the Scotch-Irish stock that so largely settled western Pennsylvania at the close of the eighteenth century. His father, W. Byron Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania, died at Boise in 1903, aged sixty-two. He had been a very successful farmer, and always took much interest in civic affairs. His work was especially noteworthy as an advocate of good roads, and for some years he served as member of the board of supervisors for his home district in Pennsylvania. The mother, whose maiden name was Helen Stewart, of Scotch ancestry, was a maternal granddaughter of Robert F. Randolph, one of the founders of the city of Meadville, the Randolphs having also given service in field and council during the Revolutionary war and also the War of 1812.

The third in a family of four sons and one daughter, Wilmot H. Gibson spent his early years on a farm and had that wholesome environment until after he was grown. The winter school terms afforded him nearly all the instruction he obtained as a boy, and in preparation for larger things he first earned money by teaching during the winter in country schools near his old home. At Meadville is located Allegheny College, one of the best small colleges in the country, and with his savings he entered this school, and in 1893, at the age of twenty-two, was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer. Soon afterwards he was married, and then without money except to provide for temporary needs he came out to Idaho, in which state he arrived on February 13, 1894. The new town of St. Anthony was his first home, and there he practiced his profession, conducted a furniture store, and rapidly advanced in the esteem of his fellow

citizens. As a merchant and engineer he enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity and remained at St. Anthony until January, 1899, at which time he moved to Boise to take up the duties of deputy secretary of state, an office to which he had been appointed and which he held during 1899 and 1900. On his return to St. Anthony he devoted all his time to a growing practice as civil engineer until interrupted by the demands of public position. In August, 1902, the Republican state convention placed his name on the ticket as nominee for secretary of state, and he was elected in the following November. At the Moscow convention of 1904 he was again nominated, this time by acclamation, and in the election polled a larger vote than any other candidate on the Republican ticket. He thus gave four years to this important state office.

When Mr. Gibson was seventeen years old he had taken an active part in a temperance campaign in western Pennsylvania, stumping a large part of his native county. With this early introduction to public life, he has continued his interest through subsequent years, and has done his share in every campaign since he became a resident of Idaho.

Mr. Gibson's home in Boise is at 1217 Hays street. His financial and real estate interests are in diverse parts of the state, and he has city property at Boise, St. Anthony and elsewhere, and some five hundred acres of farm lands. He is general manager of the Mountain Home Co-operative Irrigation Company, an enterprise to which he is devoting much of his time at this writing. During the years 1908-10 Mr. Gibson was secretary of the Idaho State Fair Association, and it was largely due to his energetic direction that the exhibitions of these years reached their highest standards of excellence. In 1909 he was an Idaho representative during the Tribune Land Show held in Chicago, and made the Idaho exhibit one of the most attractive features.

Fraternally Mr. Gibson is affiliated with the Odd Fellows lodge at St. Anthony and with the Woodmen of the World. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church at Boise, and for a number of years he has been an elder in the society. He also took the leading part in establishing the Presbyterian church at St. Anthony and in the building of its first home, and was the first elder of the congregation.

Mr. Gibson was married at Meadville, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1894, to Miss Merta Drake. Her father, Jerome Drake who now makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Gibson at Boise, belongs to an old Pennsylvania family of English descent with an ancestry including the famous Sir Francis Drake of Queen Elizabeth's time. One son, Howell Drake Gibson, was born to Mr. Gibson and wife at St. Anthony on August 1, 1896. He is now a junior in the Boise high school.

Probably no other citizen of Idaho, in season and out, has worked and talked more enthusiastically for this state than Mr. Gibson. A speaker of more than ordinary versatility and power, he has added the service of this talent to his many practical endeavors in behalf of a better and greater Idaho, and for years his name has appeared on the programs of many public occasions. Aside from his business and public duties his chief recreation is in his home circle and with his friends. While secretary of state he was ex-officio member of the state capitol commission which adopted the original plans for the state capitol, and many of his individual suggestions as to his plans and appointments are realized in the building. It has been his fortune to serve his adopted state in many ways, and as



one of the younger citizens his career promises a large scope of useful work in the years to come.

**WILLIAM SIDENFADEN.** One of the reliable business men of Boise, Idaho, who for six years has been connected with the undertaking business in the capitol city, is William Sidenfaden, of the firm of Schreiber & Sidenfaden. Essentially a business man, he has never been prominently connected with public matters, but the people of his community have had a chance to recognize his worth as a citizen, and he has at all times shown a laudable ambition to assist movements pertaining to the welfare of the city of his adoption. Mr. Sidenfaden was born November 25, 1863, in St. Joseph, Missouri, a son of William and Emily (Wonderlin) Sidenfaden. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States as a young man in 1852, and in the following year settled at St. Joseph. A cabinet-maker by trade, he was one of the pioneer business men of Missouri City, and in 1868 embarked in the undertaking business, in which he was actively engaged until his retirement in 1901. In the following year his death occurred, when he was seventy-four years of age. Emily Wonderlin was born in Ohio in 1836, her parents having come to the United States from the Fatherland some two years before, and in 1842 migrated to Missouri, settling among the pioneers of Buchanan county. Mrs. Sidenfaden still survives and is one of the well-known ladies of St. Joseph.

The oldest of his parents' six sons, William Sidenfaden received his education in the public schools of St. Joseph, and at the age of fourteen years began to learn the undertaking business in the establishment of his father. At the time of his father's retirement. Mr. Sidenfaden removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he continued to reside until 1906 and then came to Boise. Here he formed a partnership with Adolph Schreiber, and this is the oldest and largest business of its kind in the city. Mr. Sidenfaden's entire business experience has been passed in undertaking and funeral directing, and he is a thorough master of every detail of his work. The parlors of the firm, at 609-11 Bannock street are appropriately furnished, and equipped with the most modern appliances known to science. Like his partner, he shares the entire confidence of the people of the city, his many years of experience giving him recognized prestige in his work.

Mr. Sidenfaden was married, while a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Minnie Stallsworth, the ceremony being performed January 26, 1892, by Bishop Scanlan. Mrs. Sidenfaden, a lady of culture and refinement, is a native of Missouri, and a daughter of William Stallsworth. She and her husband have had four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Sidenfaden is independent in his political views, voting for the candidate he considers best fitted for the office, and as before stated having no political ambitions. His private interests have kept him actively engaged, but at all times he is ready to assist in worthy and progressive movements. He has a wide acquaintance throughout this part of the state, among which he numbers many friends.

**FRANCIS MARION DAVIS.** A man of rare character of broad experience in Idaho from pioneer times, and with a large record of business accomplishment and useful service was the late Francis M. Davis, whose death occurred at his home in Boise, March 8, 1891. He was a comparatively young man at the time of his death, and yet had lived in Idaho for

nearly thirty years and had earned his just position as one of the pioneers of this state.

Francis Marion Davis was born in Warren county, Illinois, July 7, 1838, and received his education in his native state, completing his schooling at Monmouth. At the age of twenty-five in 1862, he and his brother Thomas joined a company of twenty-five men who were preparing to go overland to the west. The brothers drove a team of mules. The story of their arrival in Idaho is of much interest. They were persuaded by some Mormons to travel by way of Sublette cut-off. Fort Lemhi was then occupied by Mormons. At that place they found they could go no further with the wagons, and that it had been the plan of the Mormons to force the immigrants to sell their wagons and provisions very cheap. They offered to buy the new wagons for \$5.00 each, and for the provisions offered prices equally low, but the Davises were not to be cornered in this fashion. Loading all the goods they could upon the horses, they made a large fire of the remainder and set fire to goods and wagons together. They had considerable trouble in using the horses as pack animals, but after a time were able to resume their journey along an Indian trail, which led over a high pike and through a very rugged country. Thus on the Fourth of July, they reached Elk City in safety, but without provisions. They then went to Walla Walla and later came to Boise.

The late Mr. Davis was thus one of the first citizens of Boise, and did his share in the early up-building and development of the place. With his brother and two others, he had part-ownership and management in a ranch, and these partners planted the first apple orchard in Idaho. The partners of Mr. Davis were: George D. Ellis, Thomas J. Davis, his brother, and William Richie. This orchard was set out in the spring of 1864, and consisted of seven thousand young apple trees, which had been shipped in at a cost of \$1.25 each. This orchard was the first commercial orchard of Idaho and during its many years' existence paid for itself many times over. Idaho is now one of the greatest fruit states of the west, and to a large degree owes its position to the pioneer enterprise of the Davis brothers and their associates.

Mr. F. M. Davis, having sold his interest in this ranch, was for some time engaged in the hardware business at Boise. In 1876 he bought a quarter section of land near the city limits on the west, and there established a fine dairy. He built a fine rural residence with substantial barns and other equipments, and, by good management, made a dairy with probably the best reputation for its products in the city, and made it a successful business enterprise. Both as a business man and as a citizen he always enjoyed the thorough respect and esteem of his many associates, and his character and actions were always an open book, and none who read therein could find flaw or ground for just criticism of his straightforward career. He was a Republican in his political views, and was long a member of the Masonic order, his funeral being conducted under the auspices of the local lodge. He was a sincere Christian and took an active part in the Methodist church of his home city.

In January, 1865, Mr. Davis married Miss Hester A. Cory, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of John and Susan (Carpenter) Cory. Mrs. Davis was born December 14, 1842. A brother of Mrs. Davis was Thomas Cory, whose death occurred in Ohio some years ago. In 1848 Hester Cory accompanied her parents on their removal to Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, and she was reared in Iowa, where



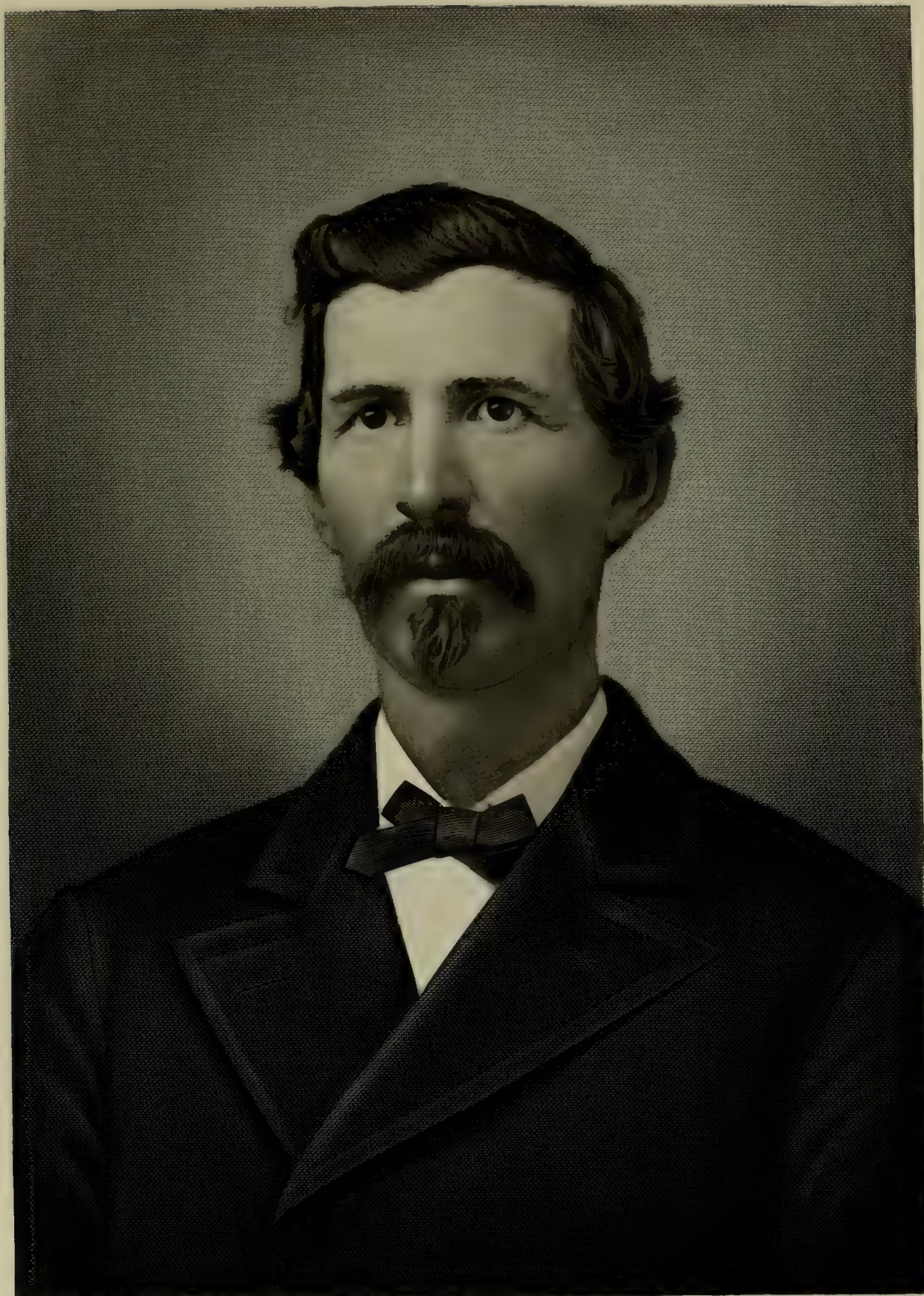






Hester A Davis





Frederick Davis

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F. Davis













Harry C.ritchman



she received her early education. In 1864 she and her brother Thomas left Mount Pleasant on the 5th of April in a wagon, and in true pioneer style journeyed overland across the western plains, and on August 18, 1864, arrived at Boise. She here made the acquaintance of Mr. Davis, and in a few months after her arrival they were married. Two children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Davis. Charles A., the eldest, was born in Boise September 29, 1866. Laura E., the younger child, was born September 6, 1872, in Boise, and married Ernest F. Sorrels. They reside with their mother in the old homestead at 26th and Valley road.

JOHN H. WEBER, D. V. M. The veterinary doctor and surgeon of today recognizes the benefit of science as applied to his profession, and it is a noteworthy fact that, within the last decade, the course in this line is as strict as that of a regular doctor of medicine, while the scope of practice being wider many young men of today are taking up the veterinary line in preference. Idaho has had some excellent legislation passed in regard to the regulation of the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, and these laws have been passed principally through the efforts of Dr. John H. Weber, of Boise, who has been in the practice of this profession for four years, and who now holds the office of state veterinarian. Doctor Weber was born February 23, 1888, in St. Joseph county, Indiana, and is a son of Frank Weber, a native of Germany who came to the United States during the early fifties and settled in the Hoosier State. There he was engaged in farming up to the time of his death, which occurred February 6, 1909, when he was seventy-seven years of age. He married Margaret Kline, daughter of George Kline, who came from Germany and became the founder of the American branch of this family. She died September 4, 1896, at the age of forty-five years, having been the mother of eight children, of whom John H. was the fifth in order of birth.

After securing his early education in the public schools John Weber attended the high school at his native place and was graduated therefrom in 1901. Subsequently, having decided upon his choice of professions, he entered the Chicago Veterinary College, and March 3, 1908, was graduated with the degree of M. D. C. After his graduation he removed to Pendleton, Oregon, where he was appointed by the United States civil service commission to the position of veterinary inspector, and served in that capacity until the spring of 1909. During this service, Mr. Weber had charge of a wide territory, including the state of Idaho, and in July, 1908, became a permanent resident of this state. He made his headquarters at Weiser, and resigned his position to engage in a private practice for one year, but January 9, 1911, again took up official life as state veterinarian, an office to which he was appointed by Governor James Hawley, and which he still holds. During his incumbency of this important position, Doctor Weber has been active in securing legislation pertaining to the regulation of the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in the state, and in various ways has done much to advance the standard of the profession. Mr. Weber has built up a large and lucrative private practice, using the latest scientific methods and keeping fully abreast of all new discoveries and inventions in his profession by subscription to various scientific periodicals. Politically a Democrat, Doctor Weber has been active in support of his party and its candi-

dates, and his religious connection is with the Roman Catholic church. He is unmarried.

Doctor Weber has been the architect of his own fortunes in a marked degree. With little or no assistance he has worked his way to a position of importance in his chosen field of endeavor, and his ability has won the entire confidence of the people of his community. An able professional man and public spirited citizen, he has a wide acquaintance throughout this part of the state, and in it numbers many warm, personal friends.

HARRY K. FRITCHMAN. The city of Boise during the last thirteen years has had no more enterprising business man and public spirited citizen than Mr. Harry K. Fritchman, who established the first firm of merchandise brokers here, has been identified with a number of the local corporations and business undertakings of the community, and has served a term in the office of mayor.

Reared on a farm, Mr. Fritchman began his business career as a clerk in a grocery house of a small Missouri town, and by his energy and efficiency as a salesman and all-around business man rapidly advanced himself to a place of independence in the commercial world. Born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1865, he was the eighth in a family of eleven children whose parents were John and Susan (Linn) Fritchman. The father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, brought his family out to Andrew county in northwest Missouri in 1865 and there settled on a farm, where he spent the remainder of his life and died at the age of seventy-six. The mother passed away in Andrew county in 1910 at the age of eighty years.

Harry K. got his early education in the country schools of Andrew county, and his years from twenty to twenty-three were spent in farming. On leaving home he became a clerk in the grocery store of Pearce & Roberts at Savannah, the county seat of Andrew county, and during a year of hard work in attending to the wants of the customers he laid the foundation of a solid experience in merchandising. From there he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and became engaged in the packing and shipping of goods in the wholesale grocery house of Nave & McCord. At the end of a year he had been promoted to the responsibility of a road position to sell the goods of this house, and for his first trip was sent to visit the retail merchants all along the way from Cheyenne to Boise. As a commercial traveler he remained on the road for nearly twenty years, until the first of January, 1909. Five years of this time he represented A. Schilling & Company of San Francisco, and was also a representative of four other firms during his career on the road.

Mr. Fritchman was the first commercial traveler to make his headquarters at Boise, which city has been his home since January, 1900. He was also the pioneer in the establishment of a merchandise brokerage business here. Mr. Fritchman organized and conducted this business himself for some three and one-half years, then sold out to Riley Atkinson and the firm is now known as the Fritchman Atkinson Company, his partner being a son-in-law of Governor Hawley. Their brokerage firm, whose headquarters are at 506-508 South Ninth street, represents the Western Sugar Refining Company of San Francisco, the Quaker Oats Company of Chicago, the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company of Seattle, the Douglas & Company of Cedar Rapids, Cream of Wheat Company of Minneapolis, Inland Crystal Salt Company of Salt Lake City, Postum



Cereal Company of Battle Creek, Pacific Coast Borax Company of Oakland, California Vegetable Union and California Fruit Growers Exchange of Los Angeles, Fels & Company of Philadelphia, and the J. K. Armsby Company of San Francisco. During his residence in Boise Mr. Fritchman has at different times been connected with various other corporations and enterprises of this city and elsewhere.

As a citizen of Boise Mr. Fritchman has been very popular, and his name has been associated with many public movements and social and civic organizations. He was chief executive of the city during 1911, but has never taken much part in practical politics. He is a Taft Republican. He is a member and for two years was a director of the Boise Commercial Club. In the United Commercial Travelers he has been a very influential member, filling all the subordinate offices in the council and grand council, and at the last national convention of the supreme council was a delegate representing the states of Montana, Idaho and Utah. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias lodge in Boise, and is also an Elk.

Mr. Fritchman was married at Caledonia, Ohio, January 1, 1891, to Miss Leota A. Sickel. Mrs. Fritchman is a native of Ohio and a daughter of David and Charlotte Sickel. Two children have been born to their marriage. Norris M., born in November, 1892, is now a student of the University of Colorado; Frank S., born in Boise February 5, 1903, died in November, 1904. The family residence is at 1207 Hays street. Mr. Fritchman is very fond of all the outdoor sports, and is a type of the successful business man who has never failed to maintain a broad and liberal interest in the many affairs outside the narrow lines of his own activities. As a boy he had only his own energy and ability to promote his advancement, and he is now one of the representative men in the capital city of Idaho.

RAYMOND LUELING GIVENS is a young lawyer of Boise who represents one of the first families of Idaho and in the very brief period of his professional activities thus far has given high promise of adding largely to the prestige of the name he bears. He is a native Westerner, born in the city of Salem, Oregon, February 9, 1884, and springs from ancestors of that strong, vigorous type whose restless energy caused them to take a place in the advance guard that pushed civilization westward in this country. His paternal grandparents came across the plains from Kentucky in 1848, while Alfred Luelling and wife, his maternal grandparents, who made the same journey that same year, represented Massachusetts and North Carolina stock. Alfred Luelling had the distinction of having brought the first grafted fruit trees to the Pacific coast. Dr. John W. Givens, the father of Raymond L., is very prominently identified with the medical profession in Idaho as superintendent of the Northern Idaho Insane Asylum at Orofino, and formerly superintendent of the Idaho Insane Asylum at Blackfoot, as a director of the sanitarium for the feeble minded at Nampa, and as president of the Idaho State Medical Society. His principal commercial connection is as president of the Bank of Nampa, Nampa, Idaho. Mrs. Ellen E. L. Givens, the wife of Doctor Givens, was one of the leading women of Idaho and was well known throughout the state through her connections as vice-president of the Idaho State Federation of Women's Clubs, as president of the Northern District of Women's Clubs and as president of the Southeastern Federation of Women's Clubs.

Raymond Luelling Givens was educated in the public schools of Blackfoot, Idaho, and following that was successively a student in Gordon Academy, Salt Lake City, Utah, in Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and at Denver University, Denver, Colorado. He was graduated from the last named institution in 1909 as an LL. B. Locating at Boise for the practice of his profession, he soon displayed marked aptitude and ability in law, rose rapidly in the ranks of his profession and was shortly appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of Ada county. He is now filling the office of prosecuting attorney and is attorney for the Boise Association of Credit Men, the Idaho Stationery & Printing Company and for the Bank of Nampa, Nampa, Idaho.

In political views he is a Republican, and his fraternal associations are with the Masonic order as a member of Boise blue lodge No. 2, as a Scottish Rite Mason and as a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and evinces his interest in the development of his city and the state as a member of the Boise Commercial Club.

EDWARD F. CRAWFORD. Starting his business career as a poor youth in the cotton mills of Springfield, Missouri, and subsequently engaging in what has proved to be his life work, the career of Edward F. Crawford, now one of the wealthy and greatly respected citizens of Ada county, has been one of constant industry and well-directed effort, and is eminently worthy of emulation by the youth of the land who are laboring under the handicap of lack of capital and absence of influential friends. Mr. Crawford has been the architect of his own fortunes, and that he has builded wisely and well is evidenced by the universal esteem in which he is now held and the general confidence which is placed in any undertaking with which his name is connected.

Edward F. Crawford was born in Springfield, Missouri, November 16, 1862. His father, a native of Tennessee, moved to Missouri in 1857, among the early settlers of Springfield, from whence he enlisted in the Civil war, being connected with the quartermaster's department. In his early life a school teacher, he eventually became an agriculturist, and rose to a respected position among his fellow townsmen, filling various offices of trust and responsibility. He died October 1, 1894, near Springfield, at the age of sixty-nine years, when his community lost one of its best citizens. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah M. Jernigan, was also a native of Tennessee, and came to Missouri in 1856 with her parents. She passed away in 1882, when forty-nine years of age, having been the mother of nine children, of whom Edward F. was the third in order of birth.

At the age of fifteen years, after completing his education in the common schools, Edward F. Crawford secured employment in the cotton mills of Springfield, and later he followed whatever honorable employment presented itself for several years. He then engaged in farming, and on October 1, 1888 entered Idaho, where, in 1891, he took up a homestead of 160 acres, which he still owns. He has prospered in his general farming and stock raising operations, and is considered an able agriculturist, an excellent judge of stock and a shrewd business man. Politically a Republican, he has ever been active in the interests of his party, serving as a member of the school board for fifteen years, acting as county commissioner of Ada county during 1907, 1908 and 1911-12, and at present being chair-





*E. F. Crawford*













Alfred Pudge



man of the board. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Elks. He is an honorary member of the Commercial Club of Boise.

On February 4, 1881, Mr. Crawford was married at Springfield, Missouri, to Miss Emma Stutzman, a native of Indiana, and daughter of John F. Stutzman. Nine children have been born to this union: Roscoe C., Nora May, Etta Belle, Frank Blaine, Eugene Charles, Mamie, Eddie C., Katie and Birdie. The pleasant family home is located on Meridian Rural Free Delivery Route No. 2. The family is widely known in this locality, where Mr. Crawford has made numerous friends.

**JUDGE ALFRED BUDGE.** Judge of the fifth judicial district of Idaho, and with residence at Pocatello, Alfred Budge has been prominent as a lawyer and in the public affairs of southeastern Idaho for a number of years. He has had a career of unusual achievements, both at the bar and on the bench, and represents some of the best elements of citizenship in the state.

Alfred Budge was born February 24, 1868, at Providence, Cache county, Utah, a son of William and Eliza (Pritchett) Budge. His father was one of the splendid old citizens of Idaho. Born in Lanark, Scotland, May 1, 1828, a son of William and Mary (Scott) Budge, of a highland family, and staunch old Presbyterian stock, William Budge received his education by occasional and irregular attendance at the schools of his native locality. That he subsequently became a highly cultured and profound student, was due to the persistence and energy which he applied at his own initiative through broad course of study. When twenty years old he was converted to the faith of the Mormon church and did missionary work in England, Scotland, Germany and Switzerland. In 1860 he brought to the United States a large colony consisting of some six hundred men and women. From New York they journeyed across the country by railroad and steamboat to the vicinity of Omaha, Nebraska, and thence made up an immigrant train of wagons and oxen and William Budge captained this colony across the plains to Utah, where they arrived in October, 1860. At Farmington, Utah, and subsequently in the Cache valley, Mr. William Budge engaged as a large farmer, was elected to public office and filled many places of responsibility for his church. In 1870 he came to Paris, Idaho, as bishop of the Bear Lake Stake, and was also appointed general manager of the affairs of the church in this state. During his presidency was built a splendid tabernacle at Paris, and also the Fielding Academy. He was twice elected to the upper house of the territorial legislature of Idaho, and in 1898 was elected from Bear Lake county to the state senate.

From almost his earliest childhood Alfred Budge has been a resident of Idaho, and until recently kept his home at Paris, the county seat of Bear Lake county. He was reared on the home ranch of his father and though surrounded by a good moral environment and with ample physical comforts, his opportunities for schooling were limited, and he has really acquired most of his education and his training for the learned profession which he now honors as a result of his own persistent efforts. As a boy he attended four or six months each year the common schools of Bear Lake county, and at the age of fifteen became a student in the Brigham Young Academy in Provo, Utah, where he spent three years. He was then sent on a mission to Europe, where he spent thirty months, and on

returning to America entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1892. In July of the same year he opened an office at Paris, and in two years had acquired a substantial and profitable practice. As a lawyer it is said that he never failed to respond to the appeals of the needy, and for a number of years he probably handled as much unremunerative law practice as any lawyer in Idaho.

Mr. Budge on attaining his majority voted with the Republican party and has always been one of its most zealous supporters. In 1894 he was elected district attorney of the fifth judicial district, then comprising, Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Fremont, Lemhi, and Oneida counties, and during his four years in that office won a reputation which brought him further advancement in political life. In November, 1898, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Bear Lake county, an office which he filled for two years. He was then reelected to the same position, and in meantime came to be prominently recognized as one of the Republican leaders of southeastern Idaho, and a man of such intellectual strength and ability in affairs as to be eminently qualified for the highest honors of his profession. He was accordingly nominated against a strong Democrat, and at the time the presiding judge of the fifth district, and after a hard fought campaign Mr. Budge was elected judge of the fifth judicial district, a position which he has since filled by reelection, and by his long experience in the law, his judicial temperament and other qualifications has set a high standard for judicial performance.

Mr. Budge in recent years has taken up his residence at Pocatello. During his long residence at Paris, he served as a member of the city council, was city attorney, and a school trustee, and to some extent was connected with the business affairs of that locality. He was born and reared in the faith of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and is still loyal to the faith, although he has never held official position in the church. At Logan, Utah, on July 5, 1894, he married Miss Ella Hoge, daughter of Walter and Amelia Hoge. Mrs. Budge was reared and educated at Paris, Idaho, where she was born. The children of the marriage are mentioned as follows: Alfred Hoge Budge, born April 17, 1895; Drew W. Standrod Budge, born October 26, 1896; Ella Leona Budge, deceased, born October 3, 1898; Ina Elizabeth Budge, born January 14, 1900; Ora Amelia Budge, born September 14, 1902; Walter Littleton Budge, born March 3, 1906; Bruce Carlyle Budge, born September 16, 1907, and Harold Hamer Budge, born November 26, 1910.

**HON. JOHN F. MACLANE,** ex-judge of the third judicial district was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1878. He received his early education in Pennsylvania, later entering Yale University, where he graduated with the class of 1900. Subsequently he studied law at the University of Minnesota, where he graduated in 1902, and until 1906 practiced law and served on the editorial staff of the West Publishing Company, in St. Paul. Coming to Idaho in that year, he located at Caldwell, where he engaged in the practice of law until July, 1907, when he was appointed code commissioner. His incumbency of that office, during which he compiled the present revised codes adopted by the legislature in 1909, required his removal to Boise, where he has since resided. He became assistant attorney general in 1909, resigning to organize the law school of the University of Idaho in that year, and in January, 1911, was appointed to the third district bench by



Governor Hawley. He resigned during the following year to resume the practice of his profession, to which he has since devoted his entire time with a uniform measure of success.

**HOSEA B. EASTMAN.** More than a half a century of time has winged itself away since Hosea B. Eastman left his native New Hampshire and turned his face to the far West, then the most unknown and untaught region to be found in all this broad land. Since that day in 1862 when he found himself in the district which one year later came to be known as the territory of Idaho, he has been identified with the progress of the state in all its varied branches of development, and few there are in Idaho today who have wielded a more potent influence in the great work of civilization and settling that state. Today, though a man old in years and experience, he is still active in business. He is president of the Pacific National Bank of Boise, president of the Overland Company that built and owns the Overland office building, general manager of the Boise Artesian Hot and Cold Water Company. He put in the first water system in the old Overland Hotel, was the organizer of the above water company that he is now general manager of, and it was this company that built the great Natatorium on Warm Springs avenue in Boise, one of the finest in this country. He was one of the organizers of the Boise City National Bank, and has given his moral and financial aid to most every enterprise ever promoted in Boise since 1863.

Mr. Eastman is not alone of the representative men of this state, but he is the scion of one whose name has been worthily connected with American history from the early colonial period, representatives of the same having been patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Ebenezer Eastman, the grandfather of the subject was prominent among the valiant soldiers in the Continental army, and following the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, Ebenezer Eastman returned to his farm and gave himself vigorously to the winning of conquests of peace. He reared several children and among the number was Caleb, the father of Hosea B. Eastman.

At Whitefield, New Hampshire, Hosea B. Eastman was born in the year 1835, and he was reared under the sturdy discipline of a New England farm, the while he availed himself of such advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. In 1862, when a young man of twenty-six years, he came to Idaho, which was constituted a territory in the following year and which at that time included the present state of Montana and the greater part of the state of Wyoming. On the 21st of October, 1861, he and his brother, Benjamin Manson, set sail from New York City, and from Aspinwall they crossed the Isthmus of Panama and made their way up the coast to California, where for a short interval they were identified with ranch operations. In 1862 they left California with a thirty mule pack train, with which they proceeded to Canyon City, Oregon. A few months later found Hosea B. Eastman established in the pioneer settlement at Silver City, Idaho, where for a number of years he gave his attention to mining. He mined and milled some of the first gold quartz ever sold in Idaho. In coming to this now great and prosperous commonwealth in 1862, he came with a party of adventurous miners, who made their way on snowshoes from Canyon City, Oregon, to Auburn, and en route the entire party lost its way, and for several days Mr. Eastman had no food save bacon

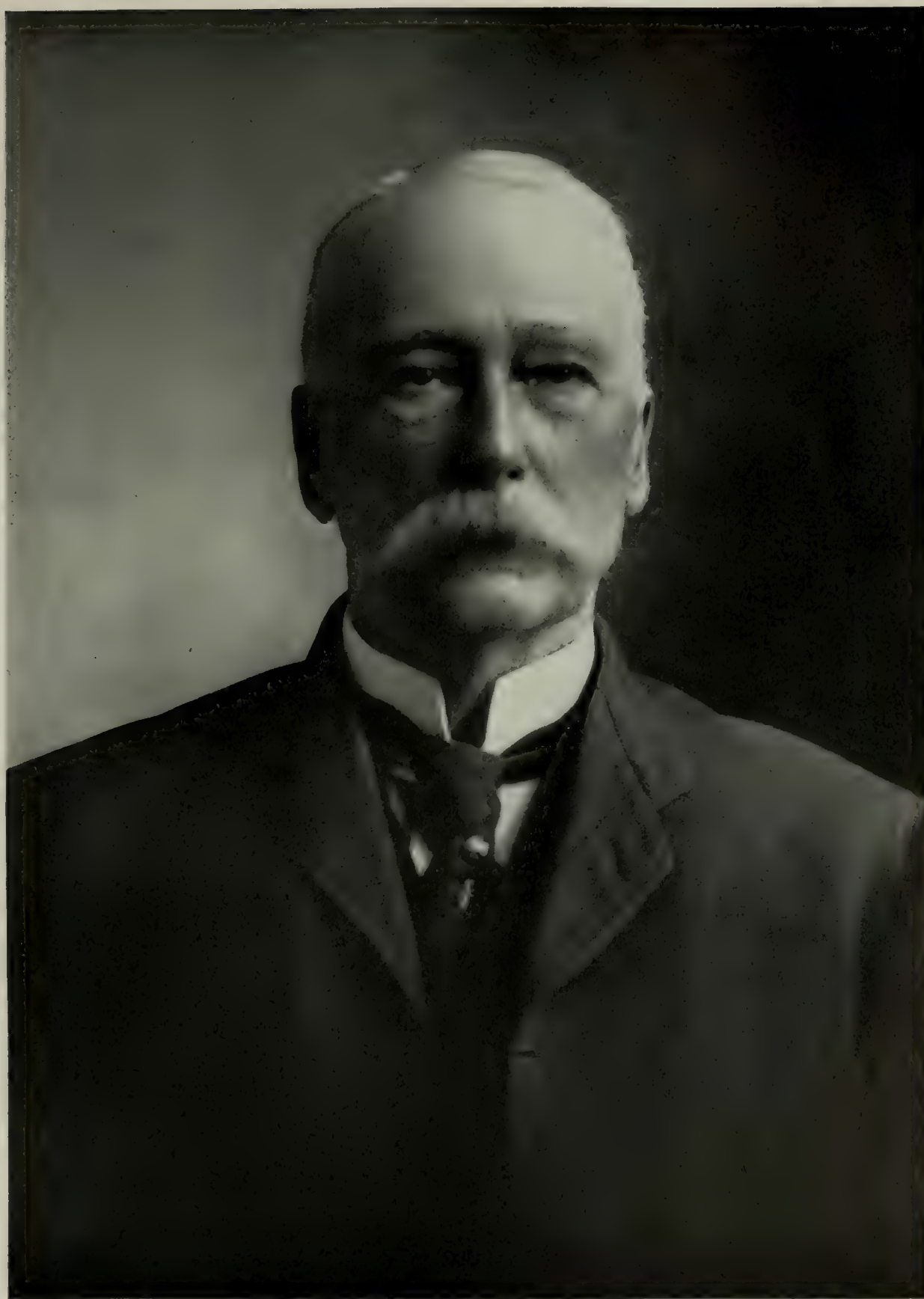
rinds that had been retained to rub on the bottoms of the snowshoes, to keep them free from packed snow. This, however, was but an incident in a series of experiences such as western pioneers endured with hardihood in those days. Hosea B. and Manson Eastman owned and conducted the old Idaho hotel at Silver City for a number of years, and after selling the property they removed to Boise. There they purchased the old-time Overland hotel, at the corner of Main and Eighth streets, this having long been one of the most famous hostleries in the West. From the time the Eastman brothers assumed control until the old structure was torn down to make way for the present fine Overland block, the hotel was a veritable mecca for the pioneers throughout this section, and within its hospitable walls were related many interesting reminiscences concerning the early days in the history of Idaho and the adjoining states.

While residing at Silver City, Hosea B. Eastman achieved distinction as an Indian fighter. Then, as now, fear was a stranger to him, and in the use of firearms none excelled him as a fine shot. On one occasion, in a skirmish with the Indians at the time of the South Mountain fight, he received a bullet wound, and he insisted that the missile be removed by a hospital steward who knew nothing of surgery. The man at first refused to attempt the operation, but Eastman insisted so vigorously that the work was finally done. He placed himself upon a small table, and without an anaesthetic of any kind, permitted the crude probing by means of which the bullet was finally extracted. In the engagement it is worthy of special note that five heroic pioneers made a stand against a band of more than three hundred Indians, and as one of these gallant men, Mr. Eastman admirably proved his valor and fidelity. His wife, who was born at Buffalo, New York, accompanied her parents to Oregon and thence to Silver City, Idaho, in the early days, and at the place last mentioned her marriage to Mr. Eastman was celebrated in 1872. She was Mary Ann Blackinger, the daughter of an old eastern family, and with her husband endured the full tension of pioneer life on the frontier, and few remain who are able to relate more stirring tales of the experiences and incidents of the early days.

Mr. and Mrs. Eastman became the parents of two children, and the elder of these was Frank M., who was born on the 30th of May, 1878, and whose death occurred on the 5th of May, 1912. Like his brother, Ben Sherman Eastman, he was a native of Boise and both were graduated in historic old Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, an institution that was founded in 1778. Frank M. later completed the full literary course in Yale University from which he received his bachelor's degree, and the other son completed the scientific course in the same institution. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1902 and received the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Hosea B. Eastman and his wife still reside in Boise, honored by all who knew them and secure in their reputation and character of sterling pioneers who have witnessed and contributed to the development and progress of the state in which they have resided for so many years. In recent years Mr. Eastman has been prominently connected with the Eastman & Teller Hardware Company of Boise, of which concern he was vice-president and a member of its directorate, until they sold out August 1, 1912.





*H B Eastman*













Char. F. Readock



**CHARLES F. REDDOCH.** The present popular and efficient city attorney of Idaho's thriving capital city is one of the successful and representative members of the bar of the state and is a scion of stanch old southern stock, his paternal ancestors, of Scotch lineage, having been numbered among the colonial settlers in South Carolina, and later generations having been represented in the pioneer settlement of Mississippi.

Charles F. Reddoch was born at Reddoch, Jones county, Mississippi, on the 3d of October, 1879, and the place of his nativity is a village that was named in honor of his grandfather, Calvin Reddoch, who was one of the extensive planters and influential citizens of Jones county. Mr. Reddoch was the first in order of birth of the eight children of James H. and Susan A. (Huff) Reddoch, and of the other children five sons and three daughters are living. The parents were born and reared in Mississippi, and there the father has been actively identified with agricultural pursuits, as a prosperous planter, throughout his active career, his present place of residence being at Bassfield, Covington county, where his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest in November, 1901, at the age of forty-eight years.

He whose name initiates this review is indebted to the public schools of his native state for his early educational discipline and in the same he continued his studies until he had attained to the age of seventeen years. Thereafter he was associated in the work and management of the home plantation until he reached the age of twenty-two years, when he wisely applied his savings to defraying the expenses of higher educational work. He entered the law department of Millsaps College, in the city of Jackson, capital of his native state, and in the same was graduated as a member of the class of 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was simultaneously admitted to the Mississippi bar and was engaged in the practice of his profession in his home county until the autumn of 1905, when he removed to Hattiesburg, Forrest county, Mississippi, which continued to be the stage of his professional endeavors from the 6th of March, 1906, until March, 1909. In the meanwhile he had thoroughly matured his technical powers through successful and varied experience in the practical work of his profession and after deciding to seek a broader field of labor in the thriving and progressive west he came to Idaho. He arrived in Boise on the 6th of March, 1909, and his success in his profession was pronounced from the initiation of his practice in the capital city, where he now retains an important and representative clientage and controls a business of substantial order. His practice is of general order and he has appeared in connection with many important litigations in the various courts of the state. On the 12th of May, 1912, he entered upon the discharge of his services as city attorney of Boise, and in his office he is showing marked fidelity, discrimination and efficiency, the while his loyalty to the city and state of his adoption is of the most appreciative and insistent order. His well appointed offices are in suite 301-3 Boise City National Bank building.

In politics Mr. Reddoch accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and he is an active worker in its ranks. He is a member of the Ada County Bar Association and the Idaho State Bar Association, and is affiliated with Boise Council, No. 899, Knights of Columbus, as is he also with the lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. He is fond of outdoor sports and finds much satisfaction in hunting and

fishing trips in the beautiful mountains and valleys of Idaho.

**JOHN K. OBERBILLIG.** Those whose only interest in business lies in looking for personal gain do little or nothing to advance the development of their communities, but the men who have the welfare of their section at heart and so conduct their operations as to build up the resources of the country, open up a wider field for the prosecution of undertakings that bring out the best interests of the localities in which they reside. The latter class are progressive, not retrogressive, and in this class is John K. Oberbillig, who is engaged extensively in dealing in real estate and mining property at Boise. Mr. Oberbillig has had a varied and eventful career. A native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was born December 24, 1877, he was the fourth in order of birth of the eight children of Mathias and Victoria Oberbillig, the former of whom died in Wisconsin, May 30, 1912, at the age of seventy-eight years, while the latter still resides in that state, and is sixty-eight years old.

John K. Oberbillig's father was a soldier of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, fighting gallantly all through that struggle and being wounded in action. He was a blacksmith by trade and later turned his attention to farming, and his son was reared on the farm. The latter was forced through circumstances to secure his own education, and his first work was at the trade of baker, in Milwaukee. Subsequently, however, he turned his face towards the West, settling in Seattle, Washington, from whence he went in the spring of 1897 to the copper country of the Valdes mining district in Alaska. While there he prospected and took up the study of chemistry, but during the next year returned with his party to the United States, and after a short stay in Seattle and Portland, Mr. Oberbillig returned to the East and again started to work at the baker's trade. In 1903 he came to Boise and started prospecting in the Black Hornet district, where he met with success, gradually drifting into the real estate business. He has firmly established himself in an enviable position among the leading business men of his adopted city, and has been closely connected with a number of large realty and mining deals. A man of perseverance and industry, he has made a success of the various undertakings with which he has been identified, and has also given a good deal of his attention to assaying since coming to this city.

On November 8, 1905, Mr. Oberbillig was united in marriage with Miss Edith Kelly, at Caldwell, Idaho, and they have had one child; Donald D., who was born December 3, 1907, in Boise. The family home is located at No. 1511 North Fifth street, in addition to which Mr. Oberbillig owns other properties in and adjacent to the city. He is a Republican in his political views, but has taken only a good citizen's interest in public matters. In Oddfellowship he has passed all of the chairs of his lodge, and he also holds membership in the Woodmen of the World.

**HARRY E. DALTON.** The fine old Dominion of Canada has contributed its quota to the personnel of the valued and loyal citizenship of Idaho, and among the prominent and popular representatives of the dominion in the capital city of the state is numbered Mr. Dalton, who is serving with marked efficiency as general manager of the Boise Electric Railway Company, which controls all electric lines in the city. He has received thorough technical



and practical training in his chosen vocation and in his present office has done much to bring the street railway service of Boise up to its present high standard.

Harry E. Dalton was born at London, the judicial center of Middlesex county, province of Ontario, Canada, and the date of his nativity was in April, 1868. In both the paternal and maternal lines he is a scion of stanch English ancestry, and the respective families were founded in the Dominion of Canada in an early day, both having had many representatives of prominence in civil, military and public activities in the dominion. Mr. Dalton is a son of Henry and Emma (Summers) Dalton, both of whom passed their entire lives in the province of Ontario, where the former died in 1889, at the age of forty-six years, and where the latter was summoned to eternal rest in 1901, at the age of fifty-eight years, the subject of this review being their only child. Henry Dalton was prominently identified with the dominion postal service for a number of years and was one of the honored and influential citizens of London at the time of his demise, both he and his wife having been devout communicants of the Church of England.

In the public schools of his native city, Harry E. Dalton received his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a thorough course in a higher institute in that place. In this academic institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886, and soon afterward he assumed a clerical position in the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway, in his home city of London. Through faithful and effective service he won promotion and eventually occupied a responsible post in the employ of this corporation until 1893, in the meanwhile having gained broad and valuable experience in connection with various departments of railway work. Upon leaving the service of the Grand Trunk, in the year noted, Mr. Dalton went to the city of Akron, Ohio, where he entered the employ of the local electric railway company. He assisted in the construction of the lines of this corporation and remained in its employ for eight years, during which he gave most valuable service as an executive and practical man. Thereafter he was prominently identified with the construction of important electric lines in Kentucky and Indiana, including those of the Georgetown & Lexington Traction Company, the Louisville & Southern Traction Company, the Georgetown & Portsmouth Traction Company, and the Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Company. Mr. Dalton was thus admirably fortified for the directing of the affairs of electric railways at the time when, in March, 1908, he came to Idaho and assumed his present office of general manager of the Boise Electric Railway. He has compassed an excellent work in improving the service, equipment and general facilities of the plant and gives a most careful attention to all details, both operative and executive, the result being that the capital city has a fine and ably managed street railway and inter-urban service, and Mr. Dalton himself a secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He is deeply appreciative of the manifold advantages and attractions of Idaho and has made judicious investments in real estate in Boise and vicinity, his confidence in the splendid future of the city and state being unwavering and his loyalty such that he considers no other provision than that of making the state his permanent home. He has a beautiful home in the capital city and the same is a center of gracious hospitality, under the direction of its popular chateau, Mrs. Dalton, who is a prominent figure in the representative social activities of the community.

In politics Mr. Dalton maintains an independent attitude, and both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he is affiliated with the Free & Accepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias, of which latter he is recorder of seals.

In October, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dalton to Miss Caroline C. Bradford, a daughter of a representative citizen of London, Ontario, in which province Mrs. Dalton was born and reared. No children have been born of this union.

**JAMES A. FENNELL.** In the expressing and perpetuating of true artistic conceptions in connection with municipal improvements and general architectural effects in Idaho's capital city, Mr. Fennell has accomplished a work that will entitle him to lasting gratitude and civic distinction. He is one of the able representatives of the architectural profession in the northwest and combines idealism with practical talent, so that his efforts have been signally productive in results of admirable order. His loyalty as a citizen is shown in service and enthusiasm, and he is eminently entitled to consideration in this history of a state in which his interests are centered and in which he has achieved much for the general good of the community. He is junior member of the firm of Wayland & Fennell, architects, and they maintain well appointed offices, from which headquarters they control a large and important business. Specific mention of Charles W. Wayland, senior member of the firm, is made elsewhere in this volume.

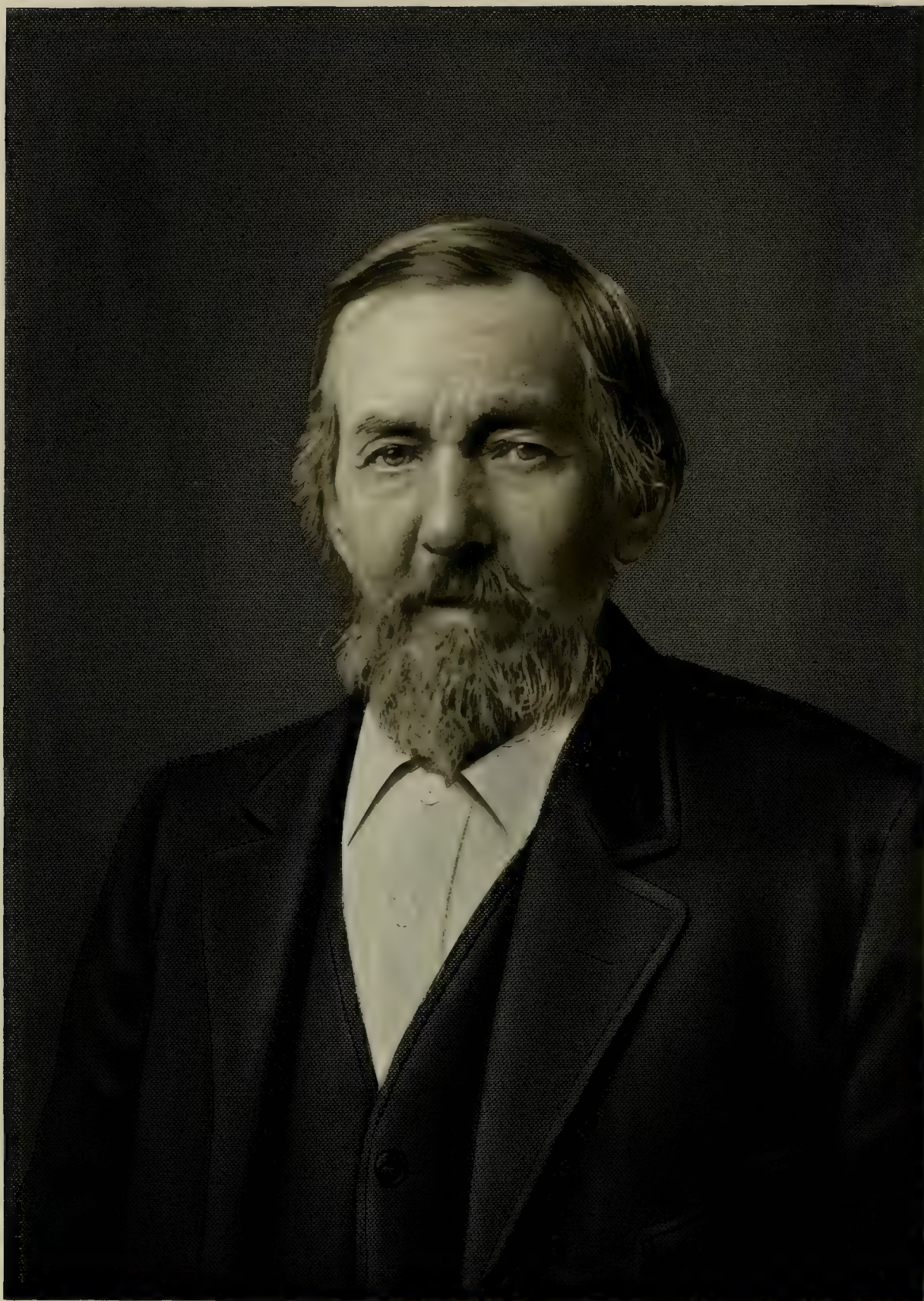
Mr. Fennell takes justifiable pride in proclaiming himself a native son of the Golden West and is fully en rapport with the progressive spirit of this part of our great national domain. He was born at Linden, San Joaquin county, California, on the 2d of October, 1872, and is a son of James R. Fennell, who was born in Alabama and was a scion of sterling old southern stock. He was numbered among the pioneers of California, where he became a successful merchant, and he died at Linden, that state, in 1881, honored by all who knew him. His wife, whose maiden name was Jessie C. Clark, was born in the state of Michigan and was a daughter of Rev. John Clark, a distinguished clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. Two other daughters of Rev. John Clark were the founders of the first seminary for girls in Michigan, and the institution was known as the Clark School for Girls.

James A. Fennell was about nine years of age at the time of his father's death, and in the public schools of his native town he gained his early educational discipline, including a course in the Linden high school. He was a member of the first class in the first school of architecture in California, where a special chair was established under the patronage and support of that noble and philanthropic woman, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, mother of Hon. William Randolph Hearst, the well known newspaper publisher of New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities. This chair was known as that of the Johns Hopkins Institution of Art and Architecture, and was maintained under the auspices of the great Johns Hopkins University, in the city of Baltimore. In this excellent school Mr. Fennell gained admirable instruction in the line of his chosen profession, and later he studied for one year under Professor J. P. Lattimer, of San Francisco. He then began practical work as a draftsman and after being employed for one year in the office of Alexander F. Oakley, a leading architect in San Francisco, he went to the city of Butte, Montana, where he was









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Andrew McQuade



in the employ of J. W. White, in a similar capacity, for two years. He then formed a professional partnership with George B. Cove, under the firm name of Fennell & Cove, and, with headquarters in Butte, the new concern built up a substantial business, in connection with which they erected many public buildings in various sections of Montana and gained high reputation. At the expiration of three years the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Fennell individually continued the business for two years, at the expiration of which, in March, 1904, he closed out his interests in Butte and came to Boise, Idaho, where he forthwith formed a partnership with Charles W. Wayland with whom he has since continued to be associated under most harmonious and effective relations. The firm began business on the 1st of June, 1904, and its progress has been truly remarkable, both in reputation and in the importance and scope of work accomplished. The firm has designed and constructed some of the finest and most artistic public buildings in the state, including the Orphans' Home, at Twin Falls; the high school buildings at Dillon and Pittsburg; the buildings of the industrial school at St. Anthony; the School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Godfrey; the high school at Twin Falls, one of the best of the order in the state; and the courthouses of Canyon and Fremont counties. In addition to these are many other business blocks and private residences of the best type, and all stand in patent evidence of the ability and honorable methods of the popular firm of Wayland & Terrell.

In connection with the making Boise a city beautiful Mr. Terrell has been most enthusiastic and ambitious, and as voucher for this statement it may be noted that he is president of the Civic Art League of the capital city and was the organizer of the Boise Art Club, both of which bodies are doing much to further effective improvements for the adornment and general symmetry of Boise, as well as to encourage general art appreciation on the part of the public. Mr. Fennell finds his chief sources of recreation in hunting and fishing expeditions in the beautiful wilds of Idaho and in travel, in which latter connection it may be noted that he made a trip to the Panama canal zone. He is independent in his political views and gives support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of partisan lines. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Fennell was married to Miss Beulah D. Browning, daughter of a representative citizen and business man of Kansas City, Missouri. The social circles of the Idaho capital have found a valued and popular acquisition in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Fennell. They have no children.

**ANDREW MCQUADE.** In the venerable and honored Andrew McQuade, who for fully half a century has been a resident of Idaho, and who in recent years has retired to the comforts of the city of Boise, Idaho possesses a man who represents in his long career many of the finest elements of the pioneer characters. An early California miner, identified with the mining activities of the Pacific coast in nearly every camp of the state, in the same pursuit he followed the drift of discovery into Idaho in the early sixties. He has been both a witness and an actor in the changing developments of this long time. Mr. McQuade is a pioneer, a successful business man, and a broad minded vigorous citizen.

Andrew McQuade was born in county Tyrone,

Ireland, in 1830. In his native land he grew to manhood and came to America possessed of such training and equipment as opportunities for hard labor and a meager schooling could give. In this country he first located at Chester in southern Illinois, where he remained from 1848 to 1852. Then, an adventurous young man of twenty-two, he crossed the plains to the California gold coast, where he at once became absorbed in the chief industry of that state. He was located at the old Hangtown and at nearly every other important camp in Colorado, and also in Grass Valley at Nevada.

He was one of the pioneers in prospecting and beginning of mining operations in Idaho, where he arrived in 1861 at the Oro-Fino field. He was one of a party of fifteen who came to this district from Eureka, California. From that time to the present, Idaho has remained his permanent home. During the hardships of early days, Mr. McQuade did considerable freighting. There were also sixty or seventy men who packed provisions into Florence on their backs, receiving \$2.00 a pound for tobacco, and \$1.75 a pound for flour. While prospecting on Cabin creek along Sacramento river, there were three of them and while one did prospecting the other two would sit and watch with rifles on their knees to keep off the Indians. Mr. McQuade has forded the Payette river with water almost up to the arm pits and filled with floating ice more times than he is years old. His work was in mining until 1863, at which time he established a ranch on Squaw creek, and in that vicinity was actively identified with farming and with horse and general live stock business until 1902. Forty years as a rancher brought him a wide renown among nearly all the old pioneers of this state and when he retired and sold out it was with a generous and well earned competence for his declining years. Since retiring he has made his home at Boise.

In 1873 Mr. McQuade returned to his former home at Chester, Illinois, where on March 6th he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Brown. She was born in Indiana and was reared in Chester, Illinois, a daughter of John and Jane Brown, whose family contained eight children. Mr. McQuade has always been a loyal Democrat, but no office-seeker. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church. At Virginia Bar, California, many years ago, he was initiated in the Masonic lodge, subsequently was a member of Scott River Lodge No. 108, and later transferred to Placerville Lodge, in Idaho. During his long career, Mr. McQuade has established a reputation for thorough integrity, and there is not a man in the state whose word would not be impeached before that of this venerable pioneer. Every dollar he has ever owed, he has paid, and has never made a promise to a fellow man which he has not fulfilled. This reputation and the esteem of all old residents are among the greatest of his many varied possessions and the fruits of a long and prosperous career.

**ARTHUR P. ADAIR,** a successful civil engineer and a prominent citizen of the capital city of Boise, is a comparatively young man in years but may really be termed a pioneer of Idaho, for he became a resident of this commonwealth in 1885, when it had but little more than entered upon its territorial career, and has lived here ever since with the exception of the time spent in finishing his education. Born in the East, reared there to knowing years and later educated there, he has had the opportunity to judge and select between the East and the West and by choice he has remained a citizen of Idaho.



Mr. Adair was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 20, 1872, a son of Rev. Alexander Adair, who after many years of active service as a Presbyterian minister in New York was called to Moscow, Idaho, in 1885. From that time until his death in 1901, he was engaged in earnest religious labor throughout the northern part of Idaho and also became prominently identified with different of the educational institutions of that section of the state. The mother of Mr. Adair was Miss Emaline C. McCauley prior to her marriage, a native of New York and now deceased. She is interred at Moscow, Idaho, beside her husband, the Rev. Alexander Adair. They were the parents of three children, one of whom is deceased. The two living are Arthur P. Adair of this review and Rev. J. Alexander Adair, of Saginaw, Michigan.

Arthur P. Adair was the fortunate recipient of exceptional educational advantages and is a graduate of the University of Idaho and of New York's famous institution, Cornell University, with the degrees of bachelor of arts and civil engineer. His first employment was as a teacher in the University of Idaho for three years and following that he spent seven years serving in an official capacity in the development and construction department for the Oregon Short Line Railway Company. Then locating in Boise, he opened offices as a civil engineer and United States surveyor and in the years that have followed has become very successful, being now identified in a professional way with numerous large engineering and irrigation projects through the northwest. He is now also manager of the Warm Springs Light and Power Company. By inclination and habit he has remained a student, ever eager to broaden his knowledge along all lines, and in his splendid private library are to be found a large collection of standard works and many valuable reference and text books. In political views Mr. Adair is a Republican, and his religious tenets are those of the Presbyterian denomination, of which he is a member. He is a Mason and has taken all of the York rites except those of the Knights Templar and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is United States mineral surveyor for Idaho.

**SAMUEL M. C. REYNOLDS.** The career of Hon. Samuel M. C. Reynolds, postmaster of Meridian, soldier, physician, journalist and legislator, has been one of large and varied usefulness, as the above would plainly indicate, and Ada county claims no more highly esteemed citizen. In all of his undertakings Mr. Reynolds has proven successful, and no failure marks his long and honorable career.

Samuel M. C. Reynolds was born in Missouri, on December 15, 1847, and is a son of William and Didame (McClure) Reynolds, natives of Pennsylvania. The parents were married in Ohio, and subsequently removed to Missouri, where the father, a mechanic, died in 1886, at the age of seventy-five years, while the mother survived until 1894, and was seventy-four years old at the time of her death. During his boyhood Samuel Reynolds secured a somewhat limited education in the common schools of Missouri, but at the age of eleven years started to make his own way in the world, and his first position netted him a salary of five dollars a month. Early in the War of the Rebellion he enlisted for service, despite his youth, and he was with Sanborn's Brigade at Scofield. Subsequently he became a member of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry and fought throughout the war, meeting with none but the ordinary hardships of war, and suffering only a slight wound that at no time incapacitated

him from duty. With the close of the war he returned home and soon after became connected with journalistic work and was later the editor and proprietor of a newspaper in Linn county, which he conducted for some little time. It was while thus engaged that he manifested his first interest in the medical profession, and later selling his paper he entered the Missouri Medical College from which he was duly graduated and soon after began the practice of his new profession in Missouri. In 1881 he withdrew from his native state, coming direct to Boise, then a small, though a promising town. After a brief medical experience here he again entered newspaper work, his connection with the *Statesman* covering a year, when he again resumed medical practice, locating in the town of Weiser, Idaho, and remaining there for five years. He then removed to Salubria, Idaho, where for ten years he continued in practice, or until his appointment as adjutant of the soldiers' home, where he continued in that office until the administration of Governor Steunenberg. In 1896 he came to Meridian, here taking up the practice of medicine again, but in the following year came his appointment to the office of postmaster in this city, which position he has continued to hold until the present time, receiving successive appointments from Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. Always a staunch Republican, he was chosen to represent his district in the fifth Ohio legislature, and in that office gave genuine service to his constituents. Mr. Reynolds is now president of the Meridian Telephone Company, with which concern he has been officially connected for some years. He is a comrade of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his fraternal relations are confined to membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1875 Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Ella V. Lyon, and to them was born one daughter, Lula, who was twice married, and who is now deceased. She first married a Mr. Persfield, and to them were born five children, as follows: Ella; Willis, a graduate of the Boise high school; Gladys; and Floyd and Harry, who are attending school in Meridian. Her second husband was a Mr. Sims, and she died in 1906, at the early age of twenty-nine years.

**FRED C. BOYES.** In the commercial activities of Caldwell no firm stands higher as a prosperous "growing" concern than the Boyes Hardware Company. The proprietors are two experienced, energetic young business men, with records of practical success and with public spirited relations to the civic and social communities.

The senior member of the Boyes Hardware Company, Fred C. Boyes, was born in Spring Valley, Minnesota, in 1872, a son of Smith Edward and Sarah (Anker) Boyes, the father a native of New York, and the mother of Michigan. Smith Edward Boyes served during the Civil war as a member of the First Wisconsin Infantry, and in 1865 located in Minnesota as one of the pioneer settlers of the vicinity about Spring Valley, where he became well known as a large stock dealer and shipper and owns extensive tracts of land. A successful business man he became also prominent in politics, and was a man with more than ordinary ability and influence. He lived to the age of sixty-six, his death occurring in 1907, and the latter days of his life were passed at his home in Spring Valley. His widow survives him and since his death has been a resident of Caldwell, Idaho. The five children in the family are named as follows: May, wife of T. J. Ingalls, and a resident of Minneapolis; Fred C.; Maude, wife of A. Horton, of Fairmount, Min-









*Photo by Myers & Rice*

*R. L. Glase, M.D.*



nesota; Miss Edith of Caldwell, and S. Earl, junior member of the Boyes Hardware Company.

Mr. Fred C. Boyes and his brother Earl both received their general education in the vicinity of Spring Valley, Minnesota. The younger brother also took an academic course in the University of Minnesota. The years of early manhood were spent on the farm and they had a vigorous training in a country atmosphere before they took up their business life. When twenty-two years of age, Mr. Fred Boyes became a clerk in a hardware store, and in that way gained the experience which has served as the foundation for his solid success. He came west in 1900, settling at Lewistown, Idaho, where he became employed as buyer for the Fletcher Hardware Company of that city. After four years at Lewistown the company transferred him to Boise, where he continued as buyer for some time.

Resigning his position at Boise in August, 1906, Mr. Boyes came to Caldwell, and established a business through which his name has become so well known in the commercial life of this city. The business established by him was a co-partnership, the first exclusive firm of that kind in Caldwell. It was first known as the Boyes-Beck Hardware Company. In 1908 Mr. Earl Boyes, who had given up his plans for the study of law after his father's death, became his brother's partner, buying out the Beck share of the business.

The Boyes brothers have made an enviable place for themselves in the esteem of the residents of Caldwell. They are both men of social nature and with an interest in the welfare of the town. Their chief activity is their business, and it is through successful management of this establishment that they contribute their best service to the prosperity of Caldwell. They are both Republicans, and both use their influence for the cause of good government. They have membership in the Episcopal church, and both are active members of the Caldwell Commercial Club. Mr. Fred Boyes is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

Earl Boyes is as yet unmarried, but his brother has an attractive home. On June 16, 1906, Fred C. Boyes married Miss Ella J. McIntyre, daughter of George McIntyre. They reside at 519 Fourteenth street, where they own their home. The Boyes Hardware Company is at 708 Main street.

ROBERT L. GLASE, M. D. Engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the beautiful capital city of Idaho, Dr. Glase has here maintained his home since 1907, and he has gained distinctive precedence as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in this favored commonwealth. He is an exponent of the most modern and approved scientific methods and agencies pertaining to medical and surgical practice, is a close student and subordinates all else to the demands of his exacting and humane profession, which he has honored alike by his sterling character and his effective services. That he holds secure place in the confidence and esteem of his professional confreres is evidenced by the fact that he is at the present time serving as secretary and treasurer of the Idaho State Medical Society. Through his own efforts he defrayed the expenses of his technical education, and this was a most favorable augury for the success which has since been his in his chosen vocation.

Dr. Robert Lincoln Glase was born at Jasper, Jasper county, Missouri, on the 18th of September, 1881, and is a son of Samuel and Caroline A. (Sweet) Glase, the former of whom was born in

Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Ohio. Samuel Glase served three years as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, as a member of Company C, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and his continued interest in his old comrades in arms is indicated by his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. He devoted virtually his entire active career to agricultural pursuits and he and his devoted wife now reside in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he is living retired, after many years of earnest toil and endeavor. As may readily be inferred, Samuel Glase is a stalwart Republican, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist church. Of their four children the doctor was the third in order of birth; Mae A. is the widow of Alfred A. Scott and resides with her parents in Salt Lake City; Albert F. is a representative merchant of Cheraw, Colorado, and Marguerite remains at the parental home.

To the public schools of his native village Dr. Glase is indebted for his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of the high school, and after his graduation he was for one year a student in Cooper College, at Moundville, Missouri. In the following year he attended a business college at Salt Lake City, and he then began the study of medicine. Dependent upon his own resources, he was finally enabled to enter the medical department of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1907, and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter he served as interne in private hospitals and also gave attention to pharmaceutical work, until he established his home in Boise, Idaho, where he has since continued in the active general practice of his profession and where his success has stood in distinctive evidence of his ability and personal popularity, his practice being substantial and of representative order. While a student in the university he served for some time as demonstrator of anatomy, and he is thoroughly fortified in all departments of his profession. He is a valued member of the Ada County Medical Society, is serving as secretary and treasurer of the South Idaho District Medical Society, is a member of the American Medical Association, and also holds membership in the American Geographical Society.

While in the university Dr. Glase began to take active interest in the affairs of the Young Men's Christian Association, and he has continued closely identified with the work since that time. He is now vice-president of Boise Association and a member of the governing board of Idaho and Oregon Young Men's Christian Associations and is specially interested in the work of the association in his home city. Both he and his wife hold membership in Immanuel Methodist Episcopal church in Boise, and he is a member of its board of trustees. At the University of Iowa he became a member of its glee club and also the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity, and he is affiliated with the Blue lodge, chapter and commandery bodies of York Rite Masonry, besides which he has advanced to the fourteenth degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as well as of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The doctor has a distinct predilection for sports afield and afloat, and is a member of the Boise Gun Club. He has a pleasant home in the capital city and the same is a center of cheer and hospitality.

On the 27th of June, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Glase to Miss Maude Cahoon, daughter of Hon. John P. Cahoon, of Salt Lake



City, who has been prominent in public and industrial affairs in Utah and who has held various offices of trust. Dr. and Mrs. Glase have two gallant little sons,—John Thornton and Robert Lincoln, Jr.

**BENJAMIN M. NISBET.** Secure prestige is that held by Mr. Nisbet as one of the leading architects in the state of Idaho, within whose borders he has done a large amount of important work in his chosen profession. He maintains his residence and business headquarters in Boise, the capital of the state, and is a citizen whose loyalty and public spirit are at all times in evidence, the while his genial personality has gained to him the staunchest of friends in the city and state of his adoption.

Mr. Nisbet takes a due amount of satisfaction in claiming the fine old Keystone state as the place of his nativity, and his lineage on the paternal side is traced to staunch Scottish origin; on the maternal side to sturdy German stock. Mr. Nisbet was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of December, 1873, and is a son of William A. and Louisa (Stieren) Nisbet, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Hildesheim, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, whence her parents immigrated to America and settled in the city of Philadelphia when she was eight years of age, her marriage to William A. Nisbet having been solemnized at Pittsburgh, in 1865. William A. Nisbet devoted the major part of his active career to manufacturing, and was a resident of Pittsburgh at the time of his death in 1913, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was one of the representative business men of the Steel City and ever commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He served as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, as a member of a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment, and his political allegiance was given unreservedly to the Republican party. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Nisbet was summoned to eternal rest on the 28th of December, 1911, at the age of seventy-two years, and she is survived by three sons and one daughter, all of whom revere her memory.

Benjamin M. Nisbet should be accorded special honor for the success and prominence to which he has attained in his chosen profession, for it was through his own efforts and resources that he prepared himself for the same, even as his own ability and insistent ambition have been the agencies through which his splendid advancement has been won. He is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of the high school. At the age of seventeen years he entered upon a practical apprenticeship in the office of one of the leading architects of Pittsburgh, and after being thus engaged for a period of six years he entered the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in which he completed a course in theoretical and practical architecture and fully fortified himself for the work of his chosen vocation. He was graduated in the university as a member of the architectural class of 1898, and for the ensuing five years he was engaged in the independent practice of his profession in Pittsburgh, where he remained until 1903, when he established his home and business headquarters in Boise, Idaho. Here he has found ample scope for successful work of an important order, and his success has been on a parity with his recognized talent. Since 1909 he has been associated in partnership with Frank Henry Paradise, under the firm name of Nisbet & Paradise, and they have well appointed offices in suite 601-4 Empire building, with the most

modern facilities for handling all departments of their work as architects and building supervisors. The firm prepared the plans and supervised the erection of the fine building in which their offices are located and have also designed many other business and public buildings of the best order, besides many attractive residences in Boise and other parts of the state. During the first five years of his residence in Boise Mr. Nisbet was associated with the firm of Tourtelotte & Hunnewell, and while with this concern he prepared and developed drawings and designs for the new state capitol, the Overland building and the Catholic cathedral in Boise, all accepted and built. The firm of Nisbet & Paradise controls a substantial and prosperous business, and its reputation for fair and honorable dealings constitutes its best asset aside from that of the excellent technical ability of the members.

Mr. Nisbet is progressive and liberal as a citizen, takes a lively interest in all that tends to advance the social and material welfare of his adopted state, and is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and both he and his wife are valued adherents of the First Presbyterian church of Boise, taking active part in its work. He is now a member of the board of trustees of the church.

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of November, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Nisbet to Miss Jane Patterson, who was born and reared in that city and who is a daughter of John R. Patterson, an old and honored resident of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet became the parents of three children, of whom the second, Dorothy Ruth, who was born in August, 1909, died in January of the following year. The surviving children are: Jack Benjamin, who was born December 13, 1906; and Donald Frank, who was born on the 28th of August, 1911. The attractive family home is at 811 Twenty-fifth street.

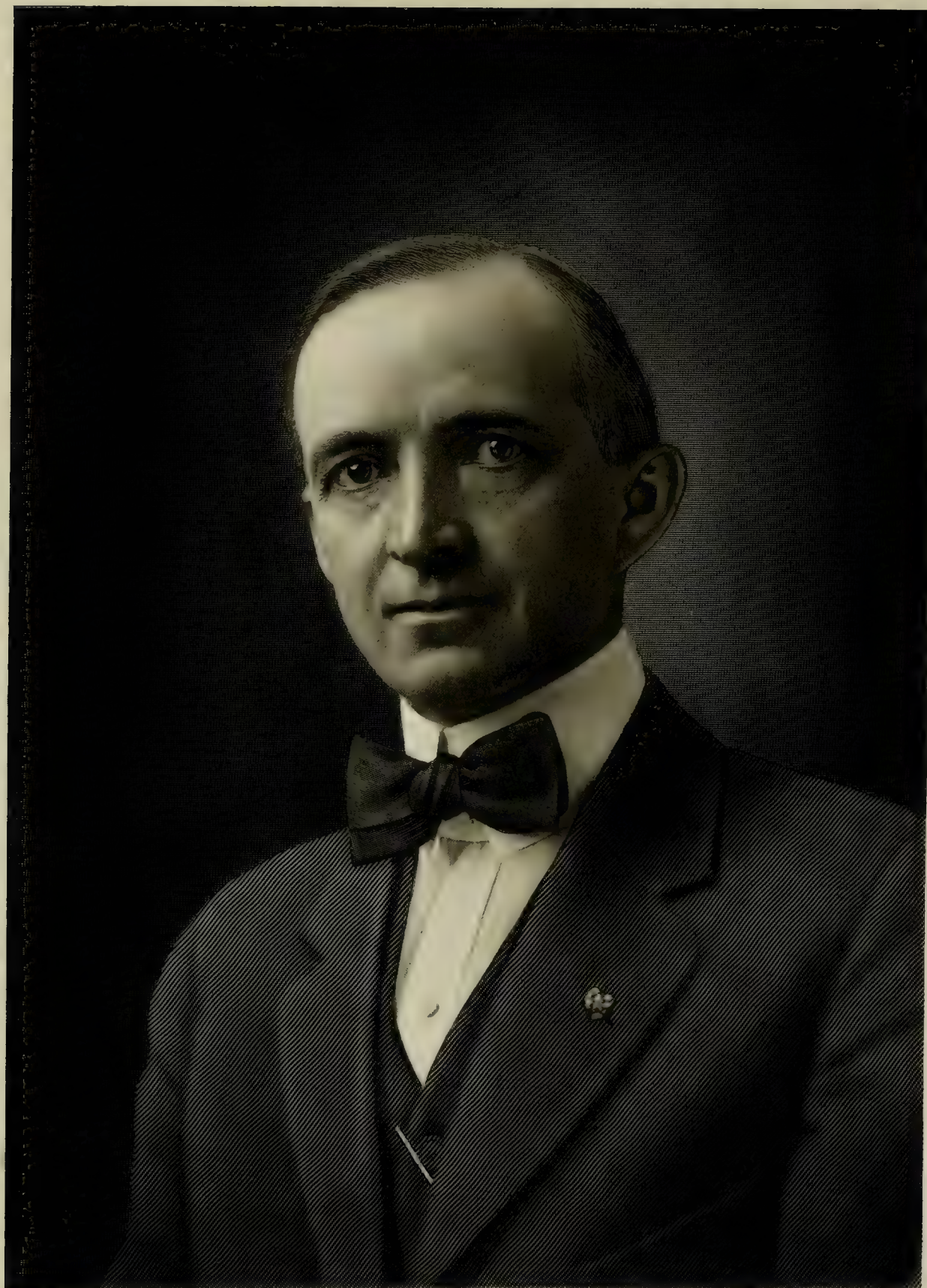
**ERNEST H. ADAM.** For years Ernest H. Adam has been engaged in Caldwell along mercantile lines, and his uniform success has been the best evidence of the strong character of the man. He has now arrived at a point where he could sit back and take his ease if he so desired. Not so, however, he is too much of a true westerner to stop working until necessity demands it,—one rarely hears of the retirement of a western man, that is the reason the west has made such rapid strides. Mr. Adam is a typical example of this energy, that seems inexhaustible, and the courage that facing defeat never wavers. He has resided here since 1887, when he and his brother brought with them seven thousand head of Delaine Merino sheep, the first to be brought into this country.

Ernest H. Adam has a sturdy line of German ancestors behind him, men and women who had the courage of their convictions, who possessed that characteristic of the German people, the desire to think and work things out for themselves. His father was Ernest A. Adam, a native of Saxony, who came to America in 1848. He had been a book-binder in the old country, but becoming a revolutionist, he was forced to flee the country, and to give up his home and his business and for a time his family. He settled in New Jersey, and there set about to make a home for his family, who were waiting for him in Germany. Two sons were during this time held for ransom of \$2,000 by the German government, because of the active part their father had taken in the revolution in Saxony, and because he had escaped to America and was









*Photo by Myers & Rice*

*J. Frawley.*



beyond their reach. The other children would have been held in the same manner, had it not been that they were under statutory age. The mother paid the amount of the ransom, and two years after the father had come to America she landed in New York with her little brood. Mrs. Adam was a native of Saxony, also, and her name was Amelia Linder, before her marriage. The husband and father died at the age of seventy-seven, and the mother died in 1885. Ten children were born to this union, of whom Ernest H. was the next to the youngest, and of whom six are yet living. The two eldest sons, E. A. and E. O. Adam, served throughout the Civil war. E. A. had the memorable experience of being on board the battleship Monitor, during her historic combat with the Merrimac, and E. O. Adam served in Hexamer's Battery, during the entire four years.

Ernest H. Adam was born in New York City, on the 23rd of March, 1856. He went to school in the public schools of Newark, New Jersey, where his parents were living, until he had reached the age of fourteen, and it was considered time for him to be earning his living. So he learned the printer's trade, and until he was twenty years of age followed this trade. He felt that somewhere out in the great West there was more money and a broader life than he could ever find as a printer, so in the spring of 1879 he came west and settled in Umatilla county, Oregon. Here he followed general merchandising, and was quite successful, being naturally fitted for the mercantile business. Hearing of the profits to be made in the sheep business, he came to Idaho and invested his small capital in a sheep raising business. He located near Caldwell in 1887, and continued in the business until 1892, his younger brother, Louis Adam being his partner. Although he never was able to make much money out of it and regards these years as unsuccessful ones, yet he did much for the community for he introduced the first high grade sheep into the country. At last giving up the sheep raising he came to Caldwell and engaged in the drug business, being the fourth in his family to go into this business. After a time he added books and stationery to his stock, and since the earliest days of the business it has been a most decided success.

Mr. Adam is a Republican in his political faith, but he has never taken a very active part in politics. He is at present a member of the city council, and is doing good work in this body. He is an interested and loyal member of the Masonic order, being a Scottish Rite Mason and having taken the thirty-second degree.

In 1889 Mr. Adam was married to Miss Anna V. Carter, the ceremony taking place in Caldwell, Idaho. Mrs. Adam is a daughter of W. P. Carter, a native of the state of Illinois. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Adam; Laura and James, both of whom were born in Caldwell.

Mr. Adam finds it hard to realize that on his arrival in Idaho he had as his entire capital \$2.50, and he often laughs over his first expenditure when he began to earn his wages of \$1.50 a week. This consisted of twenty-five cents for a pipe and five cents for a package of tobacco, and then he felt ready to fight the world. He has worked hard for his success and has won the respect and liking of his neighbors and fellow citizens, by his kindly personality and his strict business honesty.

WILL P. LYON, cashier of the First National Bank of Caldwell, Idaho, dates his birth in Saginaw county, Michigan, July 23, 1868, and through his paternal

ancestry claims English and Scotch blood, and from his mother a strain of Scotch-Irish. His father, Ephraim W. Lyon, was born in New York state, and from there moved to Michigan. His occupation was that of printer and publisher. During the Civil war he made a record as a brave, true soldier. He was major of the Eighth Michigan Volunteers and gave four of the best years of his life to the service of his country. Politically, he was a Democrat; religiously, a Presbyterian. He had moved to Kansas in 1882, and he died at Independence, that state, August 6, 1891, at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Lyon's mother, Ellen (Pratt) Lyon, was born in Genesee county, New York. She died in Saginaw county, Michigan, in August, 1873, leaving five children, of whom Will P. is the second in order of birth.

Will P. Lyon received his education in the public and high schools of Saginaw county, which he attended up to the age of seventeen years, when he started out to make his own way in the world. He followed various clerical lines in Michigan and Kansas until 1890. Then he entered the First National Bank at Independence, Kansas, as bookkeeper, and for upwards of twenty years was identified with that institution, filling various positions and being cashier at the time he severed his connection with it. On coming to Idaho, he continued in the banking business. He landed at Weiser, this state, December 31, 1909, and immediately began the organization of the Weiser Loan & Trust Co., of which, when it was established, he was made cashier, and of which he is still a director. He removed to Caldwell, October 6, 1911, and became cashier of the First National Bank of this place, which office he now fills. The other officers of this bank are: J. E. Cosgriff, president; E. M. Hendon, assistant cashier; J. A. Tucker, assistant cashier.

Politically, Mr. Lyon harmonizes with the Democratic party, but takes no active part in public affairs. He has long been an active member of the Masonic Order, belonging to lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine, in all of which he has served officially, passing all the chairs. He is a member of the Caldwell Commercial Club and of the Presbyterian church.

At Independence, Kansas, June 10, 1891, Mr. Lyon married Miss Jennie P. Remington, daughter of George L. Remington of Buffalo, New York. To them have been given three children, Roger R., Allen C. and Lella M. The family reside at 1006 Belmont street, Caldwell.

EDWARD J. FRAWLEY. One of the points by which every community is judged is its bar, in which respect Idaho is very fortunately favored, as the personnel of its legal talent is a very strong one in points of character, educational attainment and professional ability. Among those who have contributed to its high standing in this state Edward J. Frawley, of Boise, who has a wide reputation as a prosecutor and as a damage lawyer, stands well to the fore. He was born in Vermont, Dane county, Wisconsin, January 22, 1870, and had the good fortune to be brought up in a home where ennobling influences predominated and where there was every encouragement toward attainment. Thomas F. and Nora Frawley, his parents, were both well educated and gave each of their nine children a college education. The father, of Irish parentage and now deceased, was a pioneer in Wisconsin and was a prominent farmer and land owner in Dane county. The mother, also deceased, passed away in Vermont, Wisconsin, in 1884. The children of this family are:



Michael S., who has been superintendent of the city schools of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, for more than twenty-five years; Henry, an attorney-at-law in Deadwood, South Dakota; T. F. Frawley, deceased in 1905, who was an attorney at Eau Claire, Wisconsin; John C., a prominent mine owner in Alaska; William H., a lawyer at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and a prominent politician of that state, who served as mayor of Eau Claire many years; James, an attorney at Nome, Alaska; Elizabeth and Nora, deceased; and Edward J., the youngest of the family and the subject of this review. From the foregoing mention it will be noted that six of the sons took up professional life and that five of them chose to be identified with law.

Edward J. Frawley attended the country schools until fifteen years of age, when the family removed to Eau Claire. After graduating from the high school of that city he became a student in the University of Wisconsin, where he took the literary course and was graduated as a Bachelor of Letters in 1893. By assiduous application he made up one year of the law course and was graduated in law from the same institution in 1894. After a few months' practice in Eau Claire he came to Boise, Idaho in August, 1894, and with J. J. Blake, a schoolmate, took up active professional work. In 1896, Mr. Blake was elected to the office of probate judge and since that time Mr. Frawley has continued his law practice. He has become firmly established in his profession and has won for himself a high standing at the bar of Idaho, his enviable reputation as a lawyer being one that has not come to him by chance but has been the result of intrepid, untiring and honorable effort. He is also known as a lawyer who in his practice bears in mind his own personal honor as well as the pleasure of triumph over his opponents. After six months' residence in Boise he was elected city attorney and held that office two years; in 1898 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Ada county and was re-elected to that position in 1900. During 1904-5 he was engaged in practice of his profession in Lead and in Deadwood, South Dakota, but at the conclusion of this period there he returned to Boise, where he has since continued his legal practice without interruption. He has made a specialty of damage law, and his strength as an attorney in the line of prosecution is well known in Idaho. A capable, energetic and honorable man, he is eminently worthy of the respect and esteem he commands both as a legal advocate and as a citizen. He owns and enjoys a pleasant home in Boise. His wife was Miss Mary Wright Osborne before her marriage. She is an accomplished and talented lady. The Frawley home is ideal in every way. They have one son, George E., who is a bright, manly fellow and attending the public schools.

**HONORABLE WILLIAM S. McVEY.** One of the characteristics of the present era, that gives the keynote to modern civilization, and forces men into the belief that we are not undergoing a period of retrogression, but are yet advancing, that evolution is yet going on, is the progress of humanitarianism and the practicality that religion is evincing, the modern ideas of social service and the physical and mental uplift that is surely being given to humanity. We see this not only in the large cities where the opportunities for this movement stare one in the face but also in the smaller towns throughout the country, and it is to such men as the Hon. William S. McVey, of Caldwell, Idaho, that this

great economic movement is being carried far and wide. Mr. McVey is a thinker, an independent reasoner, a man who has found by experience that the tenets of Christ's religion are the most practical ones after all, and that the brotherhood of man need not be a wild dream. He is a practical and hard headed lawyer, who has made a success in his profession by his keen mind and hard work, but before he was a lawyer he was a man, and he never forgets this simple fact.

William S. McVey was born in Linn county, Iowa, on the 22d of March, 1859. He is the son of John McVey, who was born in Ohio, moving to Iowa, in 1852. Here he became a farmer, his farm being located in Linn county. He lived here until 1891, when his death occurred, at the age of seventy-two. He was of Scotch descent, as was his wife also. She was Elizabeth McKinney, and they were married in Ohio. She died in 1858, leaving ten children, of whom William was the youngest but one.

The county schools of Linn county offered Mr. McVey his first glimpse of the world of books and so fascinated did this new world appear to him that he determined then and there that he would some time go to college. When the time came to go this seemed to be an impossible dream, but undaunted the young man matriculated in the Leander Clark College in Toledo, Ohio, and then set out to find work that he could do while attending school. He finally succeeded in obtaining a place where he received the munificent sum of \$13 a month, and with this he managed to work his way through college, making a fine record for scholarship at the same time. He had been brought up on the farm and knew the meaning of real hard work, and in addition had a dogged determination to win just because circumstances appeared to be against him. He completed his college course at the age of twenty-four, and the next five years were spent in western Iowa as a teacher in the rural schools. No better training could be given a lawyer than teaching in a country school, for nowhere else can one learn patience and self control as well as here. When he had wrestled with the half a hundred or so children, or in some cases with the handful, for he taught often in sparsely settled districts, he would come home and settle himself down in front of the table and there read law till the small hours of the morning. By 1888 he was ready for his bar examinations and he was admitted to practice in all the courts of Iowa during this year. He first practiced in Crawford county, and became a well known figure not only in legal circles but in political circles as well. He was a very warm personal friend of Governor Shaw, and was one of the men whose activity brought about his nomination and election as governor. In 1896 Mr. McVey removed to Polk county, Nebraska, where he continued to practice law, for about two years, at the end of which time he came to Idaho and settled in Caldwell. This was in 1908, and for two years he was engaged in the active practice of his profession. In 1910 he became justice of the peace and since that time has occupied this position, to the satisfaction of everyone.

In politics Mr. McVey is an Independent Republican, believing that reforms are very necessary in both local and national government, and that principles not men or parties should guide a man in deciding for whom to cast his vote.

Mr. McVey is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America but otherwise takes no especial interest in fraternal affairs, although he believes most firmly in the principles which they represent. He is a member of the Methodist church and is an ardent









Photo by Myers & Rice

*W. L. Russell*



worker in the church. He was married in Williamsburg, Iowa, in 1888, to Miss Jennie Davis, a daughter of Henry Davis. The latter was a native of Iowa and was one of the prominent citizens of his community. Mr. and Mrs. McVey have four children: Vera, Donald, Kent and Roger, and they live at 222 Blaine avenue.

Mr. McVey is a firm believer in the simple life, and is that rarer type of man, one who practices what he preaches. The doctrine of the simple life has received much ridicule of late, but chiefly because its apostles have only pretended at carrying out their loudly vaunted doctrines. When one sees a man like Mr. McVey, a thinker, a man with progressive ideas, a man of charity and generosity, who has cast aside all pretense and is no longer making that absurd effort to earn more than comfort demands, which is the curse of the country today, we can readily believe in the practicality and nobility of the doctrine of the simple life, and honor the man who makes us realize this fact. One of Mr. McVey's strongest beliefs is that it is a wrong policy to spend so much money on costly churches, but that it is better to put the money into better pay for ministers or to give it to the ever crying demands of social service.

**CHARLES J. SINSEL.** There are in every community men of great force of character, who by reason of their capacity for leadership become recognized as foremost citizens, and bear a most important part in public affairs. Such a man of Boise is Charles J. Sinsel, possessing the ability to push himself through the stirring competition of the times. He has also found time to champion every movement for the public good, and has materially aided in the advancement of the city, as well as his own private affairs.

As a business builder, few men in Boise have a more distinguished record than Mr. Sinsel. After a varied career of early enterprise including considerable experience as a traveling salesman, Mr. Sinsel came to Idaho in 1890. His first destination in this state was at Nampa. He had \$13.75 working capital on his arrival here. The time was noon, and about two hours later he obtained a job to paint a barn. He had had no experience as a painter, but the necessity of obtaining something to do overruled any possible objection in his own mind to accepting the employment. The results of this first enterprise, and whether his painting was satisfactory to the owner of the barn, are not matters of definite information. Anyhow he attained a start in Idaho, and after several other experiences he arrived in the city of Boise on May 30, 1890. Here he took charge of the shoe department of the Idaho Saddlery Company, and continued with that company for six years. He resigned in order to engage with John Buckley, E. C. Walling, John Krall and Thomas Davis, a quartette of business men of Boise who had formed a fruit handling company. In the interests of this new company he went to Montana, but in 1898 determined to embark in business on his own account. At that time, therefore, he established the Charles J. Sinsel Fruit & Produce Company, which under his management and as a direct result of his ability has been developed into the largest business of its kind in the state of Idaho, having the largest warehouses for the storage of fruit products in the entire northwest. His place of business is at 302 South Eighth street in Boise. He possesses the finest of freight facilities, and is able to load eight cars at one time from his large warehouse, which occupies a ground space of 40x300 feet. He

ships his goods to all parts of the world, and his business as a fruit handler is probably the best known through this northwest country.

Charles J. Sinsel, whose definite accomplishments at Boise and his standing in the business world of this state have been briefly outlined in the preceding paragraph, was born at Grafton, West Virginia, July 13, 1867. In the same house where his birth occurred, was also born his father, William F. Sinsel. The father was for a number of years superintendent of bridge construction in the original line of the Louisville & Nashville Railway. He was following this occupation during the period of the Civil war, and was captured while superintending the reconstruction of a bridge, which had been burned by the Confederate troops, and he and one hundred and four other men were marched to Richmond, where he was placed first in Castle Thunder and later in the notorious Libby prison, where he was confined for a number of months. Mr. William F. Sinsel is now living practically retired at Central City, Nebraska, and for a number of years in the latter part of his life followed farming and stock raising. The maiden name of his wife was Frances A. Holden, who was born at Milford, West Virginia. Their family of four children are named as follows: Charles J.; Guy, a resident of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and a former resident of Boise, where he was manager of the Capitol Hotel; Trayer, who is associated with his brother Charles in the fruit and produce business at Boise; and Carle W., who is now engaged in the stock raising business at Central City, Nebraska.

Mr. Charles J. Sinsel received his education in the public and high schools of West Virginia and Nebraska, the family having moved out to the latter state in 1875. In 1887 he was graduated from the North Nebraska Methodist Episcopal College, and after spending a year on his father's farm started out to make his own way in the world. He earned his first money by teaching school and in this way worked his way through college, and after leaving his father's farm his first position was a traveling salesman, his territory extending from Omaha to Denver and including a large section of southern Nebraska, northern Kansas and eastern Wyoming and Colorado. His line was confectionery and cigars and he represented the Metcalf Cracker Company, also carrying as a side line groceries and green fruits. It was at the conclusion of two years' experience as a commercial salesman that Mr. Sinsel arrived in Idaho and began the career which has already been briefly described.

One of the foremost authorities on fruit in the northwest, Mr. Sinsel has given semi-official service in various connections. He was, in 1912, chief fruit inspector of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and with his staff of eight expert fruit men, assisted the growers in properly grading, loading and shipping the fruit. In 1910, 1911 and 1912, he was chief judge of fruit at the National Apple Show held in Spokane. In 1910, 1911, and 1912, he was chief judge of the California Apple Annual Exhibition. In 1911 and 1912 he was chief judge of the Northwest Land & Products Show at Portland, Oregon, and in 1910 and 1911 he had charge of the Idaho exhibit at the Chicago Land Show, also the National Horticultural Show at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

For several years Mr. Sinsel was secretary and manager for the Independent Long Distance Telephone Company, which has since been absorbed by the Mountain State Telephone Company. He has interested himself in various other enterprises, being a stockholder in several bands, hotels and mer-



cantile concerns. A progressive Republican, he has taken a deep and earnest interest in all that affects his city's welfare, and served efficiently as county treasurer of Ada county for two years and as one of the councilmen of Boise for two years. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Yeomen and the Knights of Pythias, in the latter of which he has served as colonel of the Uniformed Rank. With his family he attends the Baptist church. A member of the Commercial Club since its organization, he served as its vice president in 1910 and 1911, and in the spring of 1912 was elected to the presidency, in which capacity he continues to act. Mr. Sinsel was married first to Miss Emma J. Young, a daughter of J. J. Young, of Youngstown, Ohio, which city was named after an early member of the family. They were married August 3, 1892, and Mrs. Sinsel died May 14, 1899, leaving two children; Alma and Fred. Mr. Sinsel's second marriage occurred October 3, 1902, at Caldwell, Idaho, when he was united with Miss Nellie Callaway, a daughter of Abner Callaway, who was an early settler of Boise Basin, whence he came in 1862. One son, Frank, was born to this union. The family residence is at No. 1111 North Eighteenth street, where Mr. Sinsel has one of the nicest homes to be found in southern Idaho.

From the time when he introduced himself to Idaho, Mr. Sinsel's advancement has been sure and steady. At all times he has confined his activities to enterprises of a legitimate nature, thus earning the confidence of business associates and the public alike. Idaho has no more loyal citizen, nor one who holds its interests more at heart, and as such has gained and retained a wide circle of friends.

**ROSCOE S. MADDEN.** A business man who is thoroughly respected for his honesty and business ability, and is admired for his firm grasp on commercial affairs, is Roscoe S. Madden, one of the earliest members of the business circles of Caldwell, Idaho. Not only as a business man, but as a public spirited servant of the people is Mr. Madden. He has served in various positions of public trust, and in each one of these has taken a deep interest in the work, giving much time to it that could have been profitably employed in other and more personal matters. This was not the way in which Mr. Madden chose to reward the people for their confidence in him and he has always given of his best when in the service of the people.

Roscoe S. Madden was born in Boise Valley, Idaho, on June 2, 1870. His father, Charles F. Madden, was a native of the state of Missouri, and came to the state of Idaho in 1861. He was a miner and settled in Boise basin originally, later removing to Boise Valley in 1864, where he took up agricultural pursuits. He was born in 1830 in St. Genevieve, Missouri, in the heart of an agricultural district, therefore it was natural that he should finally turn to the life that he had known as a boy. In politics he was a life-long member of the Democratic party, but he never took an active part in politics. He is now a resident of Caldwell. His wife, whom he married at Florence, Idaho, was Ella Coleman, a native of Massachusetts. She came west in 1852, only a few years after the first rush for the Golden state, and settled in California with her brother. In 1862 they came to Idaho, where she spent the remainder of her life, her death occurring in 1910, in Caldwell, Idaho. She was born in 1840, and had therefore reached the age of seventy at the time of her death. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Madden,

of whom R. S. Madden is the fourth in reference to age.

The boyhood of Roscoe Madden was spent among the wild scenes of Idaho's early days, and he grew up with a love for his native state that could not be appreciated save by one who could also so claim the "Gem of the Mountains" as his birthplace, and they are not as yet exceedingly numerous. He went to school in the little country school in what is now Canyon county, and although it was a poor apology for a school, or in comparison with the splendid school system that the country now possesses yet he learned enough there to admit him to the University of Nebraska. He remained here until he was twenty, and then returning to the state of his birth, for several years engaged in farming and cattle raising. These years in the open, while perhaps not as financially profitable as some of his later ventures, did much for him.

He came to Caldwell in 1894 and here entered the implement business, also engaging in a line of work in which he had few rivals. This was the abstract business, and for a time he owned the only official set of abstracts in the county. He was very successful in these first ventures and decided that Caldwell was a good town with which to cast his lot, so he established the real estate firm known as Madden, Nichol and Bodley Real Estate Company, which has a reputation for square dealing and which owns some of the most valuable land in the county. Mr. Madden is also president of the Canyon County Abstract and Trust Company, of Caldwell.

In politics Mr. Madden is a member of the Democratic party and has been very active in the work of the party. He served as treasurer of Canyon county for one term and was also a member of the city council. Having proved to the satisfaction of the people that he was worthy of trust they sent him to represent them in the state legislature and afterwards he was elected mayor of the city of Caldwell. In all of these positions he showed tact and wisdom in the management of the different questions that he had to face, and he did very much towards improving and bettering conditions, not only in Caldwell but throughout the county. His interest in educational matters has been most strongly shown by his work as president of the school board, which position he held for two years up until the spring of 1912.

In the fraternal societies he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. One of his greatest fields of activity and one in which he has accomplished a great deal of good has been in the church. He is a member of the Methodist church, and is president of the board of trustees. He holds the unique honor of being the only native son of Idaho who has ever been sent as a delegate to the general conference. He was one of the most active men in the erection of the new Methodist church and has always been a liberal contributor to the expenses of the congregation.

Mr. Madden was married on the 21st of July, 1897, to Miss Marietta Dodd. The ceremony took place at Boise Valley, Idaho, and the bride was a daughter of David P. Dodd, who was a native of Washington. Two children have been born of this union: Ned, who was born in 1898, in Caldwell, and Helen, whose birth occurred in Caldwell in 1900. Mr. Madden owns his home in Caldwell which is one of the most attractive places in the city.

**OSEA BYRON BELLER, M. D.** Few members of the Canyon county medical profession have been compelled to encounter and overcome the obstacles that



have lain in the path of Dr. Osea Byron Beller, of Nampa. The son of an agriculturist who intended him to become a tiller of the soil, in his ambition to enter professional life he met with stern and unyielding parental opposition, and was finally compelled to educate himself and, without assistance, to work out his own career. Probably the necessity for hard and industrious effort during his youth served as a spur to stimulate his energies; at all events he has achieved success and position, vindicating his faith in his own abilities and proving himself the absolute master of an exacting profession. Doctor Beller was born in Vinton, Iowa, September 17, 1873, and is a son of David and Carrie (Barton) Beller. His father, a native of Ohio, moved to Iowa in 1854, and the rest of his life was spent in farming and stock raising in Benton county, where his death occurred in 1906, when he was seventy-two years of age. Mrs. Beller was a native of Illinois and moved to Iowa with her parents in 1855, and she still survives her husband and makes her home with Doctor Beller in Nampa.

Doctor Beller attended the public schools of Vinton, Iowa, and graduated from the high school there in 1892. From earliest youth he had cherished the ambition to become a physician, but his father desired him to continue in the line in which the elder man had gained such success, and the youth finally left the parental roof and started working his way through Tilford Academy. He graduated from that institution and next entered the Cedar Rapids Business College, earning his tuition by working at whatever honorable employment presented itself, and eventually was able to attend Cornell College for two years by the same means. He then began to prepare himself for a medical career, and entered Rush Medical College, where he was duly graduated in 1897 with his degree. Following his graduation, Doctor Beller became an interne in the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, and later in the Lying-In Hospital, in the same city, and then returned to Vinton and entered upon the active practice of his profession. Three years later he removed to Garrison, but after a like period again returned to Vinton, and for four years continued in the place of his birth. Doctor Beller's advent in Idaho occurred in February, 1908, when he located in Nampa, and has never had reason to regret his choice of location of his field of practice. He has a large and representative professional business, acquired through the recognition of his ability, and has shown his faith in the future of this section by investing heavily in lands. At this time he is serving as examining physician for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, the Bankers Reserve and the Modern Woodmen of America, and as assistant examiner for the Idaho Life Insurance Company. His office is situated in suite 3-4 Smallwood building, and his residence at No. 909 Third street. Doctor Beller takes an active interest in the work of the Canyon County and Idaho State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias at Vinton, Iowa, and the Modern Woodmen of America at Nampa, Idaho. In political matters he is a Republican, and has been active in his support of that party's candidates, but has not sought public office on his own account, only consenting to serve during 1909 and 1910 as county physician of Canyon county.

On December 30, 1902, Doctor Beller was married at Vinton, Iowa, to Miss Elfreda Stoeker, who was

born in Iowa, daughter of H. W. Stoeker, and one child has blessed this union: Elsie, born at Nampa, January 15, 1910. Doctor and Mrs. Beller have also an adopted child, the daughter of his widower brother, Vivian, who was born July 15, 1904. Doctor Beller's success has been the result of his own exertions, guided, no doubt, by a natural endowment that is as admirable as it is rare. He has attained success in his profession, high social position, and, what is the highest tribute to his many estimable qualities, the friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances and the esteem of the best members of society.

**B. FRANK NEAL.** Among the able and essentially representative members of the bar of Idaho stands this well known attorney and counselor at law, who is engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boise, the attractive capital of the state, and who in his character and achievement has lent dignity and distinction to the vocation of his choice and to the fine state which has become the stage of his activities. He is one of the leading lawyers of the capital city and his high standing in his profession and as a liberal and progressive citizen renders it most consonant that he be accorded specific recognition in this publication.

Mr. Neal was born in Nemaha county, Nebraska, on the 24th of February, 1864, and is a son of James E. and Mary (Nincehelter) Neal, both of whom were born and reared in the state of Ohio, where their marriage was solemnized, the respective families having been founded in that state in the pioneer period of its history. In 1863 James E. Neal removed to Nebraska and became one of the early settlers of the southeastern part of the state, where he endured the vicissitudes and met with the experience common to the pioneer days. He reclaimed and developed a good farm and became one of the prosperous agriculturists and stock growers of Nebraska, where he was a citizen of prominence and influence in his community and where he contributed his full quota to civic and industrial progress. At Auburn, Nemaha county, that state, his cherished and devoted wife, who had been a true companion and helpmeet, was summoned to eternal rest in the year of 1902, at the age of sixty-seven years, and he is now a resident of Boise, Idaho,—a sterling pioneer of the west and one who has attained to the venerable age of four score years. Of the seven children, B. Frank, of this review, was the third in order of birth, and of the others, six sons and one daughter are living.

B. Frank Neal gained his early educational discipline in the pioneer schools of his native state and in pursuance of higher academic studies he entered the Nebraska State Normal School, at Peru, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890. In the meanwhile he had formulated definite plans for his future career, and the wisdom of his choice of vocation has been emphatically demonstrated by the unequivocal success to which he has attained therein. He was matriculated in the law department of the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, in which he was graduated in 1893 and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws, with concomitant admission to the bar of his native state.

Mr. Neal initiated the practice of his profession at Lincoln, the capital of the state, where he remained one year. He then removed to Auburn, the judicial center of Nemaha county, where he built up a substantial practice and gained distinctive prestige and success. Finally he became convinced that broader opportunities for professional endeavor were to be had in the progressive and vital state of Idaho, and



he accordingly removed to Boise in 1903. He has had no reason to regret this action, for he has met with distinctive success in the practice of his profession in the capital city of the state, where he now retains a large and representative clientage. He has appeared in connection with much important litigation in the Idaho courts and is known as a strong and resourceful advocate and admirably equipped counselor. Appreciative of the highest ethics of his profession, he never deviates therefrom and his purpose is at all times directed to the conservation of justice and equity. For a brief period he was associated in practice with Frank B. Kinyon, under the firm name of Neal & Kinyon, and since the severing of this alliance he has conducted an individual practice, with secure vantage place as one of the representative members of the bar of the state of his adoption. He is a member of the Ada County Bar Association and also of the Idaho State Bar Association, as was he formerly of the Nebraska State Bar Association.

Broad minded and progressive in his civic attitude, Mr. Neal takes a deep interest in all that tends to advance the general welfare of his home city and state and in politics he is a staunch supporter and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He is an appreciative student of the teachings and history of the time-honored Masonic fraternity and is active and influential in the lodge and chapter with which he is affiliated in Boise. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 30th of June, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Neal to Miss May Harman, who like himself was born and reared in Nebraska and who is a daughter of Elias G. Harman, long one of the honored and influential citizens of Auburn, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Neal have three children, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are here indicated: Edgar H., December 29, 1899; James H., February 7, 1901; and Franklin, April 13, 1904.

Mr. Neal has gained a wide acquaintance in Idaho and here has many prominent and influential friends, his popularity being of unqualified order. He has made judicious investments in real estate in Boise and vicinity and his loyalty to the state of his adoption is marked by appreciation of its manifold attractions and advantages, the while he finds much pleasure in occasional hunting and fishing trips in various sections of this picturesque and delightful commonwealth.

**DONALD A. MCLEOD.** The life record of Donald A. McLeod, city engineer of Nampa, Idaho, is worthy of careful perusal, for it presents the picture of a poor Scotch youth, handicapped by lack of capital or influential friends, attaining to a well-deserved success through the medium of his own ability and industry. Mr. McLeod was born on the Isle of Skye, Scotland, November 3, 1857, and is a son of William and Mary (McInness) McLeod, the former of whom died in Allegan county, Michigan, in November, 1912, at the age of eighty-two years, while the latter passed away in 1888. The father and an only uncle of Mr. McLeod on coming to the United States enlisted in a Michigan regiment of volunteers, the Nineteenth Infantry, for service in the Civil war, and during 1864 both received severe wounds which necessitated their being discharged.

Donald A. McLeod was eighteen months of age when he was brought to the United States by his parents, and his boyhood days were spent upon the farm of his father, in Martin township, Allegan county, Michigan. He received his early educa-

tion in the country schools, and later spent two years in the Union schools of Otsego, Michigan. He then began teaching school during the winter months, thus spending five years, while in summer times he first engaged in agricultural work and later took up surveying. He had a natural inclination for the profession of civil engineering, and in 1882 took up that work as a regular business, being identified therewith until 1893, when he began doing contracting and was so engaged ten years. In 1882 he was appointed deputy surveyor of Allegan county, a capacity in which he served two years to complete an unexpired term, and he was then elected to the office and reelected by the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket. The winter of 1886-87 was spent in work on the Chicago & Western Michigan Railroad, in the surveying of which Mr. McLeod did nearly all the active work, running the line north from Baldwin to Sherman. This position he resigned to accept the office of city engineer of Manistee, and served therein until the spring of 1893, having been appointed each year by the mayor, the appointment being confirmed without a negative vote on each occasion. He was a tireless official, energetic, thoroughly efficient and capable, and his services were of signal value to the city. His handiwork is apparent in every part of the city, where he introduced many improvements and materially advanced the interests of the people. In 1890 the government made him state government inspector of Manistee harbor, the duties of which office he faithfully discharged in addition to his work as city engineer, superintending the erection of the government piers. He refused reelection to the city engineer's office in 1893 and engaged in government contracting, putting in the extension of the breakwater at Milwaukee, and extending the piers at Racine, and Sheboygan, these contracts amounting to \$120,000. In this he was associated with his brother, William McLeod, and they were given bond to the amount of \$42,000. This was no easy task, but results were eminently satisfactory to all parties, and Mr. McLeod's reputation as a civil engineer had been made. He became a resident of Nampa, Idaho, November 1, 1909, and in March, 1910, was elected to the office of city engineer, in which he has continued to serve to the present time, but will refuse the nomination for another term this spring.

On New Year's Day, 1880, Mr. McLeod was married to Miss Kittie Monteith, who was born in Martin township, Allegan county, Michigan, of Scotch descent, and to this union there have been born children as follows: Millard Donald; Malcolm Henry, who was accidentally drowned when two and one-half years old; and Walter William, who is engaged with his father in horticultural pursuits on a quarter section of land six miles south of Nampa; Douglas Monteith, who is ten years of age and a school student; and Mary Elizabeth, who is twelve years old and is also attending school. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. McLeod has been prominent in the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and has served several times as its president. The family home is at No. 424 Twelfth avenue, south. Mr. McLeod has supported Republican principles and candidates in past years, but is a staunch admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, and when the ex-president visited Nampa, September 10, 1912, he was a member of the reception committee.

**WILLIAM P. KELLEHER.** Among the business men of Caldwell, it is doubtful if the distinction of suc-



cess and true worth could be better applied to anyone than to William P. Kelleher. Mr. Kelleher is now a little way into the thirties of his years, has spent practically all of them in Idaho, so that he might claim the title of pioneer, and is at the head of one of the best lumber businesses in this section of the state and has a high standing in the body of citizenship.

All that these facts represent in the way of attainment Mr. Kelleher has won through his own endeavors. Almost from the time when his recollection gets out of the misty things of childhood, he looks back upon scenes of serious employment of some kind, suited to his age and strength. From the age of eight years there have been few consecutive months when he was not earning his way among fellows of older years in the street or in some of the many occupations which enterprising boys will discover.

William P. Kelleher was born at Columbus, Nebraska, January 30, 1880. His father, Daniel Kelleher, a native of Ireland, in the late '40s came to America, settling in Illinois, and in 1878 moved to Nebraska. He was a successful railroad contractor, and in 1882 came to Idaho to follow that line of business, locating at Caldwell, where he died in 1896 at the age of seventy. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Hickey, was also a native of Ireland, whence she came to America in young girlhood, and she died at Caldwell in 1892 at the age of fifty-six. Ten children comprised the family, eight of them reaching maturity, and William P. was next to the youngest.

Though he was earning his way and in some active employment through nearly all his boyhood years, William P. Kelleher obtained a good education, attending the grammar and high school, and finishing with one year in Idaho College. When he was seventeen he was in a party of four, three cowboys and a cook, who took a herd of two hundred and fifty horses into Oklahoma, a trip lasting three months and filled with interesting incident and hardship.

In 1902, at the age of twenty, he became yardman for the Central Lumber Company at Caldwell, and after three years was promoted to be company's manager at Meridian, where he remained fourteen months. On his return to Caldwell he and Charles D. Gates engaged in the lumber and coal business on their own account, and they made the venture a substantial and profitable one. In 1909 Mr. Kelleher bought the Idaho Lumber Company, and it is with this enterprise that his name has been successfully identified to the present time.

Outside of business Mr. Kelleher has various interests to connect him with the civic and social affairs of his home city. He is not in politics, being an independent voter. He was one of the organizers and has since been one of the active members of the Caldwell Commercial Club. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Hoo-Hoo. For a number of years he was a member of the Caldwell Baseball Association, and he is still counted as one of the "fans" of this city. He has also played football, and is a devotee of all forms of healthful outdoor life. Mr. Kelleher owns the finest saddle horse in Canyon county.

**JESSE HEILNER.** Prominent among the leading business men of Nampa, and proprietor of the largest business of its kind in the city, Jesse Heilner has attained his present position through no happy accident, but by years of assiduous attention to the details of the business, by a thorough and compre-

hensive knowledge of its various angles and after a searching test as to his honesty and integrity. The qualities which go to make up the successful grocer are neither rare nor wonderful, but he must possess intelligence, good judgment, prudence and industry. These are not taught in the schools; they are not the product of study and discipline, however careful and rigid. They are developed in men possessing the inborn faculty by experience and trial in the school of practical business, of which Mr. Heilner is a graduate. Jesse Heilner is a Westerner, born at Sparta, Oregon, May 11, 1875, and is a son of Sigmund A. and Clara (Neuberger) Heilner.

Sigmund A. Heilner was born in Germany, and came to the United States during the early 'fifties, settling in Washington, D. C., from when he made his way across the plains to California, during the gold excitement. Later he located in Southern Oregon, Montana and finally eastern Oregon, after having been a pioneer in several states and a valiant Indian fighter. During the early days he was in the employ of the quartermaster's department, and subsequently he engaged in taking pack trains across the plains overland, but finally engaged in a general mercantile business near Deer Lodge, Montana. Following this he removed to eastern Oregon, where he also engaged in a mercantile business at Baker City, became the founder of the board of trade there, and was eventually elected mayor of that thriving municipality, a capacity in which he served for several terms. He is now one of Baker City's heaviest taxpayers and is prominent in political and civic affairs. Between the ages of forty and forty-five years he was married to Clara Neuberger, a native of Germany, who was brought to the United States during the latter 'sixties and settled in Oregon, where she had an uncle. There she met and married Mr. Heilner, and still resides in Baker City, having been the mother of a family of four children, of whom Jesse was the first in order of birth.

Jesse Heilner received his education in a private school of Portland, Oregon, the Bishop Scott's Academy, and in 1891 graduated therefrom, having taken a regular academic and commercial course, as well as the full military training. He was given every opportunity to secure an excellent education, and when he was ready to enter his father's business was fully prepared. He continued to be associated with the elder Heilner until 1907, in which year he decided to embark upon a career of his own, securing his first position with outsiders at Hailey, Idaho, with Campbell, Harne & Hellard, one of the pioneer merchant company's of Idaho. In October, 1909, he came to Nampa, where he established the business known as Heilner's Grocery Store, at the corner of Twelfth and First streets, north. This has been developed into the leading establishment of its kind in the city, and has a wide and constantly increasing trade. An average of four men are employed constantly in handling orders, and among the patrons of the establishment are to be found some of Nampa's best people. Mr. Heilner is an outspoken Republican in politics, though of the kind that seeks the establishment of right principle of government, rather than the acquisition of the honors of office or the spoils of partisanship. Fraternally he is connected with Baker City Lodge, B. P. O. E., as a charter member, and with Camp No. 252, M. W. A., of Hailey. He is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce, and his religious connection is with the Jewish church.

Mr. Heilner was married in Hailey, Idaho, September 23, 1909, to Miss Rose Graves, a native of North Carolina. At the family residence a hos-



pitality, as extensive as it is gracious, is dispensed to all who have a claim to share it, with unsparing hand.

WILLIAM ALLEN RANKIN. Under the familiar title of Doc Rankin, this Boise citizen is known throughout the west, and especially among the old timers has won a wealth of friendship which would compensate him for the lack of many material resources, although Mr. Rankin is fortunately one of the well-prospered men of Boise. Doc Rankin's career is typical of much of the variety and action which characterized the last century, particularly the last half of the century in the west. His life was for many years on the trails and in the mining camps and other centers of California, Nevada, Utah, and for more than thirty years he has been a farmer and rancher in the near vicinity of Boise, his splendid estate adjoining that city. A brief history of his career will be one of the most interesting and valuable chapters in this work on Idaho.

William Allen Rankin was born in Lafayette, Indiana, January 24, 1836, and was a son of William W. and Margaret Rankin. The Rankins have long been identified with American history, and the paternal grandfather was Peter Rankin, a Virginian and representative of one of the old families of that colony. During the Revolutionary war he served as a drummer boy and was present at the final battle of Yorktown which concluded the war between the colonies and England. He had two brothers who were also in the war, Henry having served for seven years and Thomas for five years. The Rankins in Virginia were all planters and maintained the standards of life which then prevailed in that old commonwealth. William W. Rankin, the father, was born in Ohio when that was a territory, and was married there, his wife having been born in Ireland. Of their eight children, six grew to maturity, and two died when young. From Indiana the father's family moved to Iowa when William Allen was four years of age, settling in Davis county on a farm where the latter grew to maturity. The father was at one time the heaviest taxpayer in Davis county, and a man of large property and wealth for his time and community.

Doc Rankin's youth being spent in Iowa when that country was being settled and developed, he had only meager educational advantages. In later life however, he has used his many opportunities for observation and by extensive reading has become one of the best informed men on nearly all topics of knowledge. During his early life in Iowa he followed farming and stock raising until he was twenty-six years of age, when the Civil war came on. His family having come from Virginia had all the traditions of the south and its younger members were naturally in sympathy with the southern cause during the great war. Doc Rankin therefore, although a resident of a northern state, was an active rebel, and did all he could for the aid of the southern cause. He was given the rank of colonel, being the youngest in the southern army, and with that rank served under General Price in secret service work. He was never in the ranks, but his services were none the less important. While in Iowa the Union people obtained evidence against him for his southern activities and an indictment was returned, so that he had to get out of the country. He had been appointed recruiting officer and had a commission from Jeff Davis for this service, but he burned these papers before the Unionists could seize them as incriminating evidence. The Union flag which he had floating

over his house at the time, he still has in his possession, an old and well worn tri-color. Among his services for the army of Price was in recruiting horses for the cavalry.

In 1863 with five other men Doc Rankin started for the West, having two prairie schooners and the destination of the party being the Washoe diggings in Nevada. These men while on the way did their own cooking, washing and fighting of Indians, and thus journeyed on day after day across the western plains. At Fort Bridger they had a personal interview with the noted Jim Bridger. One of their party was Nathan B. Terry, an old timer who had previously made the trip to California by Cape Horn. At Austin, Nevada, the party stopped for a short time, thence went on to California, where they spent the winter, after which they returned to Austin. Doc Rankin then got into the freighting business and spent twelve years in driving his outfit across the deserts of the West and over pretty nearly all the trails that then led from one center of population to another. For several winters he had to make a trip into California to obtain stock and new vehicles. During this period of freighting business he took from two to six outfits and often had twenty-six head of oxen in one team, drawing four wagons in tandem. It was as a freighter that Doc Rankin became so well known among all the prominent westerners of that time, and he himself knew personally and often intimately many of the ablest and most famous men of the West. He counted among his acquaintances nearly all the leading politicians of California, Nevada and Utah, and among others he knew Brigham Young, who often sought from him information about the mountain trails. At Austin he came to know the late George Hearst, who was United States senator from California, and the father of the present William Randolph Hearst. John Mackey of California was another of his old time friends.

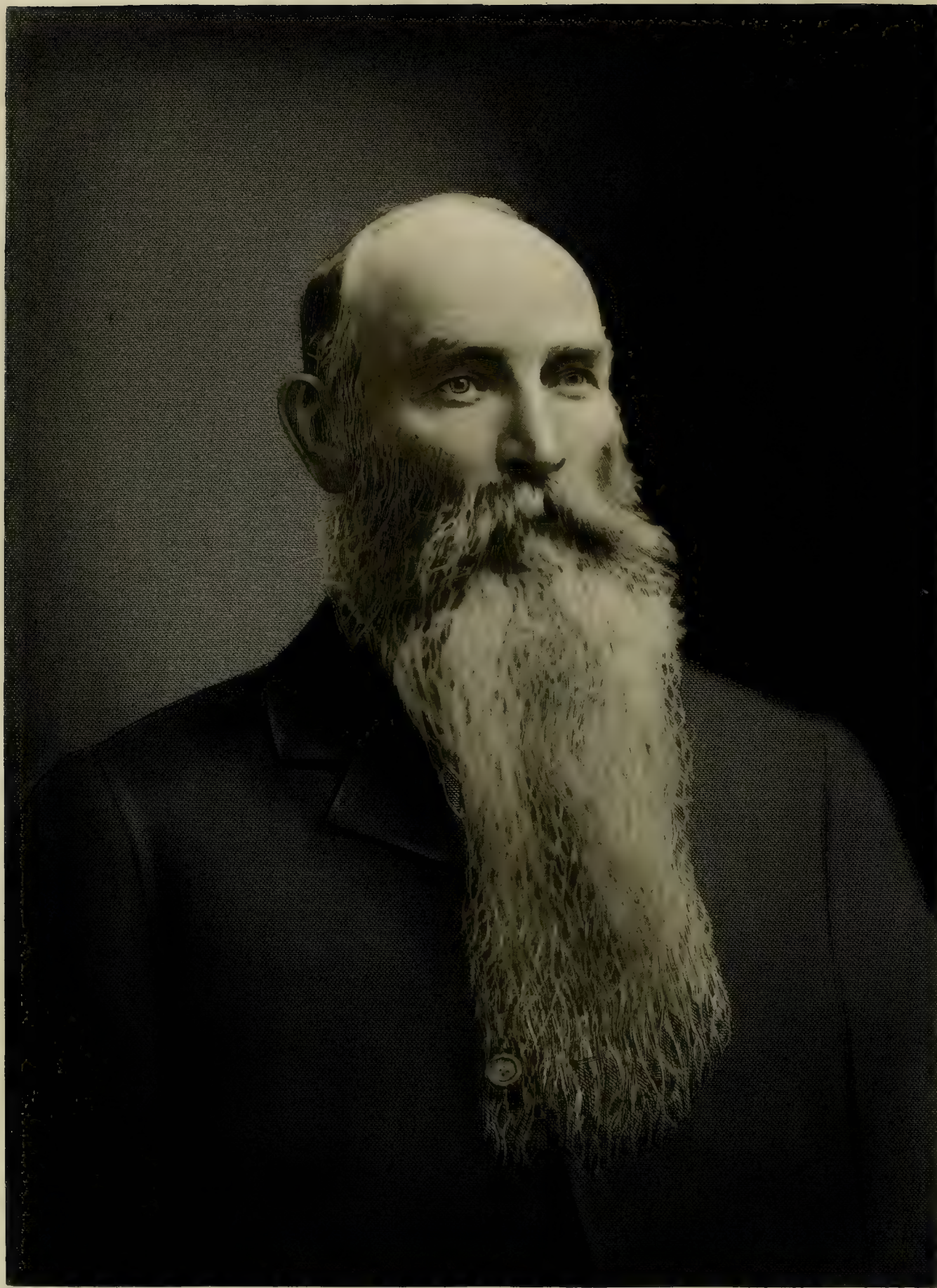
The demonetization of silver in 1873 was the chief cause of Doc Rankin's leaving Nevada for California and coming into the northwest. From Nevada he accompanied the great exodus of miners from that state and spent some time at Bodie, California, and from there in 1881 came to Boise. He was engaged in different occupations here for several years, but in 1889 took up a homestead of 160 acres two miles southwest of Boise. After proving up on this estate the patent was issued with the signature of Grover Cleveland, then president. This place under his management has been improved until the land is now worth \$1,000 per acre. The street car line runs out Rankin street, named in his honor, right past his door, and both by its remarkable productivity and for its splendid situation in the environs of Boise the Rankin homestead is one of the most valuable rural properties in Idaho.

On January 24, 1870, Doc Rankin married Mary Burns, a daughter of Andrew and Ellen (Doyle) Burns, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Her father died in Ireland and Mrs. Rankin and her mother came to America in 1847, settling in Washington, District of Columbia. Reared to womanhood in the nation's capital, Mrs. Rankin became employed by Mr. Reeves, who was then government printer and proprietor of the Globe printing plant in Washington. Mrs. Rankin was a woman of remarkable business ability, and efficiency in everything she undertook and while in Washington became head of the printing establishment. She had the direction of the printing of the first bonds issued at the beginning of the Rebellion and later of the first greenback. On one of the memor-









*William A. Rankin*





*Mary B. Rankin*







able occasions in Washington when a large number of persons were arrested on suspicion that they were southern plotters and sympathizers, she was taken prisoner and kept for two hours in jail under guard. In 1869 she came west to Nevada and subsequently sent for her mother, who came into the west and spent all her last days with Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, passing away in their home in Boise. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rankin were: William Alford, who died at the age of six years; Thomas J., who is now a resident of Ray, Arizona; Charles B., who died at the age of four years, and Frank A., who died at the age of twenty-eight. The mother of these children and for many years the faithful companion of Mr. Rankin passed away in 1906. In religion she was a Catholic and in all her community as well as in her family she was beloved for her many excellent qualities of heart and mind. She was a friend of Bishop Glorieux, a pioneer founder and bishop of the church at Boise, and Mrs. Rankin for many years supervised and looked after the bishop's home in this city. She was also for some time president of the Rosary Society of the Boise church. Doc Rankin became a Master Mason in Iowa in 1858, and in the same state joined the Odd Fellows in 1857, having ever since retained his fraternal association with these orders. He is a Democrat of the old school, both Jeffersonian and Jacksonian, and has always interested himself in the affairs of his party, although never a seeker for political honors. He has attended many of the conventions and caucuses, and during his residence in Nevada was once elected a representative to the state legislature, but through fraud on the part of the electing commissioners, the vote of one district was thrown out so that he was deprived of his rightful seat. Both Nevada and Idaho during his residence in each state had no more devoted friend of education than Doc Rankin. He gave material assistance in getting the compulsory education law passed in both states. Probably never again in American history can any one pass through such a variety of experience as has Doc Rankin. What he has seen and known has become a part of his individual character, and the high esteem paid him by his large circle of friends is but a deserved tribute to his personal worth and achievement.

**E. R. BRACE.** The organizer and first secretary of the Nampa Chamber of Commerce, and an officer and director down to the present time, Mr. Brace has had a very influential part in the business growth and welfare of this, one of the most prosperous little cities of Idaho.

Nothing indicates the changed and changing attitude of business men in their relations with one another, more than the modern commercial clubs, chambers of commerce and similar organizations, one of which will be found in every center of trade and population that is not moribund or relying upon the prestige of dead and forgotten achievements of the past. Instead of the jealousy and the disordered and wasteful competition among the business men of a community, has been substituted a common sense of a common interest and an enlightened selfishness. Instead of fighting one another and thus in the end killing the goose of the golden egg, the merchants and manufacturers and others interested combine for the purpose of bringing the largest possible amount of prosperity within reach of all, and then trust to the individual merit and enterprise of each to get his proper share in its distribution. Much of the prosperity of Nampa and other Idaho cities has been due to this modern view of business co-

operation, and in getting the general plan and the details properly worked out Mr. Brace has performed much valuable service.

While a considerable part of his life work has been devoted to a commercial organization, Mr. Brace himself is a business man of successful achievement. He began his career as a drug clerk, and his subsequent success has been due to the resources and energy of his own character.

Born in Montgomery county, Maryland, April 22, 1861, he was the son of a physician, Dr. Russell Brace, a native of New York, who took up his residence and practice in the city of Washington, D. C., during the Civil war, and his professional services during that period were given to the care of the sick and wounded from both sides. He gained a distinguished place in his profession, and his death occurred in 1881, at the age of sixty-three. His wife, whose maiden name was Helen Darling, a daughter of Noyes Darling, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and died at Washington city in 1909, aged seventy-three. E. R. was the third of their four children. On the maternal side, the Darling family traces its ancestry in England back to the year 1239, and the founder of the American branch was Governor John Haynes, who was governor of the Massachusetts colony in 1635, and also became the first governor of Connecticut, being elected every alternate year until he had completed sixteen years in that honorable office.

In consequence of the family's removal to Washington soon after his birth, Mr. E. R. Brace was reared in that city, where he attended both the grammar and high schools. As previously mentioned, in boyhood he got a clerkship in a drug store, and continued in that line until the age of twenty, when he entered the government weather bureau service, where he remained for nine years and was promoted through several grades of the service. After three years in Washington, he was transferred to Detroit and given charge of the station in that city, and a year and a half later was promoted in rank and assigned to duties in Duluth. While at Duluth he left the service, and took up the real estate business. In that city he also became identified with the work of organized business, and served four years as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in that great industrial and transportation center. Both as an individual and through this official connection he was able to render important assistance in furthering the large commercial and civic improvements which Duluth had under way at the time, especially in securing its deep-water harbor, etc.

Mr. Brace's residence in Nampa dates from April 8, 1899. He at once undertook the organization of the local Chamber of Commerce, and assumed the most burdensome office of the organization, that of secretary, an office which he held six years, and after the chamber had been built up to a substantial institution he turned over those duties to others. But he has since continued as director and a working member. He was also a member of the first board of directors of the League of Southern Idaho Commercial Clubs, which has supplemented the work of individual city organizations and has interested itself in the welfare and upbuilding of the entire south end of the state.

Mr. Brace has extensive real estate interests in Nampa and adjacent territory. Through his own investments and his public-spirited desire for the general development of this country, he has been able to do much to extend irrigation. He owns two excellent mining properties in Boise county. Be-



sides his handsome home at 420 Eleventh avenue south, his local interests include a large frontage of real estate on Main street. This has been improved by the erection of the Brace building, in 1909, and other business buildings. In politics, especially so far as relates to good government and civic advancement, he has always interested himself, and is one of the influential Republicans of the state. He and his family belong to the Grace Episcopal church, in which he is senior warden.

Mr. Brace was married on the eastern shore of Maryland, January 14, 1884, to Miss Mary S. Beall. Mrs. Brace, who is a native of Washington city, is a member of one of the oldest Maryland families. Her father was Alexander Beall, a native of Maryland. Her great-great-grandfather was Ninian Beall, a distinguished man of colonial times, and a monument commemorating his distinguished life and services now stands in the city of Washington. The residence of the Bealls in Maryland goes back to that early period when the Indians were a hostile factor among the settlements of the Atlantic coast, and in return for services in the Indian wars and otherwise the Beall family was rewarded with some large estates from the government. Mr. and Mrs. Brace are the parents of two children: Helen Darling is the wife of Lee R. Cook, a prominent civil and mechanical engineer residing in Nampa; and Margaret W. resides at home.

**WALTER R. CUPP.** One of the prominent young men of Idaho is Walter R. Cupp, of Caldwell, a land attorney, keen, capable and cultured, who has won a high professional standing with the bar of his state through his specialty of law pertaining to land and water rights, and who as the possessor of versatile talents is prominently identified with society in other relations.

Mr. Cupp was born in Carthage, Jasper county, Missouri, November 20, 1879, and was but a child when his parents, William M. and Elizabeth Cupp, removed west in 1884 and settled in western Oregon. From there the family followed the frontier to eastern Oregon and came to Caldwell, Idaho, in 1890 and that city has since remained their home. The Cupps are of German lineage and the name was originally Kopf. The change was made by the emigrant founders of the family in this country, whose purpose was to avoid being returned to Germany, as often occurred in that day if the emigrant was en route to America via England. The Cupps were among the early German settlers in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Samuel Cupp, the grandfather of Walter R., was a captain in the Fourth Company of Ohio Cavalry, organized for frontier defense at Pleasantville, Ohio, in 1840. William M. Cupp, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio, near Fairfield, and came to Missouri about 1862. There he married Elizabeth Roberts, who was born near Ontario, Canada, and was reared near Canandaigua, New York. Her parents were Andrew Roberts, born June 27, 1832, in New Sharon, near New Market, Ontario, Canada, and Mary (Phillips) Roberts, born at Bond Head, Ontario, Canada, December 8, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts moved to western New York in 1863, to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1871, thence in 1874 to Carthage, Missouri, and from there went to Portland, Oregon, in 1884, the same year in which the Cupp family became residents of that state. Andrew Roberts, a broad minded Christian gentleman, was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and until his death consistently lived the tenets of his faith. Before leaving Canada he took a prominent part in the establishment of the free school system and was there identi-

fied with other political reforms before removing to the United States. Here he aligned himself with the Republican party in political affairs and took an active part in conservative reform movements. He passed away in Caldwell, Idaho, March 21, 1910, survived by his wife and five children, his three sons, William A., Isaac and Joseph C., each being successful business men in Portland, Oregon, and his two daughters, Mrs. William M. Cupp and Mrs. William Isaac, both being residents of Caldwell, Idaho. As previously mentioned, the senior Mr. Cupp removed to Idaho in 1890 and became one of the first wool growers in this section of the state, with his ranch and range in Canyon and Boise counties. He was the first to take sheep into the country about Seven Devils mountains and was the second to take them into the Long Valley. He has been very successful as a farmer and stockman, is still actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and is a large land owner, having a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the corporation limits of Caldwell and other farm property which makes his holdings aggregate some seven hundred acres. As a Republican he has entered actively into the political and public life of Canyon county and during the campaign of 1896 was a state central committeeman, the precinct which he and his son Walter worked at that time it is reported being the only one in that state that gave a Republican majority. He has served as city councilman of Caldwell and was one of the organizers of the Gem Irrigation Company. To William M. and Elizabeth (Roberts) Cupp have been born six children: Walter R., whose name introduces this sketch; Estella, whose husband, James Monroe, is cashier of the First National Bank at Vale, Oregon; Misses Mary and Bertha Cupp, who are with their parents; Samuel A., recently with United States Cavalry at Presidio, California, now associated with his father in farming near Caldwell and while with the United States Cavalry was reputed by the Frisco papers of successfully breaking and riding the worst horse in California; and Miss Margaret Cupp, at home.

Walter R. Cupp, the eldest of this family, was educated in the common and high schools of Caldwell and following that became a student in the College of Idaho, where he took both the scientific and classical courses and was graduated in 1901. He then took up the study of law in the office of John T. Morrison, afterward governor of Idaho, under whose able direction he pursued his studies until appointed United States Commissioner of Idaho in 1906. At that time he took up land law and since 1909 has devoted himself exclusively to that branch and to law pertaining to water rights. By the most careful technical preparation and earnest application he qualified for this special line of his profession, one that is of marked importance in this state, and has become a land lawyer of distinction, widely recognized for his high order of ability. In 1906 he was referee in bankruptcy under Judge James W. Beatty for the central division of the state and has also served as president of the Board of Organization, which organized the Black Canyon Irrigation District. Since 1896 he has taken a very active part in Republican political affairs in Canyon county and is now aligned with the Progressive party, being secretary of the County Central Committee. Consistent with his progressive views, he has labored earnestly and effectively since 1898 in securing legislation protecting the citizens of Idaho in their timber, irrigation and water rights. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and its branch, the Encampment, and in the latter has attained the rank of a captain of the









*N S Hubbard*



**Patriarchs Militant.** Being commandant of his canton in this order and has served on the major's staff. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Caldwell. While the senior Mr. Cupp was still actively engaged in the woolgrowing industry both he and his son Walter were members, and attended a number of the national conventions of the Woolgrowers Association and National Live Stock conventions, and the latter is now secretary and treasurer of the Boise, Canyon and Owyhee Counties Woolgrowers Association. Walter R. is a member of the Caldwell Commercial Club, and in religion is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He is a first-lieutenant in the Idaho National Guards and has gained considerable prominence as an expert rifleman and pistol expert. As a diversion he devotes much attention to the study of botany and has a collection of over eight-hundred specimens of the different species of Idaho flora and from this remarkably fine collection he furnished to the state university duplicates of all specimens that the institution lost through a fire. He is an officer and a member of the Idaho Antiquarian Society and is a devotee of the fine arts, literature especially claiming much of his attention. Besides an extensive law library he has a very large private library. From all this it is seen that Mr. Cupp has high ideals as to what constitutes good citizenship and useful and worthy living and is a young man whose efforts, both professional and in affairs, have been and will be of that order that places him in the front ranks of the representative men of Idaho. He bears the reputation of having the courage of his convictions and carries them out to the last ditch.

**REV. JAMES HENRY GRAYBILL.** The Church of the Brethren has gained several of its most distinguished clergymen and earnest workers from the Graybill family, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. James Henry Graybill, of Nampa, who as minister, lecturer and citizen fills a conspicuous place; he is worthy of the traditions of the state from which he hails, the distinction of the name he bears and the high place which he fills so well. Reverend Graybill was born March 31, 1858, in Botetourt county, Virginia, and belongs to an old and honored family, which was founded in America during the early part of the seventeenth century by three brothers who came from Germany and settled first in Pennsylvania, in which state many bearing the name still reside. The records of Lancaster county show that in the year 1737, several properties were transferred to Christian Graybill from Thomas and Richard Penn, this Christian being six generations removed from Rev. J. H. Graybill, and the property is still in the family possession and is now in the title of Phares K. Graybill, of Lititz, Pennsylvania. For generations the family has been connected with the Church of the Brethren, and Reverend Graybill's father, Jonas, is still active in the ministry of that church, although he is in his seventy-eighth year. Rev. James Graybill was also born in Botetourt county, Virginia, and was there married to Anna Snyder, daughter of James Snyder, who was of German descent. During the boyhood days of Rev. J. H. Graybill, grandfather James Snyder owned a carriage which his father used to convey him to Washington, D. C., where he served in the legislature as a member from Virginia. Mrs. Graybill died in 1910, at the age of seventy-six years, having been the mother of four daughters and four sons.

James Henry Graybill received his early education in the public schools of his native county and subsequently became a student in the National

Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. Graduating therefrom in the class of 1878, he first took up the profession of educator, but after ten years he entered the ministry of the Church of the Brethren, in which he has labored to the present time. On March 31, 1899, he came to Nampa, where he established a congregation and preached his first sermon in the First Presbyterian church. Subsequently he organized and built the first Church of the Brethren in the state of Idaho, with which he has been actively connected to the present time. During his earlier years, Reverend Graybill engaged in agricultural work and to this he has given a large share of his attention throughout his life. He became interested in irrigation and immigration and during the first five years of his residence in Nampa he was connected with the immigration department on the Oregon Short Line. In the government service he was instrumental in bringing emigrants from all over the country to Idaho, and on his first trip returned with an entire car load of settlers. During 1908, Governor Brady appointed him a member of the Irrigation Congress to Mexico, but he was forced to decline this honor and at the time he was engaged to deliver lectures in the East with stereoptican views on Idaho. During the Civil war, Reverend Graybill's father prepared and introduced the bill before the southern congress which authorized those such as he, who did not believe in warfare, it being strictly against the tenets of the Church of the Brethren to participate in strife, regardless of issue, to become exempt from taking part therein on payment of \$500. This was a matter of much moment and concern in those days, and the passage of the bill permitted many to follow their vocations in peace. Reverend Graybill, like his father, has been connected with numerous movements of a public nature, and for a long period of years has served as a member of the school board. He is pre-eminently literary and cultured, and his public lectures are among the best productions of their kind of the day. His style is original and unique, and he has the faculty of capturing the pressure of thought, and, by the aptest word or phrase, making it clear to his listeners. When not busy in his various public and ministerial duties, he is enjoying the comfort of his fine home, at No. 521 Tenth avenue, south, where he has an excellent fruit orchard and keeps a high grade of poultry.

On September 15, 1880, Reverend Graybill was married in Fincastle, Virginia, to Miss Julia Moler, daughter of Henry Moler, and five children were born to this union, as follows: Clarence S., who is engaged in the hardware business at Nampa; Julia May, wife of Fred H. Kernohan, a resident of this city; Gladys Gay, who is single and a student in the University of Oregon; and Hilda Pauline, who graduated from the Nampa high school in the class of 1912, and now lives at home with her parents.

**NORMAN S. HUBBELL.** A good man and one of the noblest of Idaho pioneers passed away in the death of Norman S. Hubbell at his home in Boise May 12, 1901. Mr. Hubbell had for nearly forty years been a resident of this state; was in the advance guard of permanent settlement, took his share of the hardships attending the early life in Boise valley, and after the early years of struggle spent a long period of his lifetime in the quiet enjoyment of a stable prosperity which placed him among the leading business men of Boise.

Norman S. Hubbell was born in what is now Schuyler Valley county, New York, October 29, 1837. His parents, Walton and Rebecca Emily (Cure) Hubbell, were also natives of New York and the father was a millwright by trade and an



excellent mechanic. The father was also prominent in local affairs, having taken an active part in the militia, and when he died in his seventy-second year he was loved and respected throughout the entire community. The mother died at the age of sixty-five, and they were the parents of eight children.

The public schools gave the late Mr. Hubbell all the education which he ever procured, and from the age of sixteen until he was twenty-five he contributed all his earnings to his parents. May 12, 1862, he started for the West, as the field of his dreams and ambitions. At that date he left Omaha on the Missouri river, and on the 3rd of October following arrived at Baker City, Oregon. From there, he and two companions began prospecting for gold in the neighborhood of Auburn, Oregon, but had to leave on account of the threatened hostility of the Indians.

Mr. Hubbell came to Boise Basin in the spring of 1863. His first employment in this pioneer neighborhood brought him wages of \$6 a day, and he remained there during the summer, but spent the following winter in Oregon. After locating permanently here he had a varied experience as a freighter. From 1868 to 1871 Mr. Hubbell was engaged in butchering business at Union, Oregon, and during that period carried on extensive trade in the buying and selling of cattle. As those who remember the history of the cattle industry will recall, a heavy decline in cattle prices occurred in the early seventies, largely due to the country becoming overstocked with cattle, and in 1873 Mr. Hubbell retired from that line of business. He then opened a meat market in Boise City, and had another similar enterprise at Wood river, but he did not prosper in this line of business. Up to 1898 Mr. Hubbell took much interest in the raising of sheep, and was well known among all the old sheepmen of the state. He finally retired to a beautiful tract of forty-six acres situated a mile and a half west of Boise, where he built a comfortable home and surrounded it with an orchard of various fruits. These were the beautiful surroundings in which he passed the last years of his life. Under the management of his son Walton, he was in later years identified with sheep raising on a somewhat extensive scale, running about ten thousand head. The late Mr. Hubbell also owned stock in the Artesian Hot & Cold Water Company at Boise and had various investments and interests in this locality.

The late Mr. Hubbell, during his residence in Oregon, served as postmaster and justice of the peace. He was not an aspirant for public honors, and preferred the quiet unostentatious ways of life. He was a good business man, absolutely upright, and held the esteem and affection of his fellow citizens from the time he first became a resident of Idaho until his death. His fraternal affiliations were with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he was always a supporter of the Republican party.

Mrs. Hubbell, who survives her husband, and is the happy mother of a prosperous family of children, before her marriage was Miss Cynthia Elizabeth Reynolds. Her marriage with Mr. Hubbell occurred August 14, 1870. Her father, C. E. Reynolds, was a resident of New York state, and she was born and reared in the same state. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell are as follows: Clara Rebecca, who was born at Union, Oregon, October 10, 1871, is the wife of John McMillan, the present postmaster of Boise; Walton, born in Boise April 6, 1873, was formerly associated with his father in business, but is now in business at Grand Canyon, Arizona; Rey-

nolds, born in Boise, December 15, 1879, is in business in Oregon; Norman S., the youngest and honored with the same name as his father, was born in Boise, August 1, 1885, and now resides at home with his mother.

E. S. HAMAKER is known in Nampa, Idaho, and the surrounding district as "the man who makes things go," and he has most certainly done much to deserve this name. Although not a native of the west he has the true western spirit of never withdrawing from any enterprise after he has put his hand to the plow. Possessed of unusual executive ability and a far-sightedness that is characteristic of men who think along broad lines, he has been a powerful factor in the commercial life of Nampa, since his entry upon the scene nearly ten years ago. Thoroughly conversant with all the complexities of the mercantile business of today, no man could be better fitted than he to hold the position of secretary and manager of the Nampa Department Store, one of the best of its kind in the state. To him is due much of the credit for the continued success of this concern, and from him also came the first suggestion as to the feasibility of locating such an enterprise in Nampa.

The birth of E. S. Hamaker occurred in Peoria, Illinois, on May 7, 1862. His father was John G. Hamaker, who was a native of Pennsylvania, spent many years of his life in Chicago, where he was a trusted employee of John V. Farwell & Company. Later in life his health became poor and he removed to Kansas, where he died in 1881 at the age of fifty-two. The mother of E. S. Hamaker was Sarah Louise (Sammis) Hamaker. She was a native of the state of New York, but as a young girl came to Illinois with her parents, and here she met and married John G. Hamaker. The mother also died in Kansas in 1895. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamaker, E. S. being the third in order of birth.

E. S. Hamaker was early sent to the public schools of Peoria, and while he was still a boy he came to the nearby city of Chicago to live. This was shortly after the great fire, and a tremendous and magnetic energy seemed to be infused into the life of Chicago at this time, when instead of being stunned by the disaster, her inhabitants seemed to be inspired with new and more ambitious dreams of growth and power. Thus at an early age did young Edward Hamaker feel that spirit that has brought about the conquest of the west, first by force of arms and then by the might of the god of commerce. After leaving school Mr. Hamaker turned as if by instinct to that work which was to be his road to success, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He followed this business at various places, but it was not until 1900 that he came into the state of Idaho. At this time he arrived in Boise, Idaho, and secured a position with the Falk Mercantile Company. He remained with them for four years, and they were not slow in recognizing his ability, consequently when it was necessary to send some one to Nampa to manage their large and growing business at that point, they sent Mr. Hamaker. He proved to be just the man for the position and became so enthusiastic over the possibilities of founding a larger and better equipped store that the result was the Nampa Department Store.

It was in 1888 that Nathan Falk and brother opened a general store in Nampa. Nampa was at that time practically nothing but the depot and this general store. The freight for Owyhee county was



at this time all shipped by way of Boise or Caldwell and Mr. Steinmeier, the manager of the Falk interests in Nampa concluded that this business might as well come through Nampa. By hard work he secured much of this business, and when later Colonel Dewey opened his quartz mills the Falk people secured the bulk of this freight forwarding business, again through the energy of Mr. Steinmeier. The business of the Falk store increased daily, and after the building of the Boise-Nampa Owyhee railroad, it soon outgrew its shell. Therefore in 1901 the store was moved to a building on the corner of First and Twelfth streets, especially built for the purpose. In 1906 Mr. Steinmeier resigned his position as manager, and this is where Mr. Hamaker comes on the scene.

The experienced merchant which Mr. Hamaker had now become enabled him to see at a glance that Nampa was well suited to the location of a substantial business house. The plan was therefore broached to C. R. Hickey just before the panic of 1907 swept the country. It was determined that the proposition was a good one and that work should be begun at once, then came the panic which delayed the work about a year, although it did not prevent the organization of the new company. Mr. E. H. Dewey secured a large block of the stock and was made president; Julius Steinmeier became vice-president; Leo J. Falk, treasurer; E. S. Hamaker, manager and William Stark, supervising manager. The Falk Mercantile Company was thus absorbed by the Nampa Department Store, the latter being incorporated on the 1st of August, 1909. The new building, which was opened to the public on July 11, 1910, is one of the most modern and completely fitted stores in the country. It is two stories high, the second floor being given up to offices, the first being sufficient at present to house the stock. The investment in this enterprise was over \$160,000, divided as follows: \$60,000 for the building expenses, and lot; \$100,000 for the running capital in the business. Mr. Hamaker has had entire charge of the business since its incipency and now the business has increased from \$260,000 to \$300,000, and in addition to the departments with which the enterprise began, others have been added. Chief among these is the produce and farm products department, sales of which have amounted to \$50,000. In addition to being a stockholder in the Nampa Department Store, Mr. Hamaker also owns stock in the Kuna Mercantile Company, of Kuna, Idaho.

Mr. Hamaker was married on the 16th of January, 1890, to Mary E. Dickenson, of Newark, Ohio. They have no children. In politics, Mr. Hamaker is a member of the Republican party, though he has been too absorbed in his business to do more than the duty of every citizen—cast his vote at the polls. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

Fraternal societies have always met with the highest approbation from Mr. Hamaker, for he believes that they accomplish much of practical benefit in the country. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also one of the leading spirits in the Chamber of Commerce of Nampa.

One of the facts that Mr. Hamaker is proudest of in his life is that he was once a pupil of the late Alfred Bayliss, the noted educator. Mr. Hamaker was a member of the class of 1879 of the Second Ward School of Sterling, Illinois, when Professor Bayliss was its superintendent. He considers the great educator as one of the finest and strongest characters he has even known, and like all of his pupils mourns him as a friend as well as a teacher.

On the 28th of August, 1912, a beautiful memorial to Professor Bayliss was unveiled and dedicated on the campus of the "Second Ward," now the Central school. This memorial was given by the alumni of the school, and took the form of a splendid sun dial. Mr. Hamaker considers it one of his dearest privileges that he was able to contribute to the erection of this symbol of the love and reverence that his pupils bear to the memory of this noble man.

J. H. MURRAY, M. D. In the medical fraternity of Idaho few members have been so long and none more successfully engaged in the practical duties of their profession than Dr. Murray at Nampa, who located there in the year Idaho was admitted to the Union and has acquired the esteem and social position as well as material prosperity due to the older citizenship of the state.

Dr. Joseph H. Murray was born in northern Indiana, December 19, 1860. His father was Niram Murray, a native of New England, who early in life established his residence in the Hoosier State, where he became a farmer. During the war he enlisted in Company K of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, and for some months was in the Union service, and died a few years after the war in 1868 at the age of forty. His wife was Mathilda (Harsh) Murray, a native of Ohio, where she was married. She lived in Iowa and her husband died there. Her death occurred in 1899, at the age of sixty, in Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. Murray spent his boyhood days in Iowa, having been brought there when one year old, lived there until early manhood, or until twenty-four years of age. He was educated in the public schools and in the Mitchellville Seminary. To fit himself for the profession, which was his ambition, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Des Moines and was graduated and began practice in 1884. His office and first practical work were in Arnold, Nebraska, where he remained for six years. Then in 1890 he came out to the newly admitted state of Idaho, and found the opening which he sought in the little city of Nampa, which has been his home and the center of his professional activities since November of that year.

Dr. Murray has identified himself closely with all the interests and activities of his home city. He is director and vice president of the First National Bank at Nampa. In politics he is a Progressive Republican, and is one of the men of broad views and thorough ability who are more frequently called into the larger field of public service. He has given his time as a member of the school board of Nampa, was for two years honored with the office of mayor, and in 1899 served in the lower house of the state legislature.

During his residence in Custer county, Nebraska, Dr. Murray in 1889, married Miss Mary J. Robertson. Three children have been born to their marriage and the two now living are as follows: Joseph H., born at Nampa in 1893, is now a student in Berkeley University of California, at Berkeley, California, and preparing for the profession of electrical engineer; Harold, born at Nampa in 1900, is a student in the Nampa public schools. Mrs. Murray is an active member of the Presbyterian church.

L. L. MILLER. The little kingdom of Denmark—little in size and population, but great in history, has furnished the state of Idaho with some of its best citizenship. There is something in the sturdy nature of the Dane, something inherited from his hardy forefathers, that makes him able to make a place for himself in whatever community he lo-



cates, while the industrious and thrifty habits of the race make him a valuable citizen and a welcome addition to any locality. One of the worthy sons of Denmark now numbered among the successful business men of Idaho is L. L. Miller, proprietor of the Nampa Grain and Elevator Company, at Nampa, a man who has been the architect of his own fortunes in a marked degree. Starting life as a poor boy, with no means and but a modest education, he has directed his activities to such good purpose that today he is a recognized force in the business world of Canyon county. Mr. Miller was born October 29, 1869, in Denmark, and is a son of Mathias L. and Dortha Miller, natives of that country who are now living retired lives in Nampa, the father being seventy-three and the mother seventy years of age. They emigrated to the United States in 1880, settling in Kearney county, Nebraska, where Mr. Miller, until his retirement, was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. They have been residents of Idaho since 1910. Besides L. L., they had a younger son, Christian, who died in Nebraska at the age of fifteen years.

L. L. Miller began his education in his native country, and was eleven years old when he was brought to this country by his parents, his schooling being completed in Kearney county, Nebraska. There he worked on his father's farm for a short period, but the life of an agriculturist did not appeal to the youth, who soon secured employment in a brick yard at Minden, Nebraska, and on learning the details of the business purchased his employer's establishment and embarked on a business career for himself. Three years later, however, he disposed of his interests and returned to farming and stock raising in Kearney county, in which he was engaged until 1907, in that year coming to Idaho and settling in Nampa, where he organized the Nampa Grain and Elevator Company, also purchasing an interest in the Nampa Milling Company. He later disposed of the latter, however, as he did of a grain and feed business, in August, 1912, his elevator business having grown to such proportions as to demand his entire time and attention to its management. This elevator, which has a capacity of 60,000 bushels, was the first built in southern Idaho, and is now one of the leading enterprises of its kind in the state. Mr. Miller possesses excellent business ability, is wide-awake and enterprising, and through good management and diligence has become the possessor of a comfortable competence.

In October, 1893, Mr. Miller was married in Kearney county, Nebraska, to Miss Florence A. Maucher, daughter of Valentine and Mary Maucher, and to this union there have been born six children, namely: Laure, born in Nebraska in August, 1898, who is now attending the Nampa high school; Carrie, born in 1896, in Nebraska, a student of the Nampa public schools; Christian, born in 1899, in Nebraska, in the Nampa graded schools; Mildred, born in 1902, also a public school pupil; Dorothy, born in 1907, in Nebraska; and Gladys, born in 1909, in Nampa. Mr. Miller is an independent Democrat in his political views, but has had neither the time nor the inclination to enter public life. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Danish Brotherhood, and with his family attends the Lutheran church. He is identified with the Idaho Seed Men's Association, and has always taken a foremost part in forwarding movements for the betterment of his community. Fond of hunting and fishing, he often takes a trip with rod and gun, and never returns without some fine specimens of the furry or finny tribes to display as evidence of his skill.

**ORRICK COLE.** For more than forty years a resident of Idaho, Mr. Cole is one of the fortunate survivors of the pioneer epoch, a man who had his share of the hardships and privations which characterized early life in this state, and whose lot has been cast in the wonderful years of modern prosperity when rewards of comfort and affluence properly belong to all who contributed their early labors in the development of this state. Mr. Cole is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Boise, where he has had his residence continuously for nearly four decades.

Orrick Cole has had a long and varied career. He was born in the state of Massachusetts in April, 1843. His parents were Seth and Sarah (Thrasher) Cole. His father was born in the state of Vermont in 1809, and his mother in Massachusetts in 1815. His father, after receiving his early education in New England became a stock drover, later a farmer, and in 1855 moved to Illinois, where he was among the early settlers and where he was engaged in farming for a number of years. Subsequently he moved to South Dakota, where he again had experience on the frontier and in the development of new land, and where his death occurred in 1896. He was married in Massachusetts and his wife died at the early age of thirty-nine years. Of their large family of children seven grew to maturity, Orrick being the fourth in order of birth.

Mr. Orrick Cole attended school in his native state of Massachusetts, but attained most of his education in Illinois. He continued regularly in school attendance until the age of seventeen, when he applied all his time and energy to farming and followed that occupation regularly for two years. The Civil war had in the meantime broken out, and he enlisted in Company L, 112th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August 12, 1862, at Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois. Mustered in at Peoria, Illinois, September 20, 1862, under command of Col. T. J. Henderson, afterwards Gen. Thos. J. Henderson. The fall and winter of 1862 and the spring of 1863 were spent in Kentucky, where they were mounted and did much hard riding under General Wolford. They next took up the east Tennessee campaign under General Burnside. Mr. Cole was detached from the regiment and ordered to report to General Burnside and was reserved as one of his aides in the east Tennessee campaign at the siege of Knoxville. The general offered him a lieutenant's commission in a colored regiment or return to his regiment, but Mr. Cole thanked him and said he would return to the regiment. They next took up the Georgia campaign in the 23rd brigade, commanded by General Schofield and were in the battle of Resaca and several others up to the 6th of August. They were mustered out at Victory Creek, six miles south of Atlanta, on August 6, 1864, and taken to Knoxville East Tennessee Hospital where Mr. Cole lay until the next February, when he was sent to the regiment in North Carolina, where he stayed until the close of the war. The regiment went out with 903 men and mustered out 440 men. Company L had eighty-seven men mustered in present and mustered out thirty-four.

At the close of the war Mr. Cole returned to Illinois, where he remained as a farmer for three years, then moved out to Iowa, where he spent a year, thence moved to Missouri, and in 1871 to Idaho. For about two years he was engaged in farming in the Boise country, and then spent a year in California and Nevada. Finally in 1874 he returned to Boise City, where he located permanently, and where he has made his home to the present time. During the first nine years he was engaged in the restau-





*Dr. Bob*



*Mrs. Ella M. Cole*







rant business, after which he resumed farming. He has prospered in his business affairs, has always used good judgment in his investments and in all his business operations, and is now regarded as one of the most prosperous men in the city. He lives retired and has a beautiful home in one of the best residence sections of Boise.

In February, 1878, Mr. Cole married Miss Ella Bown of Waterloo, Iowa. She was born April 6, 1855, and was a daughter of Joseph Bown, her mother's maiden name having been Stitarch. Her mother died in Boise in 1907, and her father now lives retired in Boise. Mrs. Cole came to Boise in 1865 with her parents, who were among the first settlers in this part of the state. Mrs. Cole passed away after a happy married life of nearly thirty-five years on May 20, 1912. She was honored as one of the pioneer women of Idaho and Boise, had spent upwards of half a century in this state, had witnessed its development from a sagebrush prairie to one of the most fertile and productive regions in America, and through all this, as the mother of a family and director of a home, had borne her own share of responsibilities and duties in such a manner as to win the love and esteem of all who knew her. There were two children born to her marriage with Mr. Cole: Lady, born in Boise July 20, 1879, married William King, now a resident of Spokane, Washington. Orric S., born in Boise February 22, 1882, is now in the automobile business in Boise.

Mr. Cole is one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in Boise and the state. He has been affiliated with Ada Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., since 1874, and has held every office in his lodge except grand master. He was grand representative and grand patriarch, and as grand representative went to California for his lodge in 1904. Mr. Cole is also affiliated with the Boise Lodge No. 310, B. P. O. E., is a member of Sheridan Post No. 3, G. A. R., at Boise, and is affiliated with Boise Lodge No. 12 of the Red Men and Boise Lodge No. 115 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

**ISAAC H. HATFIELD.** From earliest times the business of harness making has been one which has enlisted the best energies of men of intelligence, learning and mechanical skill, it being numbered among the time-honored occupations. This vocation is well represented in Idaho, and one of the finest shops in the state is found in the thriving city, that of the firm of Hatfield & Garber, the late senior member of which, Isaac H. Hatfield, was a resident of this city from 1899 and was known as one of his community's leading business citizens. Mr. Hatfield was a native of Vinton county, Ohio, and was born September 12, 1851, a son of Jonas S. and Mary Ann (Keeton) Hatfield. His father, who was born in Fayette, Ohio, worked from early boyhood in the heavy timber of his native locality, but when past forty years of age took his family to Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1895, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife was also a native of the Buckeye State, where her people were early pioneers, and she died at about the same time as her husband, having been the mother of seven children, of whom Isaac H. was the second in order of birth.

Isaac H. Hatfield attended the public schools of his native state until the family removed to Iowa, April 12, 1866, and in that state he began to learn the trade of harness maker in his twentieth year. On completing his chosen trade, he started working as a journeyman in Marion and Fremont counties, but in 1881 made removal to Montana, and first

settled in Virginia City. Subsequently he removed to Beaver City, in the same state, where he remained for quite a period of time, and also worked at Great Falls, Dillon and Sheridan, eventually going to Colorado, where he followed his trade in Boulder City, living in Colorado for eight years. In 1899 he sold his interests there, and on November 13th of that year arrived in Nampa, where he became connected with his present business. He conducted shops in various parts of the city until 1909, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Garber, an association which continued with mutual satisfaction and success until his death. Mr. Hatfield was a man of acknowledged business ability, and his skill in his chosen line was developed through long years of experience in every branch of the business. His personal attention was given to every detail of his business, which has had a steady and continuous growth, and he carries a fine line of harness, saddles, bridles, whips and other supplies usual to such a line, comparing favorably with the stores in any of the large cities of the state. One of Nampa's "old timers," Mr. Hatfield did his full share in advancing the growth and development of his chosen locality, supporting all movements which his judgment told him would be of a beneficial nature and at all times having been a stalwart upholder of morality, education, progress and good citizenship. He was a Democrat in his political views, but has not cared to enter the turmoil of public life, his business satisfying his ambitions and his home demanding his leisure moments. His strict integrity and honesty of purpose gained him many friends in an acquaintance which extended over several states, and in Nampa no man was more highly esteemed. With his family, Mr. Hatfield attended the Brethren church.

On February 22, 1883, at Vinton, Iowa, Mr. Hatfield was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Erb, and to this union there were born the following children: Jonas J., born in 1884, in Sheridan, Montana, who died in 1902; Henry D., born in 1885 at Dillon, Montana, engaged in agricultural pursuits in Minnesota, is married and has one child; Annie May, born in May, 1887, in Dillon, Montana, lives at Howe; Mary Lucy, born in 1891, in Colorado; Sadie, born in 1893 in Colorado; John, born in November, 1894, in Colorado; and Margaret, born in 1896, in that state. Mr. Hatfield died on the 10th of January, 1913.

**H. P. Ross, M. D.** A physician of superior skill and a man of sterling character is Dr. H. P. Ross, whose ability in the profession is a matter of good fortune to the residents of Nampa. Doctor Ross is a son of Canada, of which country he is a splendid type with the vigor of mind and personality, which is so characteristic of Canadians of the better class. He is a loyal Idahoan, however, having been closely associated with the state's interests during his eight years' residence here.

Born in Ontario, Canada, March 9, 1875, Doctor Ross' parents are Donald A. and Clara (Naughton) Ross, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Boston. Donald Ross has for many years been proprietor of a planing mill and lumber mill in Ontario, where he and his wife still live. The mother has been a resident of Canada since her childhood. The three children in the family are as follows: William Ross, a successful engineer; Doctor Ross; and Warren Ross, a resident of Minnesota.

Educated in the high school at Clinton, Ontario, H. P. Ross entered Trinity Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1899. In his native prov-



ince he began practice and subsequently moved to the state of Minnesota which remained his home until 1904. In the fall of the latter year Doctor Ross established his office and residence in Nampa, where he has since built up a splendid practice. He has a reputation as a general practitioner, but is a successful surgeon and has been called to attend many difficult cases since his location in Nampa.

Doctor Ross is a man of high standing in his civic and social relations. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, is a member of the Episcopal church and works with and endorses the measures of the Democratic party. Since moving into Idaho he has become financially interested in the mineral resources of the state, and is secretary of the Golden Crown mine in Owyhee county, this being one of the producing mines and dividend payers of the state.

On September 3, 1902, in Minnesota, Doctor Ross was married to Miss Claudia Cross, a daughter of Robert G. and Mary (Mace) Cross, of Minnesota. Her parents subsequently moved to Nampa where they died. Doctor Ross and wife have had two children, namely: Alice Ross, who was born at Nampa, in 1905 and is now a student in the Nampa schools; and Hugh Robert Ross, born August 22, 1912, at Nampa, died January 13, 1913.

**BENJAMIN F. WALLING.** The pioneer real estate man of Nampa, and a man to whose activities the city and surrounding country owe much of its importance, Benjamin F. Walling is regarded as one of his city's most representative men. He is a Westerner by birth, and has spent practically all of his life in this part of the country, where he has brought himself from obscure and humble youth to a position of independence and prominence among his fellows. Mr. Walling was born near Salem, in Polk county, Oregon, November 24, 1848, and is a son of Jesse and Eliza Ann (Wise) Walling. His father, a native of Virginia, came to Oregon in 1847, from the state of Iowa, making the journey overland by ox team. He was engaged in the business of buying and shipping grain to England and had many and varied interests, being also a merchant and steamship owner, and a large and successful holder of land on the Pacific coast. His death occurred when he was fifty-two years of age. His wife was a native of New York, and was taken by her parents to Iowa in girlhood, there meeting and marrying Mr. Walling. She accompanied him in the trip overland to Oregon, bravely and uncomplainingly sharing the dangers and hardships of that long and perilous trip, and proved a valuable aid to him in his early struggles for a competence, and a dignified head of his home when he had attained prominence.

Benjamin F. Walling was the fourth in line of a family of thirteen children, and secured his education in the public schools of Oregon, which he attended until he was eighteen years of age. After leaving school he at once started assisting his father in his various enterprises, being associated with him until the time of the elder man's death, when he removed to California. One year later he entered the Sierra Nevadas at a milling camp, there embarking upon a mercantile career, but subsequently disposed of his interests and went to Hood River, Oregon, where he conducted the Mount Hood Hotel for upwards of five years, meeting with much success. In 1886 Mr. Walling came to Idaho and settled in Nampa when the town was marked by a section house and miles of desert waste. He here assisted in founding and building up the town, platting tracts of land and erecting many structures.

On coming to this place he started to deal in real estate, and with this business he has continued to be connected to the present time. He is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce. Politically, he is a Democrat, but he never cared for public office, and has declined all overtures to that end.

Mr. Walling was married at Albany, Oregon, November 6, 1872, to Miss Georgia M. Conley, daughter of J. B. Conley, a pioneer of that state, and four children have been born to them: Jesse J., who is associated in the real estate business with his father at Nampa; Dora, who is deceased; Frankie G., single and engaged in the millinery business at Nampa; Benjamin F., Jr., who lives in this city. The members of this family are well known and highly esteemed in Nampa, where they have numerous warm friends. Mr. Walling takes a pardonable degree of pride in the fact that he left home without funds, and through his own efforts has builded up a large business and made his name respected by his associates. All matters that pertain to the welfare of Nampa or the vicinity find in him an interested listener, and when movements of a beneficial nature are started, he is bound to be found in the van with other earnest, hard working citizens.

**ROBERT N. BELL.** It is certainly an inspiration to realize the possibilities that our country affords to all adopted citizens. Robert N. Bell came to the United States in 1881, an English lad of sixteen, to push his way as a stranger in a strange land. Today he is state mine inspector of Idaho and has held that office four terms previous to his present incumbency. He had resources but they were wholly within himself, and the substantial abilities he has evinced in his subsequent career have been wholly the offspring of his own exertions.

Mr. Bell was born in Yorkshire, in the north of England, January 16, 1864, and was there educated in the common schools to the age of twelve. Immigrating at that time to the United States, he spent one year farming in Rock county, Wisconsin; then he went to Montana as an employe of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to assist in the construction of the west end of the Bozeman tunnel. Following that employment he was a coal miner at Timber Line, Montana, until the spring of 1884, when he came to Salmon, Idaho, as a practical miner and prospector. Here he made several important discoveries and sales of gold properties in the Upper Salmon river camps. Possessed of a strong mind and a quick discernment, Mr. Bell readily saw that there were more rapid and expedient means of ascending fortune's ladder than by those he was then employing. Recognizing that knowledge is the first essential asset, he began to study published works of the United States Geological Survey, their tracts and journals, continuing a constant and improving reader and a close and careful observer of what was about him. Soon he became a contributor of articles on mining subjects and of mining items of the Central Idaho mining districts to the different papers and trade journals of the country. As his knowledge and abilities came into recognition his services were sought by mining companies and he soon became active as superintendent of several gold mining developments, spending fifteen years in this line of work in the Upper Salmon district. He has always stanchly held to the belief and asserted it that there were valuable deposits of lead and silver in the Upper Lemhi districts and he has lived to see a profitable development there and important dividend paying mines in operation. In 1900, Fusion



year, he was nominated as a Republican for the office of state mine inspector and was the only candidate on the Republican ticket for state office that came anywhere near being elected, he having lost by less than two hundred votes. In 1902 he was renominated for the same office and was elected by a large majority. Reelected to the office in 1904, in 1906 he stepped aside to give the Coeur d'Alene mining district and one of its favorite sons an opportunity. Mr. Bell was reelected to the office again in 1910 and again in 1912, and has the honor of having polled more popular votes, regardless of parties, than has any other candidate in Idaho state politics. All of this speaks convincingly of the high standing Mr. Bell holds in the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Idaho. While discharging his official duties as mine inspector he has been vigilant in guarding the lives of underground workmen and in not only securing statistics of the mining industry in Idaho in order to draw attention to what has already been accomplished but to attract energy and capital to the development of a wealth of mineral resources yet untouched. These statistics and reports have been highly appreciated and extensively copied by other mining sections in the northwest and many of his recommendations for the safety of underground employes have become embodied in state laws in Idaho and in a number of other mining states. He is personally interested in the coal mines in Fremont county, Idaho, and is the owner of several hundred acres of improved ranch lands in the fruit belt along the Snake river west of Boise. His residence is on a ten acre tract on the bench just west of Boise and forms a model rural home. In line with his business and official interests he affiliates as a member of the American Institution of Mining Engineers, of the National Geological Society, the Mine Inspectors Association of America and of both the Idaho and Utah societies of mine engineers. His local interests find expression as a member of the Boise Commercial Club, and fraternally he is a Mason.

On February 16, 1903, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Emma F. Stevens, a daughter of Fred S. Stevens and a sister of Judge James F. Stevens of this state. The father of Mrs. Bell was an early pioneer in Idaho, was a prominent farmer and merchant, and served several terms as a probate judge. It was he who built the first irrigation ditch in the Upper Snake river valleys north of Pocatello. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have two children: Elizabeth F. and Frederick J.

A man of unquestioned force and probity, Mr. Bell has by the indomitable force of his character, his acquirements and unswerving determination to succeed risen from a modest beginning to a high rank among the most useful citizens of Idaho. He was first a willing worker, then a practical miner and then the assiduous student fitting himself for a higher order of effort. He loves his work, is never too busy to listen to and to help those who come to him for information regarding the affairs of his office or the mineral resources of the state, and his genial nature, pleasing personal ways and approachableness have made him an agreeable associate, whether in official, business or social relations and have been no small factor in creating his popularity. He is of the type of men who built up new countries.

CLAUDE H. DUVAL. As the postmaster of Nampa, Idaho, and as a prominent figure in the life of the city, Claude H. Duval is one of its most popular residents. He has lived in Nampa the larger part of his life, and since growing to manhood, much of

his time has been given to public service of various kinds. In every position which he has held he has demonstrated his capability and he has always desired not simply to serve his party as a faithful official but to give the people as a whole the best of service, always putting personal advantage last.

Claude H. Duval is a son of William J. Duval, who was born in Ohio. Many years of the boyhood of the latter were spent in Virginia, but when he reached manhood's estate he returned to Ohio and there he lived until 1893 when he came to Idaho. He took up a homestead near Nampa, eventually securing his patent to the land. He later sold his property to the government and then moved to Nampa where he lived in retirement during the rest of his life. He died in 1912, in the month of April, at the age of sixty-five. William J. Duval married Sadie Ruff, who was born in Ohio and is still living in that state. Three children were born of this marriage, Claude Duval being the next to the eldest.

Claude Duval was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 29th of December, 1880, and was therefore only a lad of twelve when his parents came to Idaho. He received his education at Nampa and in Boise, studying for some time in a business college in the latter place. Upon leaving school at the age of twenty, he became a bookkeeper and stenographer at Nampa, for Falk Mercantile Company. He proved most efficient and remained in the employ of the firm for four years, only leaving them to take the position of city clerk to which he was elected in 1906. In this public office he proved as efficient as in his business career, and so pleased were the people with their choice that he was reelected in 1907, thus serving two terms. In 1908 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, serving until 1910. During his service in the legislature several important bills came before that body and among those which Mr. Duval helped to make laws for the state were those on local option and the direct primaries, both of great importance to the general welfare of the state. After his term in the legislature was over he was appointed to the post of postmaster of Nampa, and is holding that position at the present day. Since he has been the incumbent of the office a number of improvements in the postal service in Nampa have been inaugurated, the increase in the number of mail carriers being one of the most beneficial of these.

Through his various public offices Mr. Duval has acquired a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the state and his popularity is therefore not confined to Nampa alone. He is a member of the national guard, holding the rank of captain in that organization. He is a member of the Woodman of the World, but has no other fraternal affiliations. Mr. Duval was married at Nampa, Idaho, on the 5th of July, 1907, to Miss Minnie A. Nettleton, a daughter of A. G. and Mary E. Nettleton, who are prominent residents of Nampa. Mr. and Mrs. Duval have no children.

FRANK M. GARDNER, who occupies a conspicuous position among the foremost citizens of Ada county, has a long and honorable record as a business man in various parts of this and other states. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he early decided to enter commercial life, and with excellent foresight chose occupations in which his native abilities could be best developed. Today, he stands as an excellent example of self made manhood, and as cashier of the Bank of Eagle, at Eagle, Idaho, holds prestige and position among his fellow citizens. Mr. Gardner was born January 6, 1877, near Osceola, Iowa,



and is a son of William H. and Angeline (Danner) Gardner.

William H. Gardner was born in Nova Scotia, and was brought to the United States as a lad by his parents, the family settling in Massachusetts. Some time prior to the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Gardner removed to Clark county, Iowa, where he settled on a homestead claim, which was taken up before his marriage. For more than forty years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits on that property, becoming one of his section's most prominent citizens, but he is now retired from active life and is spending his declining years at Modesto, Stanislaus county, California. In Iowa he met and married Angeline Danner, who had been brought to that state from her native Ohio as a girl, and she died in 1895, at Ogden, Utah, having been the mother of seven children.

Frank M. Gardner was the youngest of his parents' children, and was given excellent educational advantages, attending the Osceola public and high schools and Walla Walla College, at Walla Walla, Washington. Acceding to his father's wish, he remained on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age, being thoroughly trained in every detail of farm work, but eventually became a range rider, having decided that his abilities could be better developed in other lines than that of agriculture. Three years later he embarked in the stock raising business in the mountains along Green river, in southeastern Utah, and during the six years that followed he was so successful in this venture that he eventually disposed of his interests and came to Payette, Idaho, where he established himself in a land business. From the spring of 1903 until 1905, Mr. Gardner continued to buy and sell land in Payette, next making removal to Middleton, Ada county, where he was engaged in the lumber business and other enterprises for two years, and in 1907 came to Eagle. Here he established the Bank of Eagle, Limited, of which he has since been the cashier, the president being William Goodall, another substantial business man of this section. This institution is on a sound financial basis, as is shown by the statement issued at the close of business April 18, 1912, and which gives the resources of the bank as follows: Loans and discounts, \$49,562.93; overdrafts, \$908.64; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$5,079.75; and cash and exchange, \$30,702.15. The liabilities were stated as capital stock (paid in), \$10,000.00; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,260.21; deposits, \$74,993.26. In the management of the institution's affairs, Mr. Gardner has shown himself an able financier, and his connection with the bank has done much to popularize its coffers and to increase its earnings. He has not confined himself to this one line of activity, however, as he has interests in various enterprises, and is connected with numerous movements which are serving to advance the welfare of his adopted community. A Republican in his political views, Mr. Gardner was for some years a member of the Ada County Central Committee, and in July, 1912, received his party's nomination for the office of state representative for Ada county and was elected and served in the twelfth session of the legislature. Fraternally, he is connected with the Odd Fellows, of Eagle, and at this time he is a member of Valley Lodge No. 100, I. O. O. F.

On November 8, 1898, Mr. Gardner was married at Provo, Utah, to Miss Anna McPherson, who was born in Utah, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David McPherson, who were natives of Glasgow, Scotland. Five children have been born to this union: Elmer, aged twelve, Marvin, aged nine, and three

who died in infancy. Mr. Gardner resides in his comfortable home in Eagle, in addition to which he owns valuable ranch and farm lands in Ada and other counties. As one who has risen from a poor and obscure boyhood to a place of prominence among his fellows, he is entitled to express an opinion as to the opportunities awaiting those who have the ambition, determination and perseverance, and it is his belief that here those of modest circumstances may win success, while those already in positions of independence may still further increase their competencies. Successful himself, Mr. Gardner has at all times been ready to aid others to succeed, and for this reason and others he holds a firmly established place in the esteem and regard of a wide circle of friends.

**JOHN E. ROBERTS.** The careers of those who have gained merited distinction in the business or financial world hold a peculiar interest for their fellow citizens, and a record of the steps by which they have advanced to their present positions of prominence almost invariably show that their rise has been due to the exercise of native intelligence, perseverance and industry. Such has been the career of John E. Roberts, farmer's son, school teacher and eventually financier, who, in the capacity of cashier of the Farmers Bank, of Star, Idaho, is widely known in banking circles of the northwest. Mr. Roberts was born in Jasper county, Iowa, March 29, 1866, and is a son of Levi and Mary (Bevan) Roberts. His father, a native of New Hampshire, migrated to Iowa in 1855, and spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits in Jasper county, where he died in 1901, at the age of seventy-one years. Mrs. Roberts was born in Ohio, and removed to Iowa in the early fifties with her mother, was married to Mr. Roberts in Jasper county, and still survives him and makes her home in Ada county. They had a family of five children, of whom John E. was the third in order of birth.

John E. Roberts received his education in the public schools of Jasper county, and until he was nineteen years of age was engaged in assisting his father on the home farm. At that time he began his career as a school teacher, in the meantime carefully saving his earnings in order that he might continue to pursue his studies. In 1895 he was graduated from Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa, with the degree of bachelor of sciences, and in 1898 received his master's degree, following which he became a teacher in the Pleasant Plains Academy, Pleasant Plains, Iowa, and was then principal of the Union high school, at Westfield, Indiana. For fifteen years he continued to be engaged in educational work, and from 1904 to 1907 was superintendent of schools of Jasper county, Iowa. In April of the latter year he came to Idaho, and at once began the organization of the Farmers Bank at Star, Ada county, which soon opened its doors to the public. The growth of this institution has been constant and rapid, which is shown by the following growth of its assets, according to statements issued April 12 of each year: 1908, \$57,000; 1909, \$88,000; 1910, \$139,000; 1911, \$134,000; 1912, \$155,000. Its officials are all men of known integrity and prominence in the financial world, J. W. Jones, president, W. A. Fowler, vice-president, and J. E. Roberts, cashier, while the directing board is made up of the foregoing and W. A. Fowler, B. F. Smalley, R. M. Branin and Frank Martin and E. E. Lister. A record statement of the bank shows a capital and surplus of \$30,000, deposits and loans at more than \$100,000, with total resources of approximately \$150,000. A great deal of the credit for the success







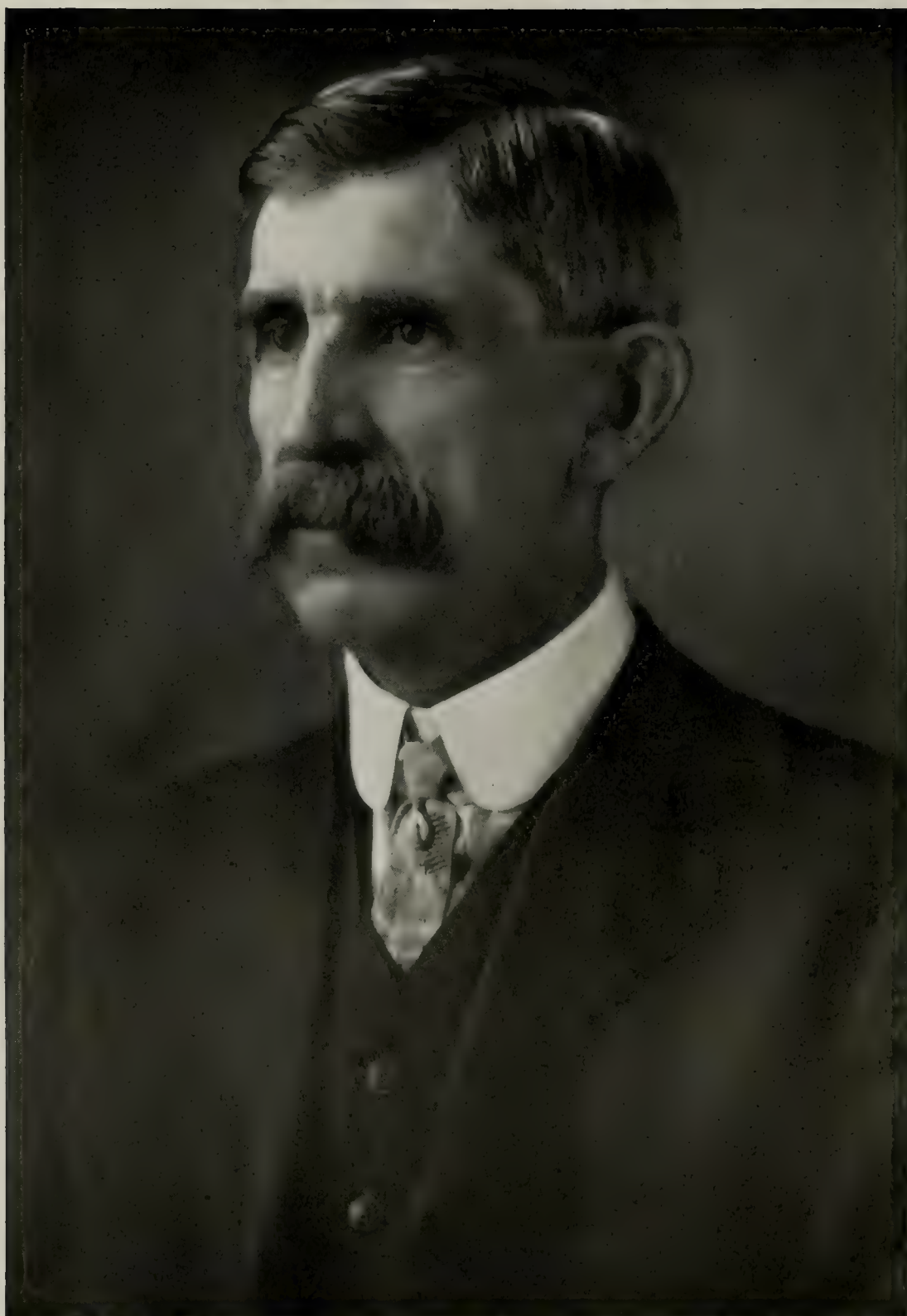


Photo by Myers & Rice.

*Richard Williams*





*Barrett Williams*







of this institution must be given to Mr. Roberts, through whose efforts the institution's coffers have been popularized among the people of Ada county. Possessing abilities far above the ordinary, he has encouraged ventures of a commercial and industrial nature, thus building up confidence in the section's resources, and among his associates he is known as a man of good judgment and broad foresight. He has demonstrated his own faith in the future of his adopted state by investing in realty in the county, and is the owner of a well cultivated and productive farm near Star.

On July 16, 1896, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage at Oskaloosa, Iowa, with Miss Laura Lewis, who was born in Iowa, daughter of Alistus W. and Nancy Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were school-day sweethearts, attended the same school and both graduated with master's degrees, and, like her husband, Mrs. Roberts was for some years engaged in educational work. They have four children: Ardis, born February 22, 1901, at Esterwood, Louisiana; Winston, born August 5, 1903, at Newton, Iowa; Bessie, born January 3, 1905, also at Newton, Iowa; and Esther, born January 31, 1910, at Star, Idaho. Politically a Republican, Mr. Roberts has been active in his support of his party's candidates and policies, but does not find time to enter the public arena as a seeker of political preferment. His fraternal connection is with Crescent Lodge No. 46, I. O. O. F., and he and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Friends church. Both have numerous friends in Ada county, and their pleasant home is a center of culture and social refinement.

**THOMAS M. NICHOL.** It is the purpose of this work to take account of those men who have been contributors to the progress and development of Idaho, one of whom is Thomas M. Nichol, conspicuous among the leading business men of Caldwell and a member of the widely known real estate firm styled Madden, Nichol & Badley. He has been identified with Idaho interests but a few years and can make no claims to pioneer citizenship, but for energy, enterprise and resourcefulness he ranks among the foremost men of the state.

Born in Mahaska county, Iowa, July 15, 1867, he is a son of John R. Nichol, a native of Ohio who went from that state to Iowa as early as 1844. The senior Mr. Nichol became a pioneer in Mahaska county and followed the mercantile business there very successfully for twenty-five years. In 1881 he removed to Neligh, Nebraska, and since residing there has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a veteran of the Civil war and received his honorable discharge after having served eighteen months in defense of the Union as a private in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He has always been a staunch Republican and very prominent and active in political affairs in both Iowa and Nebraska. He has the distinction of having served in the state legislature of both Iowa and Nebraska, his service in the foremost instance having been in 1876. In Nebraska he served two terms in 1885 and 1887. At Winterset, Iowa, in 1859, John R. Nichol wedded Sarah Mitchell, also a native of Ohio and a granddaughter of one of that state's early executives, Governor Morrow. She is a daughter of David Mitchell and at the age of ten came westward to Iowa with an elder sister who first settled at Council Bluffs in 1844. Her people took a very prominent part in establishing the present county seat of Woodbury county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Nichol have now traveled life's journey together fifty-four years and are residents of Neligh, Nebraska. Of the nine

children that blessed their union all are living and Thomas M. is fourth in order of birth.

His preliminary education was acquired in the common and high schools of New Sharon, Iowa, and his college training was received in Gates College at Neligh, Nebraska, from which institution he was graduated in 1893. He earned his own way through college for after his graduation he worked two years to repay the money he had borrowed to defray his expenses as a student. Until his marriage in 1895 he was associated with his father in farm work and in stock raising and after that event he took up farming in Nebraska independently and became well known in that state as a breeder and raiser of fine blooded stock, especially of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle. He exhibited stock at different of the county fairs in that state and was almost invariably a high prize winner. In December, 1908, he sold his farming interests in Nebraska and moved to Caldwell, Idaho, where he shortly entered into the real estate business. He put energy and enterprise into every move and so effectively that in the very short period of four years he has won the reputation of having brought more people into this state than has any other person engaged in a like enterprise. He is not only considered one of the state's most forceful promoters of immigration but he as earnestly urges and encourages development of the country by those who make Idaho their home. In 1911 Mr. Nichol became a member of the real estate and immigration firm of Madden & Badley, a copartnership that is now styled Madden, Nichol, & Badley and which is considered one of the strongest firms of its kind in this section of the state. They hold large landed interests in different cities and sections of the state. Mr. Nichol takes an active interest in both political and civic affairs and at all times is ready to assist any laudable enterprise which has for its purpose the development of the immediate community or the state. He is a member of the Caldwell board of education, the Commercial Club of that city, and is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian church there. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and its branches, the Encampment and the Chevaliers of Patriarchs Militant, and also affiliates with the Yeomen of America and the Modern Woodmen of America.

At Neligh, Nebraska, on January 5, 1895, he was joined in marriage to Miss Emma Foreman, a daughter of J. Foreman and a native of Ohio. Mr. Foreman was one of those who responded to Lincoln's first call for troops at the opening of the Civil war and at the expiration of his first term of service promptly reenlisted, giving the Union three years in all of loyal devotion as a soldier. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Nichol has been blessed with five children: Gladys, Viola, Gertrude, Kenneth and Evelyn.

**BARRETT WILLIAMS.** One of the finest types of the pioneer citizen was the late Barrett Williams, whose death occurred at Boise in 1899. Mr. Williams had lived in Idaho since 1863, and for a number of years was actively identified with the ranching and business interests of this state. He had no ambition for the conspicuous activities of the world, and the honors of public position; his part was in the quiet unostentatious performance of daily duties and in an ever honorable relationship with his fellow men. The esteem in which he was held is indicated by the kindly title of "Uncle Barrett" by which he was known to nearly every man, woman and child in the city of Boise. While his career is notable in this history for his early settle-



ment and his long connection with the citizenship of the state, it is also noteworthy because of the great age to which he attained. He was born on March 1, 1803, and lacked a little more than three years of completing a century of lifetime. His lifetime covered almost the entire nineteenth century, and few among his contemporaries enjoyed greater variety, more agreeable prosperity, and more thorough esteem among his fellow men.

Barrett Williams was born at LaGrange, in Pembrokeshire, Wales. In 1840 he married Elizabeth Griffith in Wales, and in 1841 they came to the United States and settled at Utica, New York. In his native country he had learned the trade of harness maker and followed that for one year in New York. In 1842 he moved to the state of Ohio, and in 1844 to the territory of Wisconsin, where for three years he was engaged as a farmer and for fifteen years as a merchant. Almost from the beginning of his residence in this country he had kept pretty well out on the frontier of settlement, and in 1862 he embarked upon a long journey for the farthest boundaries of civilization, which was to become his permanent home through the remaining period of his years. With ox-teams and in prairie schooner he and his family set out across the plains of the middle west, braving the dangers of the Indian haunted perils which led into the northwest, and during the same year arrived at Auburn, Oregon. From there he brought his family into the Boise basin in 1863. In the fall of the same year he settled on Dry creek, where for ten years he was engaged in farming and stock raising. Then in 1873 he moved to Boise, where he became identified with the lumber and real estate business, and in 1880 finally retired from business after having attained a comfortable fortune. He was a member of Custer Encampment No. 6, Pioneers of the Pacific, at Boise.

The children of Barrett Williams and wife were as follows: John B., who was born December 23, 1839, in Wales, came to the United States with the family in 1841, and died in Montana October 7, 1908; Margaret, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 18, 1842, and died in 1887; Thomas B., born in Columbus, Ohio, September 23, 1843, is living at Emmett, Idaho; Martha, born in Wisconsin, June 7, 1847, died in April, 1909; Richard, who was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, October 30, 1848, is mentioned at length in the following paragraph; Henry B., born in Wisconsin May 12, 1850, resides at Eagle, Idaho; Elizabeth Ann, born in Wisconsin July 9, 1854, died in Boise in 1903; William O., born in Wisconsin May 14, 1857, lives at Haley, Idaho.

**RICHARD WILLIAMS.** A son of the venerable pioneer of Idaho whose career has been briefly sketched above, Richard Williams has himself spent a long and active career in Idaho and has long been one of the most influential business men and citizens of Boise.

He was born in Wisconsin, October 30, 1848, and attained his early education in his native state. In 1862 at the age of fourteen he was a member of the party which crossed the great plains in prairie schooners to Oregon, and in the following year came with his family to Boise Basin. His active career in this state began when he was twenty years of age, at which time he took up a homestead in the Payette valley, and began as a stock raiser. His ranch in the Payette valley he sold in 1875 and then moved to Haw Creek, where he took a preemption right, and continued stock raising in that vicinity. He also did a considerable business as a buyer and shipper of cattle and horses to Montana, and in

these lines his largest business ventures have been centered for many years. In September, 1887, in order to give his children better school advantages, Mr. Williams moved his home to the city of Boise, although he still retained his ranch and cattle business. In Boise he established a retail meat business on the corner of Eighth and Idaho streets, but continued this only until the following spring, when he devoted all his time to the buying and selling and raising of cattle. Subsequently he sold his ranch and discontinued his activities as a rancher and producer of livestock.

Mr. Williams organized the Idaho Dressed Meat Company, his associates in that enterprise being John Maloney and Mike Hally, and he was in practical control of that business for three years, at the end of which time he sold out to Mr. Hutchins. The following year, he and Carl Beard engaged in the buying and selling of cattle, and in the fall of that year organized what has since been known as the Boise Butchering Company. Mr. Williams is still a director and stockholder in that concern, the president of which is George Sweitzer, with William Lomax as secretary and treasurer and the other directors being W. A. Simpson and J. R. Kennedy.

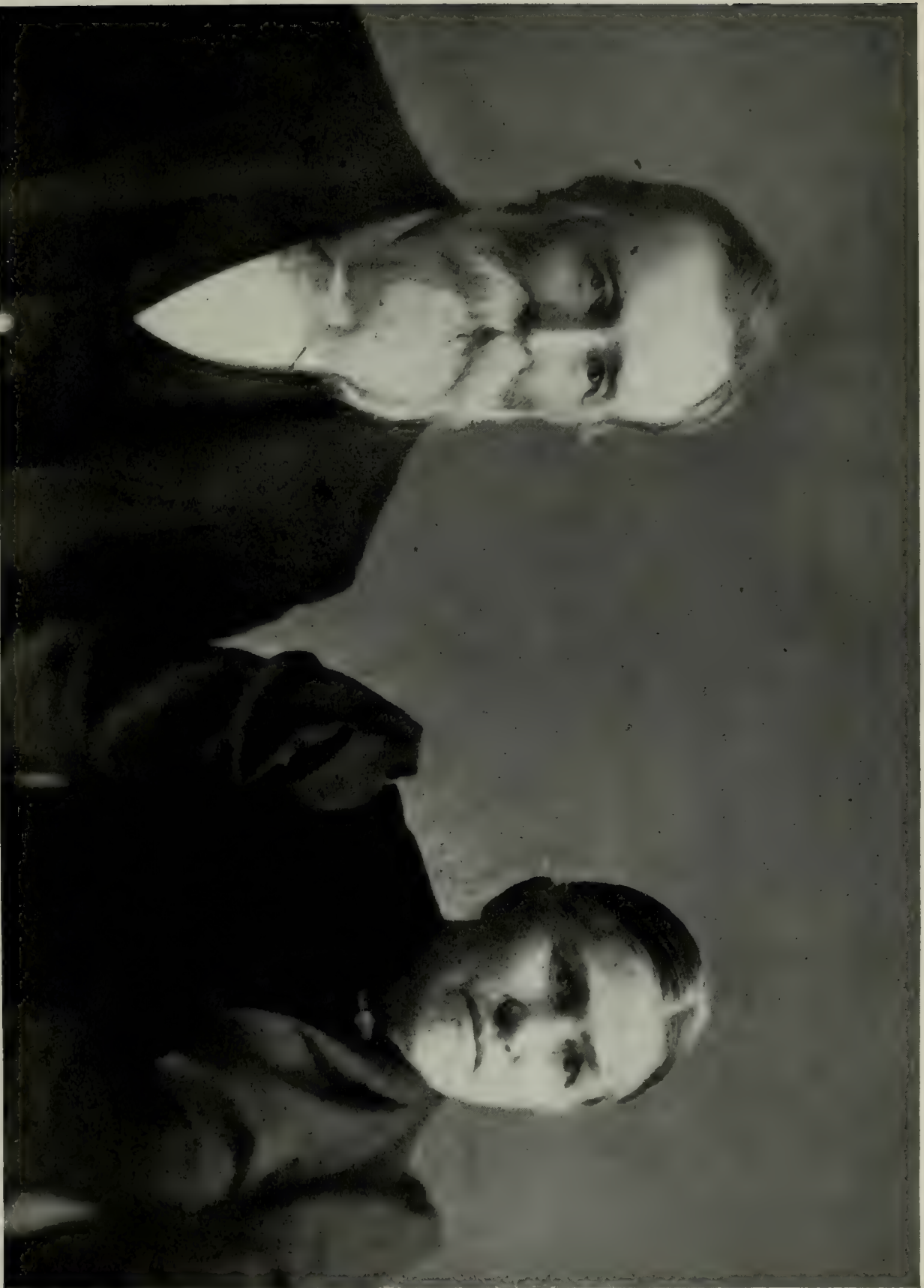
At the present time Mr. Williams is retired, and makes his home in an attractive residence at the corner of Tenth and Jefferson streets in Boise. Mr. Williams on January 1, 1879, married Miss Susie Wilson, a member of a pioneer family in Idaho, and daughter of James Alfred and Martha L. (Martin) Wilson. James A. Wilson was born in Indianapolis December 15, 1832, while his wife was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, November 18, 1832, and they were married at Floris in Davis county, Iowa, May 27, 1858. James A. Wilson died December 23, 1905. His widow then rented her old home, the Foothill ranch of 320 acres, and has since made her home with her son, W. Marion Wilson. She is now in her eighty-first year, still possesses the fine intellect and wonderful memory which have always characterized her, and is a very remarkable woman both for her varied experience and for her personal character.

The Wilson family left Iowa in 1874, settling in the Payette valley of Idaho. Their children were as follows: Susie, wife of Mr. Williams, born November 10, 1859; William Marion, a resident near Emmett, born November 30, 1860; Mary M., born November 23, 1866; Conda, born in 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Williams were the parents of the following children: Walter M., born in Boise, November 5, 1879, who is an artist by profession and since 1904 has been connected with a commercial art company of New York City; George, who was born in Payette valley May 1, 1881, is in the grocery business at Boise, and was married in June, 1904, to Miss Ora Roberts. Mrs. Williams is a member of Table Rock Temple No. 8 of the Pythian Sisters in Boise.

**MARTHA L. MARTIN-WILSON.** This venerable pioneer woman of Idaho, the wife of the late James A. Wilson, and the mother of Mrs. Richard Williams, as described in previous paragraphs, represents one of the fine old American families, one whose early generations go back into colonial days, and which has been noted alike for the large number of descendants and the worthy individual character of all who bear the name. It is eminently fitting that in addition to the two preceding sketches of Barrett Williams and Richard Williams and their families should be added the following genealogical account of the Martin family, as represented by Mrs. Wilson, of Emmett, Idaho.





Albert Wilson Martha & Wilson







The founders of the Martin family in America were Robert and Betty Martin, who came from Belfast, Ireland. Their oldest child, William, was born in Ireland, but Josiah, John, and Robert and four daughters, Nancy, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Lydia, were all born in America.

Josiah Martin, the head of the second generation, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1780. After finishing his education he learned his trade of blacksmith, that having also been the occupation of his father, and was employed by the owners of the Logan canal between Pittsburg and Cincinnati as the blacksmith in making the irons for the canal boats. When, in June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, he enlisted, going with his command to the head-waters of Lake Erie. In the spring of 1813 he assisted in the casting of eight of the anchors for the nine ships which composed Perry's fleet. This fleet was built in the bay opposite the present city of Erie, Pennsylvania, and on September 10, 1813, after getting across the bar in the bay, gave battle to the entire British squadron and enabled Perry, after the engagement was over, to send his famous dispatch, saying, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Most of the time until the close of the war, Josiah Martin's service was spent in fighting Indians. Through all the war he was never wounded and in reward for his services, he received two land warrants, which were never used. They were for land in the Louisiana Purchase, in what was later the territory of Missouri.

Josiah Martin was married February 16, 1816, to Susannah Moon Howe, who was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, and had three sisters, Jane, Margaret and Nancy, and one brother, Jacob Howe, and three half-brothers, John, Abe and Samuel Howe. Her father, John Howe, came from England, and settled in Virginia, later going to Ohio. He was a near relative of the noted British general, Howe, who on the 25th of May, 1775, with a large army from England and Ireland arrived at Boston and succeeded Gage in command of the troops there. He also commanded the British troops in the battle of Bunker Hill and was commander in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, and Brandywine and others. The name of General Howe is familiar to every child student of the American Revolution. The maiden name of the mother of Susannah Howe was Mary Moon, whose parents came from Wales. Susannah Moon Howe was born January 1, 1793. The children composing the family of Josiah Martin and wife are given record as follows: Mary Ann, born November 5, 1816, married Samuel Biddison, January 14, 1841. They had two daughters. Susannah married Littleton Wages, and lives at Exline, Iowa; Sarah married Richard Davis and lives in Chicago.

Nancy Martin, who was born March 17, 1818, married John Biddison, May 7, 1840, they being the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are named as follows: (1) John Biddison, the oldest, born July 6, 1841, married Ada Rice September 1, 1870, and resides in Americus, Kansas, the father of three children, two daughters and one son. The oldest daughter, Olive, married A. R. Moore; Jessie, born September 27, 1876, married P. T. Keers, in 1901; Samuel M., born July 22, 1880. (2) Josiah Biddison, born November 26, 1842, died in 1861 at Keokuk, Iowa. (3) William E. Biddison, born April 25, 1844, married Rose Anson, of Little Rock, Arkansas, had one daughter, Winnie, at whose birth the mother died in 1865 at Centralia, Illinois. William E. Biddison again married, by which union

there were eight children—Freddie, George, Birdie, Walter, Victor, Mosell, Rudolph and Luperta. (4) Sarah Jane Biddison, born February 16, 1845, married L. Burt Allen in 1860, and after his death married Joseph Selby, and resided in Exline, Iowa. She had no children. (5) Rebecca Frances Biddison, born September 27, 1847, married Allison W. Orrill, had four children and resided in Toledo, Kansas. (6) Jeremiah Biddison, born March 8, 1849, married Maggie Boughman and was a resident until his death at North Yakima, Washington, and had six children—Zora S., Zella M., Chester W., Nellie A., Addie M., and Charles. (7) Samuel M. Biddison, born November 22, 1850, married Katie A. Graves of Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1877, and had one son, Herbert W., at whose birth the mother died. He then married Stella Douglas and by that marriage there were five children—Ethel D., Ned D. and Mark M., all of whom resided in New York City, and Katie Estell and Marguerite, both of whom died in infancy. (8) Amon K. Biddison, born September 18, 1852, married a Miss Fowler, moved to Julietta, Idaho, and had three sons, Crayton, Elmer Noyes and Floyd, and one daughter. (9) Robert Eddy Biddison, born November 21, 1856, married Tissie Johnston, and had two sons and two daughters, Nora, Thurman, Winnie and Elmer, the family now living at Exline, Iowa. (10) Albert Biddison, born March 27, 1859, married Ellen Richardson of Leon, Iowa, and had these children, Blanch, Clark, Hattie, Charles and Martin. (11) Charles G. Biddison, born November 21, 1860, married Ola Platt and had three sons, Albert, Earl and Ensign, and lives at Leon, Iowa.

John Howe Martin, the third of the children of Josiah and wife, was born September 26, 1820, married June 30, 1841, Nancy Kreedler and the seven children are named: William, Josiah, George, Harriet, Jane, Nancy, and Mary. They lived in Van Buren county, Iowa. Margaret Martin, born May 3, 1822, married Squire Kimball and lived in Alma, Michigan.

Elizabeth Martin, born October 21, 1823, married Jabish Ames, had a large family of children and at the time of her death lived near Kansas City, Missouri. Sarah Annis Martin, born September 6, 1825, married Henry Fowler, and lived until her death in Bushnell, Illinois. She had no children.

Rebecca Martin, born August 12, 1827, married Jackson Kneeder, and had three children, Susannah, Craighton and Cora, their home having been at Floris, in Davis county, Iowa.

Robert Martin, born February 24, 1829, died in infancy.

Josiah Martin, born September 17, 1830, married Hannah Belle Keeler of Agency, Iowa, lived at River-ton, Iowa, and had two children, Harriet Ellen and William.

Martha Lydia Martin, born November 18, 1832, married James A. Wilson on May 27, 1858. Their five children are named as follows: Susana, born November 10, 1859; William Marion, born November 30, 1860; Jeremiah F., born August 10, 1862, and died in infancy; Mary Melissa, born November 23, 1865; Alfred Conde, born March 10, 1869. This is the generation of the family which has been particularly identified with Idaho, and the mother of which is still living in Emmett, Idaho.

Harriet Martin, who was born January 29, 1834, died in infancy.

The record of deaths in the Martin family is given as follows: Josiah Martin, Sr., died April 26, 1868, aged seventy-nine years, eleven months and six days; Susannah Moon Howe died May 2, 1874, aged eighty-one years, four months and one day; Mary Ann Biddison died March 27, 1895, aged eighty-one



years. Nancy Biddison died March 10, 1897, age seventy-nine years. John Howe Martin died March 12, 1888, aged sixty-eight years. Margaret Martin Kimball died in September, 1888, aged sixty-six. Elizabeth Jane Ames died April 12, 1897, aged seventy-four; Sarah Annis Fowler died December 10, 1892, aged sixty-seven. Robert Martin died August 16, 1829, aged five months and twenty-three days, and Harriet Martin died August 17, 1843, aged nine years, six months and nineteen days.

**FRANK M. BRESHEARS.** Working as a boy in the development of one of the pioneer homesteads of Canyon county, learning the trade of miller, then returning to agriculture as the solidest vocation that can engage men's energy, finally spending some years in the sheep business,—such is a brief outline of the course through life of Mr. Breshears, one of Caldwell's best known and most prosperous residents. In the office of sheriff since 1908, Mr. Breshears has made a state-wide reputation for skill and efficiency in public office.

Frank M. Breshears was born in Polk county, Missouri, July 16, 1869. His parents were A. J. and Martha (Hammock) Breshears, both of whom were among the early settlers of Idaho. The father was born in Missouri and served as a soldier during the Civil war and subsequently went through many of the arduous pioneer experiences of the western settler. He now lives retired at Middleton in Canyon county. His wife was a daughter of Andrew and Sarah (McFeeters) Hammock, the latter a native of Indiana, and both among the early settlers of Missouri. Andrew Hammock also served as a soldier in the Civil war in the Union army, and he and his wife subsequently moved out to Oregon and Idaho, and they died at Middleton. There were six children in the family of the parents, Frank M. being the oldest.

Mr. Breshears as a boy attended the district schools of his native county for about two terms, before his course of education was interrupted by the removal of the family to the far northwest. The home was broken up and the next three months were occupied by the experience of an overland journey with ox teams. Their party left Polk county, Missouri, on May 10, 1879, their destination being the Grand Ronde Valley, Oregon. On the way they stopped for one month at the Boise Valley, but reached the goal of their journey in Oregon on August 24, 1879. Taking up land, the father became a homesteader and Frank Breshears attended the local schools as much as possible. After five years of residence in the Grand Ronde Valley, another change was made, and the family was brought into Idaho, the first impression made by that country having induced this change of residence.

The Breshears family therefore came to Canyon county and located near the town of Middleton in 1884. The land upon which they settled was a barren desert and it is not the least among the contributions made by the Breshears family to the development and welfare of this state that their labors converted this fruitless tract of land into a blooming garden of fertility. Frank M. Breshears himself had a useful part in the labors involved in this undertaking and continued to act as his father's assistant until he was nineteen years of age. He then began an apprenticeship in the milling trade and mastered the business but was not satisfied to follow it as a regular vocation and returned to farming. As an independent farmer he remained in Canyon county and operated larger and larger interests until 1903. In that year he located in Caldwell and up to 1912 was actively identified with

the sheep business, at which time he sold out all his property and interests in that line.

As a resident of thirty years and one of the best known and most popular citizens of Canyon county, Mr. Breshears was elected to the office of sheriff in 1908. The difficulties involved in the Hayward case happened to fall within his jurisdiction, and he had full charge of the executive details and gained a splendid reputation for the efficient handling of a very difficult situation. In 1912 the Republican party conferred upon him another nomination for the same office. Mr. Breshears in 1912 was chosen a member of the Caldwell school board. At the present time he is largely retired, but owns much valuable real estate in Caldwell and vicinity and gives his business attention to these investments.

On April 9, 1893, Mr. Breshears married Miss Lizzie Jenkins, of Middleton, Idaho, a daughter of M. R. and Eliza Jenkins, well known old residents of this section. The four children, all sons, born to their marriage, are named as follows: Ralph Breshears, born December 4, 1895; Arnold Breshears, born June 31, 1897; Howard Breshears, born February 16, 1899; and Sherman Breshears, born July 24, 1901. The sons were all born in Middleton and are now in attendance at the graded or high schools of Caldwell.

Mrs. Breshears is a valued member of the Baptist church. The state of Idaho has no more loyal citizen and enthusiastic advocate than this pioneer of Canyon county, but with his appreciation of the resources and excellences of the state at large, he pronounces strongly in favor of Caldwell as the best small city in the state.

**HIRAM STARK**, retired educator, successful farmer, and postmaster at Middleton, Idaho, is rounding out a long and useful career in the enjoyment of those comforts that are the reward for a life spent in earnest, industrious labor and clean living. Hale and hearty in spite of the fact that he has passed the sixty-eighth milestone in life's journey, he is an excellent example of sturdy American citizenship and living proof of the fact that probity and sobriety lead to success not only in the material things of life but in the esteem and friendship of one's fellowmen, possessions far more to be desired. Hiram Stark was born at Lyon, Oakland county, Michigan, November 16, 1844, and comes of an excellent old New England family. His father, John Kennedy Stark, was born in Vermont, and as a young man removed to New York, where he met and married Adeline Brown, a native of the Empire State, who died on the old Michigan homestead when eighty-five years of age. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Stark went to Canada, where they carried on agricultural operations for nine years, removal then being made to Oakland county, Michigan, where the husband and father passed away in his sixty-first year. They were the parents of ten children, Hiram being the fifth in order of birth.

After attending the public schools of Oakland county, Michigan, and building up a good constitution by working on his father's farm during the summer months, Hiram Stark became a student in the high school at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and after leaving that institution entered Hillsdale College, from which he was duly graduated. Being thus fitted, he took up the profession of educator, and for more than thirty-five years, off and on, taught school at various places in the states of Michigan and Washington. He held various positions of merit as a professor in mathematics in schools and colleges, and won an enviable place in his profession.



In the spring of 1906, Professor Stark came to Idaho and took up a quarter section of land, which he homesteaded, and on this land, near Middleton, he has since proved up. In June, 1906, he was appointed postmaster at Middleton, an office which he has since filled with ability and to the entire satisfaction of the people of this city. During all of his sixty-eight years of life, Mr. Stark has never had a day's sickness. Time has treated him kindly, and he presents the appearance of a man many years younger. His good health is attributed by him to proper living. While a lad he made it a rule to follow the lines laid down to him by his sturdy, God-fearing parents, and to this rule he has conscientiously adhered. He has reared a family of nine children, who have been taught to live up to this same mode of life, and they have benefited accordingly, becoming honored and respected citizens of their various communities. Three of his children took up educational work, and all have shown themselves eminently fitted and thoroughly trained to occupy whatever position in life they may be called upon to fill. Mr. Stark takes a pardonable degree of pride in the fact that he has yet to come across the mathematical problem that is too difficult for him to solve. In this connection, he has been confronted by a number of noted mathematicians, but has invariably come off from these encounters with flying colors.

Mr. Stark was married April 6, 1869, near Ypsilanti, Michigan, to Miss Atilla M. Matteson, and nine children have been born to this union, namely: Walter A., born in June, 1870, in Michigan, became a school teacher of Couer d'Alene, Idaho, and died in 1911, leaving a widow and two children,—Esther and Roger; Miss Effie, who died at the age of seventeen years; Mrs. Zilpha Seehorn, living in Spokane, Washington, who has two children,—Louis C. and Irma; Mrs. Alice F. E. Darby, also residing in Washington, at Seattle, who has one child,—Gladys; Miss Mabel, who took up the work of educator, and is now teaching in the schools of Spokane, Washington; Mrs. Ruth Melan, who graduated at the State Normal school at Cheney, Washington, as the youngest scholar and took the gold medal, while her future husband, Ernest Melan, took the silver medal in the same class, has two children; J. M., born in Michigan, and now a resident of Middleton, Idaho, who has two children,—Myra and Margarie; and Charles, also a resident of Middleton, who is married and has one child,—Ruby.

Professor Stark is a Republican in his political views, and while a resident of Michigan was very active in politics, still supporting the candidates and principles of the grand old party. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He has traveled extensively and has visited many parts of the Union noted for their fertility and general adaptability for farming operations, but has come to the conclusion that this section of Idaho cannot be surpassed, nor its people be excelled for friendliness, sincerity or hospitality. This feeling is mutual, as no citizen within the confines of Canyon county is held more highly in esteem by his fellow citizens and surely none has a wider circle of warm friends.

**BENJAMIN W. OPPENHEIM.** A native son of the West and thoroughly en rapport with its progressive spirit, Mr. Oppenheim has won a place as an able and successful member of the Idaho bar and is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Boise, where he maintains well appointed offices in the Idaho building. He is unflagging in his devotion to the work of his profession, has appeared

in important litigation in the various courts and his ability and marked personal popularity augur well for his continuous progress to a representative position in his chosen vocation. He is a young man of ambition, perseverance and genial and affable disposition, and thus he has gained a host of staunch friends in the state that has been his home since boyhood.

Mr. Oppenheim was born in the city of Denver, Colorado, on the 23d of March, 1883, the only child of Mark and Amelia (Bolger) Oppenheim, the former of whom was born in South Carolina and the latter in the state of New York. The father died in 1907. His widow, to whose training and loving counsel her son attributes his success, now resides in Boise.

Pursuing his studies in the public schools of Wallace until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, Benjamin W. Oppenheim was graduated in the latter as a member of the class of 1898. He removed with his mother to Moscow in order to enter the University of Idaho, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He was ambitious to gain practical training which should equip him adequately for business life, and with this end in view he entered the Blair Business College, in the city of Spokane, Washington, where he took a course in stenography and typewriting. After leaving this institution he returned to Moscow, Idaho, where he worked as stenographer in various offices, among them that of William M. Morgan, under whose preceptorship he also began reading law. In the autumn of 1905 he entered the office of Judge James H. Beatty, who was at that time presiding on the bench of the United States district court in Boise, and he continued his law studies under these favorable conditions until his admission to the bar, in December, 1906. He remained with Judge Beatty until March, 1907, when he became clerk and assistant in the office of Norman M. Ruick, the then incumbent of the position of United States district attorney. He remained associated with Mr. Ruick until March 1, 1912, when he opened offices in the Idaho building and initiated the independent practice of his profession, in which he is making substantial and rapid progress. His work is marked by scrupulous care and discrimination, and his clients are assured of his loyal protection of their interests. He is resourceful as a trial lawyer and well fortified as a counsellor, so that, with a gracious personality, he is certain to find his success of cumulative order.

In politics Mr. Oppenheim is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party. He is affiliated with a local lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He is a lover of nature and he and his wife find their chief source of recreation in visiting the many points of interest and picturesque beauty in the mountains and valleys of their home state.

On the 24th of December, 1908, Mr. Oppenheim was united in marriage to Miss S. Belva Thomas, who was born and reared in Boise and who is a daughter of Arian T. Thomas, a well known citizen and pioneer of the capital city. Two little girls, born of this union, make happy the home life of this home-loving couple.

**FRANK G. ENSIGN** and his brother, Lewis W. Ensign, enjoy a deserved popularity throughout Boise City and other parts of the state, as well as a most creditable commercial success. The earlier history of the Ensign family, in Chicago and in the eastern states, is also an enviable



one. With a party of English immigrants who crossed the sea to join the settlers at Boston, the founder of the American family of this name arrived on New England shores in 1634. He was one of the colony's freeholders and attached himself to that division which, opposing Governor Winthrop's theories of more aristocratic government, joined the Democratic Pastor Hooker and made the first settlement at Hartford, Connecticut. From there a branch of the Ensign family later moved to Litchfield, Connecticut. This was the birthplace of Frederick Ensign, who was living in northeastern Pennsylvania when the son was born who was given his own name. Frederick Gibbs Ensign, who lived to become the father of the subject of this biography, also lived a life worthy of note in this connection.

The Pennsylvania home of the Ensigs was changed for one at Roscoe, Illinois, when the son Frederick was but a child. He took a literary course at Beloit College, from the first a high-class institution founded by representatives of the New England religious denomination to which the Ensigs have been loyal throughout many generations. Frederick Gibbs Ensign had purposed to give his life to the ministry of that church, and to that end pursued theological studies in the seminary of his denomination at Chicago, the Chicago Theological Seminary. After entering upon the duties of his calling he soon became well known as the western manager of the United States Christian Commission work—the caring for soldiers in the hospitals. Rev. Mr. Ensign's work was with the soldiers of the West at Memphis and Vicksburg. At the close of the war he returned to Chicago, where he continued his ministerial activities, exercising a wide influence as the superintendent of the Northwest District of the American Sunday School Union. His work was carried on in the northwestern states, including Montana and the extended West. His life was a markedly useful one, closing at the age of sixty-nine. The home of his later years was in the Chicago suburb of Oak Park.

Mrs. Frederick Gibbs Ensign, who before her marriage was Miss Annie Johnson, also represented one of the English families of the early immigrants. Her first American ancestors came to this country in the seventeenth century. They came to Massachusetts with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and settled in Roxbury, but moved to Hartford in 1636. Phineas Johnson and his family were among the first settlers in the Western Reserve, establishing the town of Carlisle in 1819, and thus eventually becoming residents of Ohio when that state was formed. Their son, Phineas M. Johnson, the father of Annie Johnson Ensign, was born in Connecticut. He moved to Wisconsin in 1838, where he reared his family; and he was also a "forty-niner," crossing the plains to California in that year. The birthplace of Annie Johnson Ensign was Grafton, Wisconsin; her residence at the time of her marriage to Frederick Gibbs Ensign was Kenosha in the same state; and the home of her last years was at Oak Park, Chicago, where she died in 1912, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The children who were born to Frederick Gibbs Ensign and Annie Johnson, his wife, were six in number who lived to manhood and womanhood, and they are located as follows: the daughters—Mrs. W. W. Johnstone, Mrs. Aubrey Warren, Mrs. R. L. Rogers and Miss Alice Ensign—are all residents of the city of Chicago; the two sons, who as residents of Boise City have lent personal data for these pages, receive detailed mention herein.

Frank G. Ensign, the specific subject of this sketch,

was born in Chicago, on the 21st day of March, 1877. The school systems of Chicago and Oak Park provided his thorough and systematic preliminary education, the higher stages of which were pursued at his father's alma mater, Beloit College, at Beloit, Wisconsin. From this institution he was graduated in 1900, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

His education being completed, Mr. Ensign returned to his native metropolis, where he entered the insurance business with the firm of Marsh, Ullmann & Co. For two years he continued his connection with this house, resigning the position at the end of that time and accepting one at Manchester, England, with Barber & Colman, manufacturers of cotton mill machinery. Mr. Ensign's residence and business abroad occupied eighteen months. Returning to the home land, he entered the crude oil fields of northeast Indiana as an oil producer, and later became associated with the Commonwealth Jewell Oil Company at Montpelier, Indiana. As manager of this company one of the largest independent producing companies of its kind in the state, Mr. Ensign continued at the oil fields for six years.

In 1909 he joined his brother, Lewis W. Ensign, in Boise, where the latter had been representing the National Surety Company, of New York City. Both have since become connected, as general agents, with the Prudential Casualty Company, of Indianapolis. As local agents they also represent several fire insurance companies. Mr. Ensign's insurance business is very extensive, in addition to which he manages large real estate interests. His large rental lists represent some of the larger estates of Boise, as well as others in the vicinity. He and his brother include among the properties of which they are the managers the Yates building and such estates as that of John P. Tate.

The home of Frank G. Ensign was established in 1908. On November of that year Miss Anna Plank, of Rochester, Indiana, and a daughter of Charles K. and Mary (Brackett) Plank, became Mrs. Ensign. She is an alumna of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, and a member of the chartered literary fraternity of Kappa Kappa Gamma. Mrs. Ensign's social gifts make her a valuable addition to the society of Boise. She is a member of Pioneer Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution in the city and active in the work of the order. Mr. and Mrs. Ensign are the parents of a daughter, Marjorie Ann, and of a son, Frederick Gibbs Ensign II.

Social organizations have always welcomed Mr. Ensign with enthusiasm. In college days he was a member of the society of Beta Theta Pi. In Masonic circles the blue lodge, chapter, council, commandery, Shrine and Red Cross of Constantine all indicate his wide and close affiliation. He holds the position of chief rabban among the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is master of the council of Royal and Select Masters, which he aided in organizing in 1912.

A broad-minded man is Frank G. Ensign; whose human interests are varied indeed. He has always been a Republican, though one of independent views. In his college period his superior virility was evidenced by his athletic activity; he was especially prominent in football in 1896, 1897 and 1899. During the Spanish-American war he was among those who enlisted from Beloit in 1898, and was honored with the rank of sergeant major of the Second United States Volunteer Engineers. He is true to the traditions of his distinguished family in his loyal support of and connection with the Congregational



church. Boise is fortunate in counting Mr. Ensign among her citizens.

LEWIS W. ENSIGN, like his brother whose life is reviewed above, is one whose life provides a gratifying example of that too limited class worthily representing an ancestry of celebrated character. Of that and of a superior home training, Mr. Ensign may be considered truly representative. In the Chicago home of Rev. Frederick G. Ensign and his wife, this son was born on November 9, 1878. Trained under their direction and receiving his formal educational development in the graded and high schools of Chicago and Oak Park, and finally of the college in the little city by the Rock river which had educated his father and his brother, he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1901.

Entering upon his vocational life, Lewis Ensign accepted a position with the Western Electric Company, with whom he remained for two years. He then crossed the Atlantic to England, where he became identified with two commercial houses, that of Barber & Colman at Manchester and of the British Northrop Loom Company at Blackburn. Mr. Ensign remained in Europe for a year and a half, after which he returned to his native land, having gained a profitable experience during his sojourn abroad. For one year subsequently he was engaged in the oil business at Montpelier, Indiana, after which he sought the vigorous life and interesting opportunities of the West. His first location in Idaho was at Meadows, where he was connected with the firm of Smith & Webb. After two years there he came to Boise, where he established in 1907 the large and growing business in which his brother has since joined him. The nature of their insurance and real estate enterprises is stated somewhat in detail in the above article. Both the commercial intelligence and the character of the Messrs. Ensign are such that the implicit confidence with which they are regarded brings them as much business as they are jointly able to handle. Its steady increase is both encouraging and indicative of the fact that a growing corps of assistants will be needed for its transaction.

Like his brother, Mr. Ensign has been identified with the Republican school of politics and like him is especially popular in the fraternal circles of the Masonic order. He has been honored with the degrees of the blue lodge, the Chapter, the Commandery, the Shrine, the Red Cross of Constantine and the Lodge of Perfection. He is past high priest of his Chapter and in the Commandery holds the offices of generalissimo and grand secretary of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Idaho.

Mr. Lewis Ensign is a typical representative of his family in his connection with the Congregational church. He is one of those far-sighted conservatives who do not consider religious organizations as futile members of a dead institution nor as a screen for a decadent morality. His frank approval is given to all worthy pursuits and enterprises connected with the church and accessory activities. Mr. Ensign is an able trustee of the American Sunday School Union.

Both during the era of his college experience and since that time, Mr. Ensign's talent and interest in music have made him a prominent member of the better organizations for the pursuit of that fine and exacting art. In "Old Beloit" he was president of the college musical association and of societies whose purpose was vocal improvement and activity. He is at present a valued member of the Boise Choral Society, and president of the Fellowship Singers of Boise.

CURTIS H. SARGENT. The maps of old geographies of a half-century ago, or even later, depict frontier lines passing through Kansas, Nebraska and other states of that range; today there are no frontier lines. Most of the men who fifty and sixty years ago formed the advance guard in carrying civilization westward in our country rested east of the Rockies; but later many of their sons, inheriting the restless energy of their pioneer ancestors, followed the paths of the western stars and have formed the larger quota of the strong and capable men of the far West. Among such young men who have elected to cast their fortunes with Idaho is Curtis H. Sargent, of Fruitland, who first came here in 1901 and who became a permanent resident of this state in 1904. As president of the Fruitland State Bank and as an extensive fruit grower he has been a very active and influential factor in the upbuilding of Canyon county and especially of his immediate section.

Curtis H. Sargent was born February 27, 1870, in Lyon county, Kansas, and comes of New England and Virginia ancestry. Storey L. Sargent, the father, a native of Vermont, became a Kansas pioneer in 1860, settling in Lyon county of that state, where he was engaged in the real estate business and merchandising and also conducted a large farm. He also was a stockman and raised large numbers of cattle, taking much pride in having the finest herds in his section. He departed life at the old home place in Lyon county on July 1, 1910, at the age of seventy-two. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and took an active and prominent part in the political and civic affairs of his community, being actuated in this activity only by a desire for good government, for he never sought or held public office. In Kansas, Miss Magdaline Sowers, a native daughter of Virginia, became his bride. She had come there as a young girl with her parents, who settled in Lyon county in 1858, and she is yet living, being now a resident of Fruitland, Idaho. She bore her husband six sons, and of these Curtis H. is second in order of birth.

Educated to the age of eighteen in the county schools of Lyon county, Kansas, Curtis H. Sargent grew up on the farm and then at the age of twenty started out independently. For the following eleven years he operated, rented and purchased lands in his native county; then in 1901 he sold his interests there and removed to Idaho, but did not locate permanently until 1904, when he settled at Fruitland. Here he purchased lands and took up horticulture, now having one hundred acres of orchard lands in operation, from which he will ship this year (1912) upwards of fifty car loads of fruit. He also was a leader in organizing the Fruitland State Bank, which opened its doors for business on February 10, 1910, and of which he became and has remained president. Though established but a little more than two years, it has had a most gratifying growth and has won the confidence of a large patronage and one that is steadily increasing. Mr. Sargent is a member of the Fruitland Commercial Club and enters heartily into all movements that mean development for Canyon county. In political faith he is aligned with the Progressive party and is an active worker in its behalf, as well as in all that touches the civic upbuilding of his community. In religious views he is identified with the Brethren denomination.

He was married in Lyon county, Kansas, to Miss Clara Eldredge, a daughter of A. B. Eldredge and a native of Kansas, and to their union have been born four children, named: Gladys Mary, Paul,



Olive and Dorothy. Much of industry and more of perseverance have been the means of Mr. Sargent's rise in a financial way and he well deserves his success, for it represents his own merit. With the characteristic loyalty of Idaho citizens he says that now no state of the Union could supply Idaho's place to him.

**JOHN ATKINSON.** Half a century has witnessed practically the entire growth and development of Idaho, from the time when it was a country populated only by Indians, and a few traders, ranchers and prospectors, all the latter living under the protection of military posts. Mr. John Atkinson of Boise has lived here throughout practically the same length of time, and personally has been a witness of this remarkable development and has borne his own responsibilities and labors with fidelity and honor, so that he is today one of the most esteemed of the old time citizens of Idaho.

John Atkinson is a native of Canada, where he was born November 11, 1836. His parents were William and Ann (Green) Atkinson, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland, and they were married in Canada. The father was a blacksmith by trade. Both parents were communicants of the Church of England. The mother died in Canada in 1901. The father died when his son John was six years of age. John was the oldest of their six children, the others being as follows: William, Sam, Charlotte, Maria, and one that died in infancy. Mr. John Atkinson is now the only living survivor of this family.

The father's death when the children were all young, left them in comparatively poor circumstances, and John Atkinson consequently had few of the liberal advantages which the children of wealthier parents enjoy. He was limited as to the education which he could secure, and only attended the common schools of his native town, although in subsequent years he has remedied many of the earlier deficiencies through his extended travel and broad acquaintance with men and affairs. He learned the trade of blacksmith and at an early age had to contribute his labors to the support of his family. When he was twenty-six years of age he came to the United States and for some time followed his trade of blacksmith in Illinois and in Missouri.

On the seventeenth day of April, 1864, Mr. Atkinson left St. Joseph, Missouri, in a large caravan of wagons and mule teams bound across the plains for Sacramento, California. On reaching Salt Lake in June the train was divided and half of them continued to California and the other half to Idaho. Mr. Atkinson was among those who chose Boise as their destination. On arriving here he began work for the government at Fort Boise, continuing that labor for about one year, then going to South Boise, where he mined for a while and worked for an eastern company about a year as a blacksmith. Then returning to Boise City he established himself in the blacksmith trade and followed this business for many years with a gratifying degree of prosperity until November, 1911, at which date he retired.

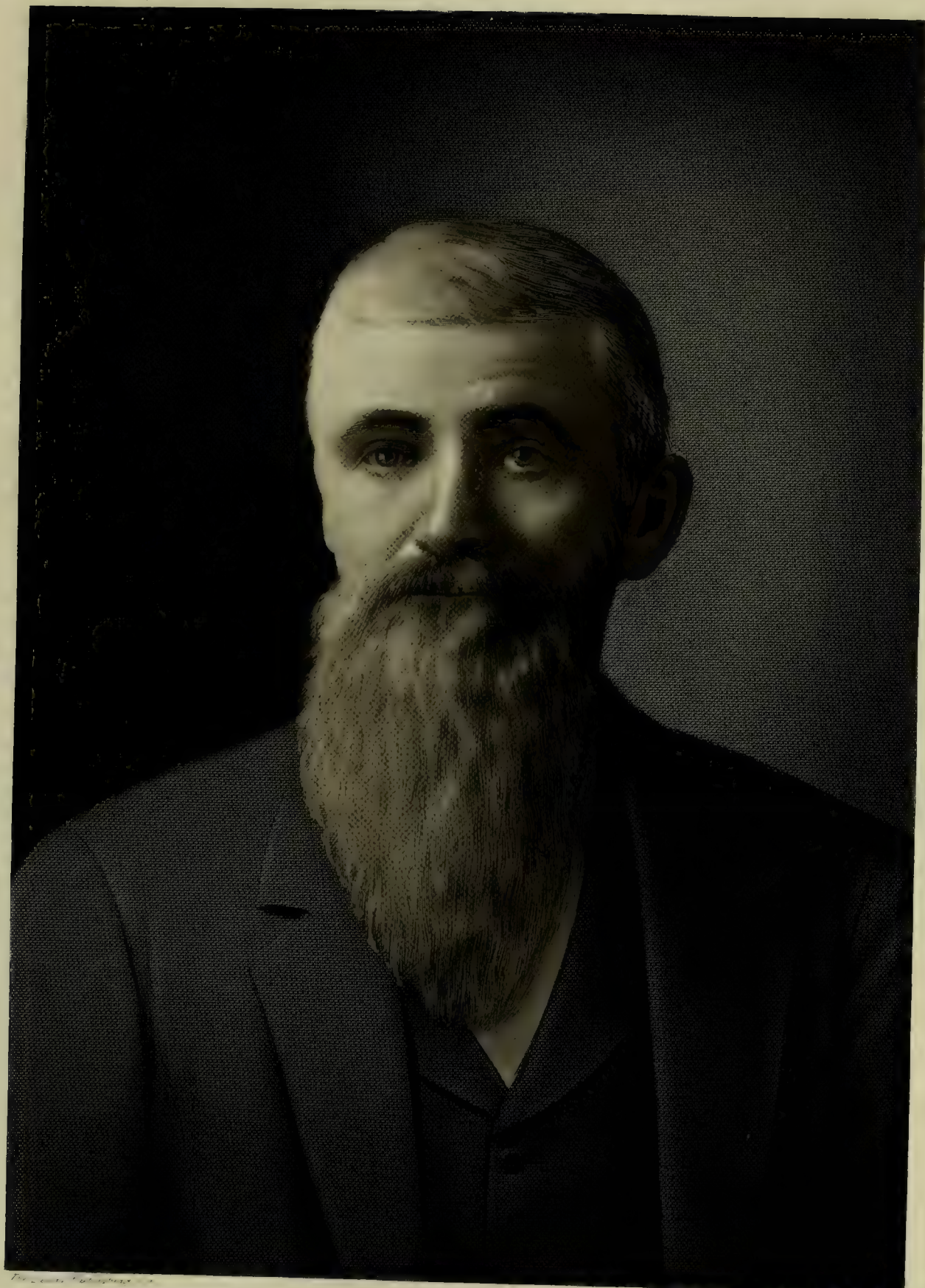
Mr. Atkinson has for many years been a Republican voter. He is affiliated with Ada Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., and became a member of this fraternity in 1872. At the present time, although there are older men in point of years among his lodge associates, he has been a member of this lodge longer than any other. Mr. Atkinson has been affiliated with the Boise Lodge of Masons since 1874, and took the Royal Arch degree in 1878, being a member of Royat Arch Chapter No. 3.

He was married September 10, 1884, in Canada to Miss Melissa Jane Spence. Six children have been born to their marriage: John W., who was born in Boise August 11, 1885, married Miss Edith Landers, on November 16, 1910, and they reside in Boise. Hettie Melissa, born in Boise March 19, 1888, married, July 12, 1911, Henry L. Blucher, who is well known in the livestock business at Boise. Samuel J., born in Boise August 21, 1890, married Lenora Miley on April 9, 1911. Margaret Ann was born in Boise August 23, 1892. Olive May was born July 1, 1895, and George A., the youngest, was born October 16, 1897, and is a student in the Boise high school.

**LEONARD GRIFFITH,** one of the popular business men of Fruitland, Idaho, is one of a number of young men from Iowa that have sought and found business opportunity in Idaho. He became identified with Fruitland in 1909 when he opened the first drug store in the village, and from that time to the present he has labored with energy and an enterprising spirit in the building up of his private interests and in promoting the growth and development of his community. When the call for volunteers was made in 1898 for the Spanish-American war, Leonard Griffith promptly responded to the call with thousands of other young men, who thus gave convincing proof that there has been no decadence in the patriotic ardor of American young manhood.

Born August 4, 1876, at Montezuma, Poweshiek county, Iowa, he is a son of John A. Griffith, now residing at Ballantine, near Billings, Montana. The latter is a native of Ohio and came to Iowa along in the '50s, thus becoming one of the early pioneers of that state. At the outbreak of the Civil war he went into the Union service as a member of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry under Col. Edward F. Winslow. This was one of the distinguished cavalry regiments of the West and took a conspicuous part in Grant's great campaign against Vicksburg, being, until long after Vicksburg was invested, the only regiment of cavalry in that army and in a state of incessant activity under the daily urgent calls for cavalry service. On Sherman's march from Port Gibson to Jackson, Mississippi, the Fourth Iowa Cavalry formed the advance guard, holding a post of honor in front of Sherman's corps, while from Jackson to Vicksburg it was in the rear-guard of the whole army, keeping back its pursuers. After three years of brilliant service the regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, and carried home with it a name and a fame of which not only its members, but all Iowa was proud. As a member of this valorous regiment, John A. Griffith saw long and hard service but was never wounded or taken prisoner. He also had two brothers in the service, one of whom died in Andersonville prison and the other of whom was a captain in a Kansas regiment. He took a prominent part in Republican political affairs while a resident of Iowa, but was prompted in this activity only by a desire for good government, for he never sought or held public office. By profession he is a druggist, though he is a graduate of law but never took up its active practice. Mary Terrell Griffith, the mother of our subject, was born in Ohio and was married in Iowa, whither she had accompanied her parents along in the latter '50s. She too, is yet living. Three children came to these parents, namely; Lillie, now Mrs. A. E. Alcorn, of Ballantine, Montana; Leonard Griffith, the immediate subject of this review; and G. C. Griffith, a druggist at Parma, Idaho. It will be noted





John Atkinson







that both sons have taken up the profession of the father, that of a pharmacist.

Leonard Griffith graduated from the high school at What Cheer, Iowa, in 1894, and following that completed a course in pharmacy at the Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa. After leaving college he returned to the parental home, but at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a private in the Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and was in active service in the Seventh Army Corps under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee until discharged in Jacksonville, Florida, on account of sickness. While on detached service he was a clerk for a major surgeon in the army and in that capacity wrote a number of articles on the sanitary conditions of the United States army. After his return from Florida he came to Nampa, Idaho, in 1901 and there entered the employ of Colonel Dewey, with whom he remained six years. The following two years were spent as a drug clerk at Goldfield, Nevada, from whence he came to Fruitland, Idaho, in August, 1909, and established his present drug store there, the first of its kind in the village. It proved a profitable venture from the start and is today a very prosperous business. In politics Mr. Griffith gives allegiance to the Republican party and is active in its behalf. While a resident of Iowa he served one term as deputy surveyor of Keokuk county. He is a member of the Fruitland Commercial Club, and fraternally is a charter member of the Nampa, Idaho, lodge of the Order of Eagles. Among Idaho's many attractions to him are the opportunities it affords for out door sports, for he is very fond of hunting and fishing and other similar forms of recreation.

At Marshalltown, Iowa, Mr. Griffith was married in February, 1900, to Miss Lenna Rupson, who was born in Brooklyn, Iowa, and is a daughter of Charles Rupson. Mrs. Griffith is a member of the Baptist church and is a prominent worker in the church and social circles of Fruitland.

**HENRY ELSWORTH ROBINSON.** To have the healthful advantages of Idaho's climate was the controlling incentive that brought Henry Elsworth Robinson to this state with his family, but here he has found both health for his loved ones and splendid business opportunity for himself, being now well established in a thriving mercantile business at Fruitland, Canyon county. He has not been the only gainer in this arrangement, for Idaho has won in him a loyal and worthy citizen and a business man who makes business and is therefore an up-builder of his community, likewise of the state.

Henry Elsworth Robinson was born in Delaware county, Iowa, March 26, 1871, a son of James Robinson and Mary Ann (Gregg) Robinson. The father was born in Ireland to parents that had become settlers of that country as early as 1844 and were pioneer farmers there. He also followed agriculture as his life's vocation and departed life at the old homestead in Delaware county in June, 1908. At one time during the Civil war when there were yet few settlers in Delaware county, he was the only man in that county that was not drafted for service, but he arranged to act as substitute for another party. When the Union officers learned of this condition upon the arrival of the men at Dubuque, they sent Mr. Robinson back to care for the settlers' families. He was successful as a farmer and was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the first religious services in that county having been held in his log cabin. Mary Ann Gregg, who became the wife of James Robin-

son, was a native of Ireland and passed to rest at the old Delaware county homestead in 1880, at the age of forty-six. Thirteen children were the issue of these parents and of these, Henry Elsworth was eleventh in birth.

He was educated at Upper Iowa University, the Methodist Episcopal school located at Fayette, Iowa, where he also completed a business course and was graduated at the age of twenty-one. Up to that time his life had been spent on the farm, but he then became bookkeeper and manager of the wholesale department of the Hollister Lumber Company at Manchester, Iowa, and continued in the service of this firm twelve years. From his savings he then purchased a farm in Delaware county and for five years he followed agriculture there very successfully. On account of his wife's ill health he removed with his family to Idaho shortly after that and first settled at Mountain Home, but in a short time he changed his location to Fruitland, Canyon county, his present home. He took up his residence in Fruitland on November 27, 1910, and at once rented a store and engaged in the general merchandise business. It proved a profitable venture from the start. The sales of 1911 were \$12,000 and the business of 1912 thus far show an increase of seventy-five per cent. over the previous year. The political tenets of Mr. Robinson are those of the Republican party, of which he is and always has been a stalwart supporter, and both here and in Iowa he has been actively identified with party affairs, being at the present time precinct central committeeman of this district. He is affiliated with the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic order at Manchester, Iowa, and has filled all the offices of those branches except that of worthy master. He is a member and secretary of the Fruitland Commercial Club and is active and consistent in church work, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and having been a teacher of a Sunday school class for the last seventeen years.

His wife, whom he wedded September 10, 1894, at Manchester, Iowa, was Miss Ursula A. Hills before her marriage, a native of New York state and a daughter of L. C. Hills. The three children of this union are named Marion Esther, Mabel and Sidney. Mr. Robinson began his independent career with no financial help, but his father's reputation for strict honor and integrity frequently stood him in good stead in securing him standing and credit while getting his start, and in his own conduct he has ever maintained the same probity of character. He is more than satisfied with his life and business prospects in Idaho.

**JESSE O. SCRITCHFIELD.** One of the prosperous banking institutions of Canyon county, Idaho, is that of the Fruitland State Bank at Fruitland, of which Jesse O. Scritchfield was one of the organizers and since its incorporation has been cashier and one of its leading spirits. Though his identification with Idaho and with this community dates back but to 1909, he has in the very short intervening period since then become recognized as a careful financier, conservative yet progressive, and as a citizen of worth and high principles.

He is a Hoosier by birth, born in Creston, Lake county, Indiana, August 29, 1873. William T. Scritchfield, his father, a native of Kentucky, moved into Indiana during the '60s and for about fifteen years was a successful farmer and merchant in that state. In 1876 he changed his residence to Kansas and passed away at Westmoreland, Kansas, at the age of sixty-four. As a private in the Seventeenth



Ohio Infantry, William T. Scritchfield gave three years of loyal service to the Union cause during the Civil war, participating with Sherman on the latter's memorable march to the sea, as well as in other campaigns of lesser note. He was married in Indiana to Laura J. Thompson, a native of that state, and to their union were born four sons. The mother died in 1886.

Jesse O. Scritchfield, the youngest of these sons, grew up in Kansas and by his own diligence and perseverance secured a good education. His earlier training was acquired in the public schools of Kansas and Nebraska and later he became a student at the Fairfield Normal Collegiate Institute at Fairfield, Nebraska, supplementing this course by a period of business training in the Lincoln Business College, Lincoln, Nebraska. He took up independent activity at the age of twenty-two, when he settled on a government claim in Garfield county, Oklahoma, near Enid, and for eight years he followed farming there very successfully. Disposing of this claim, he changed his residence to Oklahoma City and became a commercial traveler for the Moline Plow Company, continuing in this line of activity seven years. In the fall of 1909 he came to Idaho and located at Payette, where he assisted in organizing the Fruitland State Bank, of which he became cashier. That position he has since filled most acceptably to all concerned, with credit and benefit to the institution and to the community to which it gives financial service. Associated with him in the management of the bank are C. H. Sargent, president; E. E. Hunter, vice-president; and H. R. Russell, assistant cashier. Its board of directors include the same gentlemen with the exception of Mr. Russell and the addition of A. H. McConnell and C. W. Young. The deposits, which in April, 1910, were not quite \$17,000, are now approximately \$100,000, and this alone gives an estimate of how the bank has grown in volume of business and in the confidence of the people of Fruitland and its vicinity. Besides these financial interests Mr. Scritchfield is much interested in horticulture and is operating several fruit farms in Canyon county, Idaho, and in Malheur county, Oregon. He has always been a staunch Republican and prior to his removal to Idaho was quite active in political affairs. He is a member of the Fruitland Commercial Club, and fraternally is a member of the Fruitland camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. In church faith and membership he is a Methodist.

At Enid, Oklahoma, on September 27, 1897, Mr. Scritchfield was married to Miss Minnie Humphreys, who is a daughter of L. C. Humphreys and was born in Illinois. They have one son, W. Earl Scritchfield, born at Enid, Oklahoma, October 17, 1898. When asked for his opinion of Idaho Mr. Scritchfield replied, "I am more than satisfied with Idaho and have even no desire to travel east of the Rockies."

**CORRELL ELISHA RUST.** It was a distinctive service by which the name of Correll E. Rust should be perpetuated in the memory and annals of the people of Boise. In all towns and in all countries it has been deemed a good and beneficent act to plant a tree, and to provide shade and fruit and pleasure for a future generation at the expense of labor from one who may never live to enjoy the fruits of his toil. The life of the late Mr. Rust was profitable from many points of view, but in a history of Boise, it should be specially remembered because of the many streets and other localities here which he provided with shade trees. Those trees which now over-arch

the streets and furnish beauty and adornment to all citizens, are in themselves a sort of memorial testifying to the beneficence of this citizen, whose death occurred at his home in Boise on April 5, 1911. He had spent upwards of thirty years in this city, and he and his wife both represent some of the old and most substantial elements in the citizenship of this capital city.

Correll Elisha Rust was born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 31, 1828, a son of Elisha and Emeline (Tucker) Rust. Both parents were natives of Hartford. The mother was born in 1808 and died at the age of ninety-three, while the father was born in 1804 and died when about eighty-five years of age. The parents moved west to Ohio when Correll E. was two years of age, and settled at Painesville, Ohio, where he grew up and received an education in the common schools. It was in the old Western Reserve of Ohio, and the school system had not yet developed to its modern facilities, and his circumstances of youth was such that he received very little schooling and was really a self educated man. After growing to manhood he went west to Ionia, Michigan, where he engaged in the nursery business. This business was his vocation through nearly all the years of his life. During his residence in Michigan he married and was the father of one child, a daughter, now Mrs. Mae Root of Rock Creek, Ohio. Her mother died when Mrs. Root was about twenty-one years of age.

In 1883 Mr. Rust left Michigan for the west, and came first to Spokane, where he resided for five years, and after a trip of inspection to Boise finally returned to this city and purchased a farm three miles southwest of Boise. He also purchased in the city the ground on which his new home at 411 North Eleventh street stood, and at 1107 State street is where he had a frame house as his home for a number of years. Subsequently he built a modern house at 1103 State street, and in 1907 erected the home in which he spent his last hours, and where Mrs. Rust now resides. His buildings were all situated on the one plat of ground, including one hundred foot frontage on State street. The farm was sold by Mr. Rust about twelve years ago, after he had improved it and made it one of the model estates in the Boise valley. On this farm he had a large nursery, and he operated this and the farm in such a way as to be a very profitable enterprise, and he was equally successful in his investments in city real estate, so that at the time of his death he left a very satisfying estate.

Mr. Rust furnished many of the shade trees along Boise's older streets, and those which adorn the capitol grounds. He not only sold the trees from his nursery, but supervised and often with his own labor assisted in the planting and training of these trees which now form stately avenues of beautiful shade trees. Many of the beautiful maples might properly be considered as a memorial to Mr. Rust, and every citizen who rejoices in the shade and the beauty of these trees should be properly grateful to the kindly and generous man whose labor and care provided them along the various thoroughfares of this city.

Mr. Rust was married in 1893 to Mrs. Nancy J. Corbet, formerly of Michigan. Her death occurred in 1901. Mr. Rust married later for his third wife Miss Theresa E. Matthews, a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Rogers) Matthews. Her father was a native of Illinois and her mother of Texas, and Mrs. Rust was one in a family of six children. Mrs. Rust was born in Texas in 1881 and two years later her parents migrated to Idaho, coming through in a





*C. E. Rust*







company of emigrants who made the journey overland from Texas to Idaho and settled in Washington county of this state. Her father was a farmer and after twelve years removed to Boise, where her mother still lives. The father is at present in Canada, where he has taken up land.

The late Mr. Rust was for many years affiliated with the Masonic order, having taken his first degree in that craft at Ionia, Michigan. In politics he was independent, voting for the best man rather than for the support of party organizations. In both Michigan and Idaho he was frequently called upon to serve in places of responsibility and trust and in every relation was regarded as a man of unimpeachable integrity and highest honor. His body now rests in Morris Hill cemetery near Boise. Mrs. Rust is a member of the Congregational church and takes an active part in the various organized activities of her church societies. The late Mr. Rust was a home-loving man, and gave the best of his character to his domestic circle. He never owed a dollar which he did not pay, and never took a dollar for which he did not give strict accounting. Few men have passed through such a long career and left their accounts more perfectly balanced than did the late Correll E. Rust, whose name properly abides in the annals of Idaho citizenship.

EUGENE A. STEGNER, the first postmaster and the pioneer merchant of Fruitland, Idaho, and one of the most successful of its business men as well, is a Hoosier by nativity, but from early childhood was reared in the Central West and grew up imbued with the western spirit of aggressiveness that grapples determinedly with fortune. Thus both by character and training he is well qualified to become a leader in the development of a new community.

He was born at Sunman, Indiana, January 21, 1868, to Robert D. Stegner and Mary Anderson Stegner, both natives of Indiana and now residing near Fruitland, Idaho, where they took up their home in the spring of 1901. They removed from their Indiana home to Minnesota in 1871, a few days before the great Chicago fire in October of that year, and there the elder Mr. Stegner very successfully followed farming and stock raising for about thirty years.

Eugene A., the only surviving child of four that came to these parents, grew up a farmer boy and attended school to the age of sixteen. On attaining his majority he purchased a farm of 160 acres and rented another of like size, going in debt about \$800 on his purchase, and then set out determinedly to win success. He continued there successfully eleven years and then sold his farm interests, removing from thence to Fruitland, Idaho, where he purchased a farm of sixty acres near Fruitland from T. R. Hubbard. After five years spent here in successful agricultural activity he then disposed of his farm and established his present mercantile business at Fruitland, where he was the first to engage in mercantile lines and built the first building placed on the town site. Besides the full stock of groceries, hardware, sporting goods, etc., which he carries he owns his store building, a comfortable home and other town realty in Fruitland. From the beginning his business proved a prosperous venture and his annual business is now approximately \$20,000. He is also serving as the first postmaster of the village, to which office he was appointed in March, 1911. In political views he is a Democrat but he does not actively participate in party work. He is a member of the Fruitland Commercial Club, and fraternally is identified with the Royal High-

landers, in which order he has served as illustrious protector in the Fruitland lodge. This section of Idaho has no stauncher admirer than Mr. Stegner and he backs that admiration with the most cordial support of all measures that have its development for their aim.

In Big Stone county, Minnesota, at the home of his bride, he was joined in marriage in December, 1898, to Miss Jene C. Newell, daughter of Erastus Newell, and to their union have been born three children, named: Myrtle, Carl and Opal. Mr. and Mrs. Stegner are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BENJAMIN B. DAVIS. The pioneer pharmacist of Emmett, in which city he has been engaged in business for more than a decade, Benjamin B. Davis is a fair representative of those whose sagacity and capital have done so much toward advancing the commercial importance of the city of his adoption. Leaving home in his youth, with but a limited supply of money with which to assist him in his struggles for position and independence, he has gradually fought his way to the goal of his ambitions, and through energy, perseverance and industry has gained a well-deserved success. Mr. Davis was born May 17, 1863, in Dubuque, Iowa, a son of Henry T. and Mary (Morgan) Davis. Henry T. Davis was born in Wales and came to the United States in 1837, becoming a pioneer settler of the vicinity of Dubuque, Iowa, where the rest of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He was successful in his ventures, and also became prominent as a worker in the Welsh Congregational church, in the faith of which he died in 1865. His wife, who was of Welsh parentage, survived him until 1892, when she passed away at Williamsburg, Iowa, being seventy-six years old.

Benjamin B. Davis was the youngest of a family of ten children, and was only two years old when his father died. His early education was secured in the public and high schools of Marengo, Iowa, following which he entered Mount Vernon (Ia.) College. In the meantime he had spent some years in farming, and for five years was a teacher in the schools of Sac county, Iowa, but eventually took up the study of pharmacy, and served a three-year apprenticeship to that vocation. He then began to work at his chosen occupation in Chadron, Nebraska, but in 1902, on account of a drought in that state, a change became desirable, and Mr. Davis accepted the opportunity to come to Idaho, an ambition which he had always cherished. On first coming to this state he spent six months in Mackay, Custer county, but in October, 1902, came to Emmett, where he became the pioneer druggist of the city. Mr. Davis had a modern establishment, stocked with an exceptionally fine line of all articles to be found in a first class drug store. His long experience in the business has made him thoroughly familiar with all of its details, and he has always given special attention to the filling of prescriptions. As may be supposed, he has a large and representative patronage, and his business integrity has firmly established him in the regard and confidence of his fellow-townpeople. The career of Mr. Davis presents a striking example of enterprise, industry and integrity, conducting to eminent success, and of social consistencies based on enlightened and moderate views—views at all times compatible with a generous toleration of the sentiments entertained by others, and commanding general esteem. He believes heartily in the future of Idaho, and is the owner of a flourishing fruit farm of fifty-five acres,



situated three miles from Emmett. Politically, he is a Republican, but he is essentially a business man and has declined all offers of public preferment. In fraternal matters he is connected with the Masons, in which he has attained to the Shriner degree. He is also a valued member of the Commercial Club.

On April 9, 1890, Mr. Davis was married at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Miss Maymie Mix, who was born in New York, daughter of William E. Mix. This union has been blessed by the birth of three children, namely: Catherine E., born June 16, 1893, at Chadron, Nebraska; Lynette, born November 12, 1896, also at Chadron; and Carroll, born in Emmett, Idaho, August 9, 1903. Mrs. Davis is descended on the paternal side from Scotch people, while her mother's family was Scotch-Irish. The family home, owned by Mr. Davis is situated in Washburn's addition to Emmett and his business establishment is located at the corner of Main and Commercial streets.

JAMES LEMMON REYNOLDS, M. D. Among the eminent physicians and surgeons of Canyon county, the more prominent of whom find place in this work, none enjoys to a greater extent the confidence and esteem of the community at large than Dr. James Lemmon Reynolds, of Emmett. His success is all the more creditable in that he has worked his own way up the ladder of success in his profession, even from the time he was attending school. Today, he is not only in the enjoyment of a large and representative practice, but is prominently identified with matters of a public and social nature, and his adopted county has no more representative citizen. Doctor Reynolds was born at Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, February 3, 1878, and is a son of John B. and Telitha (Mahan) Reynolds, also natives of the Old Dominion State. His father enlisted in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and served four years under General Wise, fighting bravely until the fall of Richmond, and then returning to his mercantile business in Chatham, where he still resides. His wife also survives, and they have been the parents of nine children, of whom Doctor Reynolds is the sixth in order of birth.

James Lemmon Reynolds received his early education in the public and high schools of Chatham, following which he went to work in the tobacco fields of his native vicinity, where he earned the money with which to pursue his studies. He subsequently entered the venerable College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, next to Harvard the oldest college in America, in the meantime, having decided upon the noble profession of medicine as his life work, studying the science. His resources were about exhausted, however, and he was obliged to contract a loan from his father, and with this money entered Richmond College, at Richmond, there beginning the study of medicine and surgery. Doctor Reynolds was allowed to finish his course in that institution, as his health gave way under his close application to his tasks, and he was obliged to come West, his medical course being finished in the University of Denver, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. He then spent one year as interne in St. Anthony's Hospital, Denver, following which he came to Albion, Idaho, and for two years was actively engaged in practice, his advent in Emmett occurring in 1907. He now ranks second to none in the county among the followers of Æsculapius and Galen, and his well-known professional zeal, as well as attentiveness to his patients, has established for him an enviable reputation throughout Emmett and the surrounding territory. He is examiner for a number of old line insurance

companies and a member of the Southern Idaho Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and since locating in Emmett has been deputy county physician of Canyon county and surgeon for the Idaho Northern Railway. In politics a staunch Democrat, he has taken an active interest in the success of his party's candidates and principles, and supports men and measures that he believes will best benefit his adopted city. He is a member of the Emmett Commercial Club, and his fraternal connections are with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. With Mrs. Reynolds, he attends the Baptist church of Emmett.

Doctor Reynolds was married in Albion, Idaho, June 6, 1907, to Miss Gladys Kossman, who was born in Cassia county, Idaho, daughter of Fred Kossman, an early settler of that county. They have one child, a girl, Lois, born on September 16, 1912. Doctor Reynolds has had no reason to regret his choice of location, and feels that the state of Idaho has a great future before it. This faith he has shown in various ways, and has invested in a sixty-acre fruit ranch, in the cultivation of which he is meeting with a large measure of success.

ALFRED EOFF, who died June 29, 1908, was throughout a long and prosperous business career, one of the best friends and benefactors of the city of Boise. In every community death is ever taking its toll from the living, however valuable their lives and services. Two years before Mr. Eoff had closed his desk as an active banker and factor in local business affairs, yet he was still regarded by the local citizenship as a powerful asset in the civic and commercial life.

Alfred Eoff was born in Whitehall, Green county, Illinois, January 11, 1845, a son of James L. and Jane (Ayres) Eoff. The family was originally from Holland, and made settlement in old Virginia during the colonial period. In western Virginia, particularly in the present city of Wheeling, the name of Eoff has been prominent for more than a century. The grandparents of the late Boise banker moved to Illinois during the early settlement of that state, and both his father and mother were married there. He was the oldest in a family of five children, three of whom died in infancy. His brother, Jacob Henry, died in Colorado Springs in 1887. The father was an active dealer and trader in real estate for many years, during the early days went west to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and died in California in 1885.

Alfred Eoff was fifteen years of age when his mother died. He then went to live with his Aunt Jane, the wife of Enos Ayres, in Chicago. Enos Ayres was one of the prominent citizens of that day, and for that reason the environment and influence thrown around young Eoff were of the best. He attended school in Chicago until he was seventeen years of age, at which time the lure of the west proved more attractive than any opportunities that could be offered in the middle west. He started out in life for himself and went by the overland route to Pike's Peak in search of gold, following soon after the great gold discoveries in that region. In Colorado he enlisted in Col. George L. Shoup's regiment and was detailed to the medical department, while in that position forming a life long friendship with Dr. Hamilton of Illinois. He continued in the army until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge, and was then twenty years of age.

After a brief sojourn in the east he returned to





*Handwritten signature in cursive script.*







Colorado, where he entered the employ of the famous Ben Holliday Mail Overland Express. He became special agent, charged with the duty of taking out supplies with which to equip the office of the corporation. In a special coach he started with the supplies from Atchison on the Missouri river, and outfitted every station as far as Denver, and from Denver westward to Salt Lake and northward through Idaho to Boise Basin. He first arrived in Boise on July 10, 1866. Establishing the office at Idaho City, he remained in charge of the Idaho business with that place as his headquarters until the fall of the year. In October, 1866, the Holliday line was sold to Wells Fargo & Company, and Mr. Eoff was appointed paymaster on the line between Salt Lake and Denver. The trip was made monthly. He was in that position until the railway reached Cheyenne, early in 1868, when he was made terminus agent for the same company. When the railroad was completed he was made agent at the western terminus for a short time before the final extension to San Francisco. In San Francisco he became connected with the banking department of Wells Fargo & Company. In 1870, and for one year, he was associated with Hugo Richards of Prescott, Arizona, engaged in supplying an Indian contract. On returning to San Francisco he again became connected with the banking department of Wells Fargo & Company as bookkeeper, and his ability being soon recognized he was sent to Salt Lake as cashier in the company's store at that point, where he remained until 1878, when he was transferred to San Francisco as assistant cashier of the Wells Fargo Bank in that city. Henry Wadsworth of Salt Lake City was also transferred to San Francisco at the same time as cashier.

In 1884 Mr. Eoff finally left the employment of Wells Fargo & Company. He and Mr. E. A. Hawley organized at Prescott, Arizona, the First National Bank of that place, and took over the assets of a business which had previously failed. The altitude of the city of Prescott seriously affected Mr. Eoff's health, and he then returned to San Francisco. His old friends, Mr. Wadsworth, H. B. Eastman and A. H. Boomer, then advised him of the need of a second banking institution in the city of Boise, and volunteered to assist him in establishing such an institution by taking stock. Thus in the fall of 1885 Mr. Eoff came to Boise, looked over the field, and decided to open a bank. On March 3, 1886, the bank was opened for business in a building at the southeast corner of Seventh and Maine streets. This was the beginning of the Boise City National Bank of Boise, one of the strongest and most prosperous institutions in the financial history of Idaho. In 1892 it moved into its present quarters, and at that time increased its capital stock to \$100,000. During the twenty years in which Mr. Eoff continued as cashier and manager of this institution, it paid ten per cent. a year in dividends, and added \$200,000 to the value of its property. Among the various other enterprises with which the name of Mr. Eoff was closely associated was that involved in the promotion of the townsite of Weiser.

Mr. Eoff was married at San Francisco, October 12, 1881, to Miss Victoria Louise Marsh, a native of Canada, and a daughter of George F. and Mary (Ellrod) Marsh. After closing out his business affairs in Boise, Mr. and Mrs. Eoff spent two years in travel, but returned to their home in Boise, where Mr. Eoff spent his last days. In politics he was always independent. He and his wife were communicants of the Episcopal church, and Mrs. Eoff

is one of the active supporters of that denomination in this city.

The practical record of Mr. Eoff's career previously outlined indicates the strength of his personality and the vigor and importance of his many achievements. Many splendid tributes were paid to him at the time of his death, and it will be appropriate at this time to quote a few extracts from an editorial estimate of his life which was published in the *Daily Statesman* at the time:

"There are few men here who stand in such a peculiarly high position as that which was occupied by Mr. Eoff. He was strong in counsel, forceful in action, tender in the feelings of all of every station with whom he came in contact, and so lovable in his social relations that the most exacting critic, coming to know him, could not fail to set the seal of approval upon him. He was true as the steel of Damascus, loyal as the sun itself, and of such exalted character that he may well be selected as a pattern for every man who is actuated by a desire to win and retain the confidence and the love of those with whom he is associated and the community in which he lives.

"In business Mr. Eoff was a power for the welfare of the city. He had rare judgment and men learned to lean upon him with the confidence that those alone can command who have proved that they possess great wisdom and that uprightness of purpose which is the handmaiden of wisdom in accomplishing results that are lastingly beneficial and beneficent. After having been associated with the business affairs of various western communities, he selected Boise as the place that seemed to offer the best opportunities for a career that should be profitable, creditable and most useful and measured by the highest standards. He took hold with that broad grasp that was such a strong feature of his mental equipment, and soon won a commanding position which he retained throughout his business career, and which he still held up to the time he was stricken, though his active connection with business management had ceased.

"Not only in business, but in public affairs also he was a tower of strength. There was nothing of value to the city that he did not stand ready to champion and assist, and to him Boise owes more, perhaps, than to any other single man the development of its commercial energy, its municipal strength and progressiveness, its moral tone and its culture that have characterized its well balanced progress. The city can ill afford to lose him, for he was one of those upon whom it could lean without fear of having its standards lowered.

"No man had more friends than Alfred Eoff; few can hope to have as many. He was always quietly genial, whether in the casual meeting on the street or within the portals of his attractive home. Words fail when attempt is made to speak of the social side of this nobleman of nature. He was always the same and that means he was always perfect. As tender of the feelings of those by whom he was surrounded as he would be of those of a child, he never caused pain, but always shed sunshine about the pathways of others wherever he moved. He was so considerate, so steadfast, so true, so loyal, that even so much as an appearance of neglect or coldness was altogether foreign to him—totally absent from the memories of all those who have known him. His home life was faultless; it was ideal. Nothing more can be said; but, as those that knew that home reflect upon the awful sundering of ties that has occurred, their hearts go out in



unspeakable sympathy to her who has been left desolate by the inexplicable blow that has fallen."

**JUDGE EDWIN L. BRYAN.** In every profession there are found men who by force of character and intellectual competency rise above their fellows and draw to them the admiration and deference which mankind yields to superior abilities. They are those who have entered into their work with an earnest and sincere desire for the fullest accomplishment and whose lives are lived to a good purpose. To this class of men belongs Judge Edwin L. Bryan, of Caldwell, whose respected name introduces this biographical mention and who is well known in Canyon county and throughout the western section of Idaho as judge of the seventh district.

He is a representative of native western ability, for he was born in western Oregon, where his nativity occurred November 4, 1866. It was just half a century ago, or in the fall of 1862, that his father, William T. Bryan, a member of an immigration train from his native state of Missouri, arrived in Boise, Idaho. After a few years here he passed on into Oregon and remained a resident of that state until his death at Springfield on April 23, 1912, when but a few days past his seventy-ninth birthday, his birth having occurred April 15, 1833. In Washington he located at Walla Walla and later moved to western Oregon. In the Boise valley and in 1863 operated a toll gate to the Boise basin. He was a contractor throughout the most of his active business career and was quite successful in that line. A Democrat in politics, he took an active interest in political and civic affairs but was never a candidate for public office and his zeal was based only on a desire to promote reforms and good government. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, took a very active part in church work and held a high place in the public esteem of his community. Lucinda (Tarter) Bryan, his wife, was born in Kentucky in 1833 and became an orphan at the age of eight. Two years later she accompanied a relative to Missouri and was reared and married in that state. She now resides with her son Judge Bryan, who is the youngest of her four children and is one of three now living.

Judge Bryan attended the common and high schools of Benton county, Oregon, to the age of seventeen, when he began teaching school and continued to do so at intervals until he was twenty-four years of age. In the meantime, as opportunity permitted, he was attending higher schools and was carrying out resolutely his determination to secure a good education. At the age of nineteen he was made a member of the Benton county board of education and served four years. Entering Philmath College, Oregon, he first took up the complete reporter's course in the academic department and later the scientific course and upon completing the latter course received his degree as a Bachelor of Science. At the age of twenty-five he was elected superintendent of public instruction in Benton county, Oregon, and served one term. Having qualified for law in the meantime, he was admitted to practice in Oregon at the expiration of his services as county superintendent and continued in legal practice in that state until the spring of 1904, when he became a resident of Idaho. He located first at Payette, where he followed his profession until his election in 1906 as district judge, since when he has been a resident of Caldwell. The indomitable will displayed by him in pursuing his purpose to obtain an education well illustrates the stamina of the man, and the self-denial he practiced and the ambition he evinced in accomplishing success so early in life,

exemplifying the strong qualities that have distinguished him throughout his subsequent career. On the bench Judge Bryan has exhibited not only fine legal ability but has held an exalted idea of the duties of his office and has ever endeavored to dispense justice with an even hand. He keeps well posted on everything that pertains to the profession. His studies did not cease with his admission to the bar, for he has been a constant student, ever eager to broaden his knowledge of law in its many branches; nor does he limit his reading to law, for he finds both profit and pleasure in the perusal of the classics in literature. Diversion in the way of outdoor recreation he enjoys mostly in the form of hunting, of which sport he is especially fond. Judge Bryan is a Democrat in politics, is keenly interested in the political problems of the day, but since assuming his official duties has carefully refrained from all participation in party affairs. He has no interests outside of his profession except in the line of horticulture, being the owner of some fine orchards and of considerable orchard lands in Idaho. Fraternally he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and its auxiliary order, the Daughters of Rebekah, and he is a member of the Caldwell Commercial Club. Judge Bryan was appointed by Governor Hawley as a member of the committee to select the site for the Idaho state building at the San Francisco Exposition in 1915.

On June 26, 1902, in Benton county, Oregon, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Bryan and Miss Ina I. Barclay, who was born in Oregon and is an alumnus of the Oregon State Agricultural College. Mrs. Bryan is a daughter of William D. Barclay, a very early pioneer in Oregon. Judge and Mrs. Bryan reside at 1302 Blaine street in Caldwell.

**THOMAS H. SOULE.** A stranger invariably forms his estimate of the enterprise and prosperity of a community from its buildings. If substantial and of tasteful and appropriate design it betokens a thrifty and progressive order of citizens. The contractor, builder and architect is therefore a very important factor in influencing and shaping the material advancement of a community for his tastes, knowledge and judgment are largely relied upon by those who have need of his services. It is this line of endeavor to which Thomas A. Soule, of Caldwell, Idaho, has directed his attention throughout his business career and he is known as one of the foremost architects of southern Idaho. He was practically reared to his vocation for his father before him was for many years a prominent contractor and builder in Bloomington, Illinois. On the paternal side Mr. Soule is the descendant of French Huguenots who sought peace and refuge in this country, and by maternal descent he comes of Scotch-Irish lineage. He was born in Oswego county of the old Empire State of New York, September 8, 1868, and was but a child when in 1872 his father, Calvin W. Soule, removed from that state to Illinois. There the latter passed many years as a contractor and builder and passed away in the city of Bloomington in 1898 at the age of seventy-two. Ann (Anderson) Soule, his wife, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, died in Illinois in 1896 at the age of sixty-five. Thomas A. is the eldest of their six children. After graduating from the Bloomington high school in 1886 he became a student in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington and remained until he had completed his sophomore year. Upon leaving the university he secured a position in the drafting department of the Pullman railroad shops at Pullman, Illinois; and continued there two years. From there he went to Texas, where for about one year









MRS. F. A. HERON



DAVID HERON



he was employed in the construction department of the Mexican Central Railway, building depots, etc. Los Angeles, California, was his next location and after engaging in the building and contracting business in that city very successfully for four years, he removed to San Francisco, where he followed the same business six years. The following two years and a half were spent in Seattle, Washington, where he was in the government service and was in charge of construction work at Fort Flagler. From Seattle he came to Boise, Idaho, where about one year was spent in the erection of the main building of the Catholic Hospital in that city. It was at the conclusion of this work that Mr. Soule located at Caldwell for his permanent home and opened an office to engage in the architectural and building business. He has been busy and very successful and nearly every building of consequence in Caldwell and Canyon county that has been built since he located there has been erected under his directing hand. His ability and efficiency in this direction is of that order that has established him as the leading architect in this section of Idaho. In politics Mr. Soule has, for the most part, given his allegiance to the Republican party but he is independent in his views, and in the exercise of his franchise is guided by his convictions. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Commercial Club of Caldwell, and in religion is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

At Portland, Oregon, he was joined in marriage to Miss Isabella Agnes Doherty, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, and who passed away in Boise, Idaho.

ALBERT P. SCRITCHFIELD, cashier of the Payette National Bank, Payette, Idaho, is a typical western man of the type styled self-made.

Mr. Scritchfield was born at Creston, Indiana, April 4, 1865, son of William T. and Laura (Thompson) Scritchfield, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. William T. Scritchfield, when a boy, accompanied his parents from Kentucky to the "Hoosier State," and was there reared and married. In 1877 he moved with his family to Pottowatomie county, Kansas, where he was engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits the rest of his life, and where he attained considerable success in commercial lines. Here he died in 1903, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served four years as a member of an Indiana infantry and having been wounded in battle. His wife died at Westmoreland, Kansas, in 1888, at the age of forty-five years. They were the parents of four children, of whom Albert P. was next to the youngest.

Albert P. Scritchfield was a small boy at the time his parents moved to Kansas, and in the schools of that state and at Campbell University he received his education. Until he was nineteen his life was spent on a farm. On completing his course in the university, at the age of twenty-four, he engaged in teaching, and for ten years he followed that profession, seven years of this time being superintendent of the schools of Havensville, Pottowatomie county. At the close of his career as an educator, and for the next five years he was county clerk of that county and cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Westmoreland, Kansas. Then in August, 1905, he came to Idaho and settled at Payette, where he immediately began the organization of the Payette National Bank, which was established in the early part of the following year, and in which he has ever since filled the office of cashier. The other officers of this bank are: O. H. Avey, president, and J. F.

Nesbitt and J. A. Lauer, vice-presidents, and the directors are as follows: O. H. Avey, Henry Ervin, Chris Henrichson, J. F. Nesbitt, Carl Asmussen, J. A. Lauer, R. L. Maxfield and A. P. Scritchfield.

Mr. Scritchfield is also identified with the First National Bank of Wendell, Idaho, being president of this organization. And he is secretary of the Payette Valley Land & Orchard Company, in which he is largely interested, and he owns valuable realty at Payette, including his home. The Payette Valley Land & Orchard Company, the largest orchard company in the valley, has planted 720 acres in orchard, and has developed and is operating all.

The success Mr. Scritchfield has attained in life is due to his own efforts. He started out a poor boy, and worked and studied, and without financial aid worked his way up through schoolroom, local office and business enterprise until today he is one of the representative men of affairs in the prosperous western town in which he lives. For the past five years he has served on its school board. He is a member of the Payette Commercial Club and is active in politics, affiliating with the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with the F. & A. M. and the M. W. A., and, religiously, he is a Methodist, being a trustee of the church at Payette.

Mr. Scritchfield was first married in Westmoreland, Kansas, May 1, 1877, to Miss Lottie A. McKenney, daughter of Luke McKenney, a native of Illinois. She died November 27, 1907, at Payette, Idaho, leaving no children. He married his present wife at Manhattan, Kansas. She was formerly Miss Grace Cree, daughter of O. Cree, a native of Kansas.

HON. DAVID HERON. The real pioneers of Idaho were a body of remarkable men and women. The pioneers in a true sense were not those that came within the last forty years, although this period has practically marked the substantial development of the state from its primitive condition, but include rather those that came there during the decade of the 'fifties and early 'sixties. They were the true frontiersmen, men and women of great courage and possessed of that instinct which lead men into remote countries to find homes and to give their energies to the development of wild and barbarous regions. Unfortunately few of these first settlers of Idaho remain on the stage of active life. One of the oldest, as well as one who was most deserving of the esteem and the record of history, was the late Honorable David Heron, in whose death at Boise on October 31, 1906, Idaho lost one of its most venerable and worthy founders and pioneers. Mrs. Heron, his wife, is no less a member of that same class of first settlers. Now in her eighty-third year she looks back upon a period of more than half a century, the greater part of which was spent amid wild surroundings of Idaho before it became a state, during times when the Indians were still residents and often hostile, and when the natural conditions of the country themselves were a severe handicap to existence. Mrs. Heron has known the experience of living alone in desolate regions surrounded by wild animals and by still wilder savages; she has remained in the cabin at night with her children, and with no protection save her own courage, and on more than one occasion has taken her children and fled from under her home roof to avoid the dangers from an Indian foe. Besides the rearing of a family and close attention to the duties of a home, she has been an excellent business executive, and has managed her properties with a judgment which would do credit to the ablest of business men. As a survivor of an age, which is now long



past, and as a witness of the victory which has gone down on record, Mrs. Heron is one of the notable women of Idaho, and her name linked with that of her husband should find a permanent place in the state's history.

The late David Heron was born at Lockridge, in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1835. The Heron family is of Scotch extraction, and both the parents were born in Scotland. David Heron, the father, died in Iowa in his eighty-fifth year. David Heron, the son grew up in his native state, attending the district school, and subsequently graduating as civil engineer at the Harrisburg University. He began his career in Colorado, in the territorial days, and at that time gold was first discovered in that region. He became well known in the mining district of that central city, where he spent five years. Then in 1858 he came into Idaho, a region which was then little known, and had been settled only here and there by a few colonists who had departed from the usual trend of migration into the northwestern states of Oregon and Washington. The purpose of David Heron in coming to Idaho was to find an agricultural country, since he had become tired of mining.

On the twenty-fifth of July, 1861, Mr. Heron was married at Central City, Colorado, by Rev. Lucas Hamilton to Miss F. A. Canfield. Colorado was still on the far western frontier, and it is an interesting fact that the marriage license of Mr. and Mrs. Heron was recorded at St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Heron, who was a daughter of Samuel and Sally (Watrous) Canfield, both her parents having been pioneers of Michigan, where they died, had come to Colorado for the purpose of teaching school, and it was while engaged in this work that she met Mr. Heron and their happy union soon after followed. After their marriage Mr. Heron preceded his wife to the Idaho settlement, for the purpose of getting his home ready for her reception. Then in 1862 Mrs. Heron came on to this region, having as an escort Chester Gregg, a young man who had been reared in her family. She came as a member of a train of one hundred and twenty wagons that left Denver and followed the usual long and tedious route up into the northwest. When the train arrived at Fort Kearney, the colonel commanding that post would not permit the immigrants to proceed without a guard, and accordingly sent a company of their soldiers along with them to guard for three days and nights. Of this company, consisting of some four hundred colonists and pioneers, who at that time came into Idaho and became an important nucleus in the early settlement of this state, Mrs. Heron is perhaps the only one who is still living. During this trip across the plains, she had attracted the attention of an Indian chief, and he had made offers to induce her to leave the company, which of course she refused.

The first home of Mr. and Mrs. Heron was near Middleton, where they developed a good ranch of 120 acres. Subsequently they sold out that place and settled within six miles of Boise City, where they bought the old Governor Haley place, consisting of 225 acres, and which had formerly been the site of what was known as the Governor Haley Stage Station. In the early '90s, Mr. and Mrs. Heron moved from this place into Boise, but continued to own it until 1908. Much credit must be given to Mrs. Heron for retaining and developing this fine piece of ranch land, because by so doing she finally received a price which has placed her in comfortable circumstances, and which is only a fitting reward for her long career of pioneer experience and endurance. Mrs. Heron has employed her time

to excellent advantage in the management of her property, and besides her comfortable home, situated at 1206 W. Bannock street, in one of the best residential districts, she is also owner of a twelve room house on Washington street.

The experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Heron during their early life in Idaho, included many incidents which might well have a place in history, and the lives of both of them are in reality human documents in the annals of this state. Mr. Heron on several occasions assisted in suppressing Indian outbreaks, and more than once his life was endangered by the savages. His own home was never attacked, although ravages were planned several times by the Indians, and Mrs. Heron was compelled to leave the house with her children during the night time. For many years after Mr. Heron moved to Boise, he took an active part in Republican politics, and for four years served as assistant assessor of Ada county, and for a number of years was county surveyor. His influential position, and his character as a pioneer whom hundreds of people knew and respected, later brought him forth as a candidate for the legislature, and he served with honesty and efficiency during the sessions of 1896 and 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Heron were the parents of three children: Mrs. Mary Theresa Yaryan, the oldest, was born at Central City, Colorado, and is the mother of five children; Frank Elroy, the only son, was born in Idaho and is now a resident of Eagle, this state, and has a family of three children, two by his first marriage, and one by his present wife; Alice Isabel, the youngest child is the wife of Charles Covell, and their home is in California. Mrs. Heron is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was her husband, and their children were reared in this faith.

GEORGE C. SOTHMAN has been identified with the business interests of Payette, Idaho, since February, 1910, at which time he located here and purchased the Payette Laundry, which was established here in 1905, being the first steam laundry in Payette. The laundry is one of the busy spots in the city and is run at capacity from morn till night, from six to ten persons being employed in its operation. Mr. Sothman is a thoroughly capable laundryman, and is making a splendid success of his first independent venture into business.

Born at Grand Island, Nebraska, on January 8, 1882, George C. Sothman is the son of Theodore and Mary (Hopper) Sothman, both native born Germans. The father came to America in his boyhood and settled in Indiana, later removing to Nebraska, and he is now a resident of North Dakota, where he is engaged in farming on an extensive scale, combined with stock raising. He is well-to-do, and is located near the new town of Gregory, in the Rosebud Reservation. The wife and mother came to America as a young girl with her family and in Illinois she was married. She is still living, and with her husband is located at Gregory, North Dakota. Eight children were born to this couple, George C. being the fourth born.

In the public schools of his native town in Nebraska, George C. Sothman received his early education, and he later attended a Baptist college at Grand Island, finishing his studies there when he was twenty-one. Upon leaving school the young man removed to St. Cloud, Minnesota, there becoming associated with E. F. Meyers, a brother-in-law, in the laundry business, and it was there he learned the business in which he is now engaged. For



three and a half years he continued with Mr. Meyers, then went to Fargo, North Dakota, where he secured employment in the Fargo Steam Laundry and remaining thus occupied for five years or more. His experience here was of a comprehensive nature, and further fitted him to conduct a similar business, and when he came to Payette in February, 1910, he knew himself amply qualified to conduct a steam laundry successfully and profitably. He accordingly seized the opportunity to purchase the Payette Steam Laundry, as previously mentioned, and he has today a well established trade in and outside the city, with a constantly increasing patronage. The laundry is well equipped and modern in all its methods, and gives continuous employment to a force of about ten persons.

Mr. Sothman is a Republican, and at times takes an active interest in the political affairs of the district. He is a member of the Payette Commercial Club, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist church. On February 5, 1913, he was married to Edith Anderson, a daughter of John and Nannie Anderson, natives of Illinois.

That Mr. Sothman has shown exceptional industry may be deduced from the fact that he left home with but fifty cents in his pockets, and the first six months he worked in the laundry of his brother-in-law, his sole remuneration was his board and keep. He rewarded himself for his labors, however, by delving into the minutest details of the business, and learning just how everything was done, seeking to learn a better way if one existed. The fruit of his labors at that time, though not measured in actual coin of the realm, is amply in evidence today when one views his prosperous establishment and constantly growing business. Mr. Sothman is well satisfied with the outlook and prospect for the future in Idaho, and is content to remain in what he regards the finest state in the Union.

**AUGUSTUS RICE INGALLS.** The current literature in periodicals and magazines of America is filled with accounts of the wonderful opportunities presented to the city man for profitable and pleasant agriculture and other pursuits in the new and as yet not completely developed sections of the country. Many such men have gone from the city, where their associations and experiences have always lain, and have actually achieved a success which would excite the admiration and envy of their old city associates. One of these resides at New Plymouth, Idaho, and is Mr. A. R. Ingalls, one of the most successful horticulturists in that part of the state.

August Rice Ingalls was born in 1867 at Chicago, Illinois. He belongs to typical American stock, and when he went into the Northwest some twenty years ago and undertook to meet the new conditions in that part of the country he was merely emulating, after a number of generations, some of his ancestors, who in the early seventeenth century had immigrated from old England and had tried their fortunes and built new homes on the rugged coasts of New England. The founder of the family was Edmund Ingalls, a native of England, who settled in Massachusetts colony in 1629. On the maternal side Mr. Ingalls' ancestry goes back to Edmund Rice, who was born in England in 1594, and settled at Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638.

Everett Augustus Ingalls, the father of the Idaho fruit grower, was born in Pelham, Massachusetts, in 1835, and soon after his birth was taken by the family to the state of Illinois, where he was reared and where he received his education. He was an

expert accountant, and died in 1871. He was a man liberal in his views on religious questions, was a Republican in politics, never held either public or military office and did his duty to his family and fellow-men with quietness and with credit. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza A. Rice, who was born in Canandaigua, Michigan, in 1837. She was descendant in direct line from the Edmund Rice who came from Hertfordshire, England, to Massachusetts in 1638. The death of Mrs. Ingalls occurred at Highland Park, near Chicago, in 1910.

Mr. A. R. Ingalls was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and began his career there in a wholesale dry-goods house, being connected with that business in various departments from 1883 until 1896. In the latter year, having had sufficiency of his experience in city life, and longing for the free and unbounded opportunities of the West, he moved out to New Plymouth, Idaho, at that time known as the New Plymouth Colony Company, a colonization company organized in Chicago, Illinois, June, 1895, by Hon. William E. Smythe, editor of the *Irrigation Age*, and Hon. B. P. Shawhan. Mr. Ingalls was a charter member of the Colony Company and was engaged in horticultural work. He has the distinction of having planted one of the first commercial orchards in southern Idaho, and he is still proprietor of this orchard, which under his superintendence during the last eighteen years has returned him many fold in pocket and has given him rank as one of the leading fruit growers in this state.

Mr. Ingalls throughout his manhood career has affiliated with the Republican party. His position as a fruit grower caused him to be appointed to the office of deputy state horticultural inspector, an office he held for four years, but since then has not been connected with any state position. He has never served in any military capacity, but has given his energies and interests quietly and effectively for the promotion of advancement and permanent benefit in his home locality and in his state. Fraternally Mr. Ingalls is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, but has never held office outside of his home lodge.

On January 19, 1912, at Chicago, he married Mrs. Meta Louise Wightman, a daughter of John and Louise (Weibezahn) Train, the father a native of France and the mother of Hanover, Germany. They had a family of four boys and two girls, Mrs. Ingalls being the second in order of birth. She was born in Dixon, Illinois, February 21, 1869, receiving her early educational training there, and afterwards in the Chicago public schools, and then had a private tutor. She also attended the Columbia School of Expression for two years.

**LOUIS WACHTER.** Prominent among the active and prosperous business men of New Plymouth, Idaho, is Louis Wachter, the pioneer lumber dealer of that village and also the first to open a hardware store there, who with the characteristic energy and thrift of his Swiss forebears has built up a thriving business enterprise and has been no less forceful and valuable as a citizen, contributing of his energy and influence to promote general progress and development in the new community.

On June 23, 1858, he was born at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, to Anton and Margaret (Richar) Wachter. Anton Wachter, a native of Switzerland, came to America in 1857 and settled at Belleville, Illinois, where shortly afterward he was married to Margaret Richar, whose birthplace and girlhood home in the German province of Al-



sace Lorraine had not been far distant from that of her husband. They removed from Illinois to Washington county, Nebraska, in 1872, and there the wife and mother passed away in July, 1887. The senior Mr. Wachter, who is a blacksmith by trade but gave the most of his active career to farming, has been quite successful in a business way and is yet living, a retired resident of Washington county, Nebraska.

Of the eight children of these parents, Louis Wachter is the eldest. His schooling was concluded in St. Clair county, Illinois, at the age of eight when he took employment as a farm hand at \$8 per month, and after attaining manhood he engaged in farming independently, following that vocation for seventeen years. On June 13, 1899, while a resident of Herman, Nebraska, a cyclone swept the place and wiped out everything Mr. Wachter owned, but he had begun business life on his own resources and as the years had passed he had grown but stronger in ability and self-reliance. Therefore undaunted, and with determination and courage, he set about to build anew. On May 1, 1902, he removed with his family to New Plymouth, Idaho, where with his son, William, he opened up a small hardware store, the first of its kind in the town and with which business he remained identified eight years. In 1903 a partnership was formed with Arthur Meyer and about 1904 they opened up a lumber business in connection with the hardware store. About 1908 Mr. Meyer purchased the Wachter interests in the entire business, but a year later resold the lumber yard to Mr. Wachter, who has since owned and conducted that branch. His is a thriving business and one that is rapidly increasing as the town and community develops.

He is a Democrat, but not active in political work, and fraternally he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America at New Plymouth, Idaho, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Nebraska. In religion he favors the Roman Catholic church but is not a member and attends all denominations. Mr. Wachter has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Anna C. Bree, whom he wedded April 15, 1883, in Burt county, Nebraska. She was born in Wisconsin June 14, 1861, a daughter of William Bree, and died at Herman, Nebraska, July 19, 1899, as a result of the shock received in the terrific cyclone that swept that section that year. Five children were born to this union: A. William, now a resident of Portland, Oregon; Laura, unmarried; Pearl, the wife of John Herfurth, of Boise, Idaho; Mardell Wachter, and one which died in infancy. His second marriage occurred October 24, 1911, at Pocatello, Idaho, and united him to Miss Mary McVitty, whose native state is Pennsylvania.

JOHN W. MEHARGUE. Fortune oftentimes seems a capricious goddess, smiling at one time and frowning at another, but in the end she seldom refuses her favors to those who prove worthy of them, who with grit and determination refuse to succumb to adverse circumstances, but with undaunted courage overcome the difficulties that beset them and steadily but firmly press forward toward the goal of success. John W. Mehargue, a prominent citizen and business man of Boise, Idaho, has experienced both success and failure in his business career but he did not give up the struggle and today is accounted one of the strong business factors of Boise. Nearly twenty-five years were spent in the hotel business in the East and then later in Hamilton and Anaconda, Montana, but his activities during the last

decade have been in connection with the real estate and insurance business and in promoting irrigation projects in Idaho.

Mr. Mehargue was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1857, and is Scotch-Irish and English by lineage, a combination that to those familiar with the dominant traits of these nationalities quite explains his tenacity. William A. Mehargue, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania and died in Dauphin county of that state in 1897 at the age of seventy-six. He was of Scotch origin and was a farmer and veterinary surgeon. Susan (Baskin) Mehargue, the mother of our subject, was born in the old Keystone commonwealth and passed away there in Dauphin county in 1902, when seventy-eight years of age. Her father had emigrated here from the north of Ireland and her mother was of English descent and of uncompromising Presbyterian stock. John W. Mehargue was the second of three sons and two daughters born to these parents. The youngest daughter died at the age of twelve years. His education was obtained in the country schools of his native county, attending to the age of fourteen, and at sixteen he started out to make his own way in life. His first position was as ticket agent for the North Central Railway Company. He was also agent for the Adams Express Company at Halifax, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and he remained in the service of the railroad for some years. Later he removed to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he became clerk of the Lochiel Hotel for Col. George W. Hunter, the proprietor, in whose service he remained from 1879 to 1884. He then became the secretary of an incorporated company that was engaged in the enlarging of photographs, both in crayons and oils, but after one year thus engaged he returned to the hotel business and became day clerk of the Bolton House, of Harrisburg, of which Thomas H. Heist was proprietor. After five years as clerk he acted as manager two years and then became its proprietor. This proved a very profitable business venture and he later sold the business to its former owner, Mr. Heist, at an advance of \$5,000 over the original purchase price. Leasing the Colonial Hotel, a new and modern seven-story hotel at York, Pennsylvania, he conducted it one year and then disposed of the business to a Mr. Knowles, of Cleveland, Ohio, this time again with a very gratifying margin of profit for Mr. Mehargue. In the latter part of 1894 he removed to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and in 1895 there purchased the Lohman Cafe, which establishment he conducted very successfully until 1898. The labor strike in the coal mines in that state about that time resulted in a great depression in business and caused many failures. One of those to suffer was Mr. Mehargue, who at that time lost \$22,000. On April 14, 1898, sixty days after his failure, he was brought to Montana by Marcus Daly, the "Copper King," who placed him in charge of the Ravalli Hotel at Hamilton, Montana, and the Anaconda Hotel. After four years' connection with Mr. Daly, the last two years of which he was in Anaconda and in charge of the amalgamated hotel properties of Mr. Daly, he left Anaconda and removed to Boise, Idaho. This was in January, 1902, and he has remained a citizen of Boise to the present time. Upon locating there he became identified with D. D. Williams in the real estate and insurance business and thus continued until three years ago, and is now in the irrigation business and supplies for same. He organized the Inter Mountain Colonization Company, of which John McMillan, the present postmaster of Boise, was president and of which Mr.





*J. W. McChargue*







Mehargue was general manager until its dissolution. Besides this connection he had charge for a time of the King Hill irrigation project in Elmore county, and is the Idaho representative of the Canton Culvert Company of Canton, Ohio, and of the Hess Flume Company of Denver, Colorado. His offices are at No. 328 Yates building, Boise. In political views Mr. Mehargue is independent, keenly awake, however, to the issues and problems of the day, but is entirely free from political ambition, never having sought office and being wholly without aspirations for preferment.

In 1884, at Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mehargue and Miss Florence S. Funk, the latter of whom is a native of Pennsylvania and is a daughter of Christian Funk who also was born in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Mehargue have one daughter, Alice F., who was married in Boise to Edwin A. Snow, former deputy attorney general of the state, and now resides in that city.

**ROY S. WHITE.** One of the foremost business men of New Plymouth, Idaho, is Roy S. White, who conducts the only exclusive hardware establishment of the town. He is a young man of splendid business training, alert, resourceful and of the progressive order, and his store reflects his spirit, for it is one that in its equipment and appointments would be a credit to the largest city of the state.

A son of Robert N. White, he was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, May 27, 1883, but in 1887 the family removed to Nebraska, where Roy S. grew to manhood. Educated first in the public schools of Lincoln, Nebraska, he later became a student at Sheldon University, Chicago, Illinois, from which institution he was graduated as a Bachelor of Science in 1909. Following that he completed a business course, and with this broad and thorough preparation for business activity he began his independent career. In the meantime, however, he had been earning his own way and had been securing the means for his education, being thus in every sense a self-made man. He started out as a wage earner at \$3 per week and up to the time he located at New Plymouth, Idaho, had had more than a decade of practical business experience. For seven years he was identified with the Lincoln Sash & Door Manufacturing Company, of Lincoln, Nebraska, subsequently serving one year for the National Lumber & Box Company, of Hoquiam, Washington, in charge of their sash and door department. Returning to Lincoln, Nebraska, he was department manager of the Appel Mercantile Company, wholesale milliners of that city, but after three years he resigned that position to become a stockholder and a director in the Plymouth Hardware & Lumber Company, of New Plymouth, Idaho. In June, 1911, Mr. White purchased the entire stock and the good will of the hardware branch of this business and has since been engaged in its management, the establishment being known as that of the White Hardware Company. It is the only concern of its kind in New Plymouth and carries a complete line of goods in all of its departments, while its fixtures in the way of cases and other such appointments are strictly modern and make of it an establishment that would be a credit to the largest cities of the West. His progressive ideas are money makers, for his annual business is now approximately \$20,000 and has shown a steady increase from the date of his purchase.

Robert N. White, the father of Roy S., and now

a retired resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, is a native of New York and for many years followed the profession of mechanical engineer. He was married December 15, 1876, at Fairville, New York, to Elizabeth Whitbeck, a native of New York and yet living. Elias N. White, the grandfather of our subject, was born in New York in 1826 and is yet living, being now a resident of Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin. He has been a citizen of Wisconsin many years and is one of its prominent and highly esteemed men, having served three terms as a representative in the Wisconsin legislature and having served eighteen years as mayor of Burlington.

At Lincoln, Nebraska, on February 15, 1911, Mr. White was happily joined in marriage to Miss Lillian Van Sickle, a native of Nebraska and a daughter of G. A. Van Sickle. Mr. and Mrs. White have one son, Harold Edgar, born January 1, 1912, at New Plymouth, Idaho. In political faith Mr. White is a Democrat but does not actively participate in political affairs. He is a member of the lumber order of Hoo Hoos and is a member of the New Plymouth Commercial Club. He and his wife are communicants of the Congregational church. Though he has been a resident of this state a very short period he is already one of its staunchest admirers and most loyal citizens, eager to aid in its forwarding.

**REUBEN B. SHAW.** The financiers who are leaving the impress of their abilities on the growing sections of the Northwest are, almost without exception, men of affairs with little instruction in science. They have stepped from the counter or office to the counting-room, demonstrating their fitness to be leaders by soundness of judgment and skill in management. Such a man the generation of business men now carrying on operations in Canyon county recognize in Reuben B. Shaw, cashier of the First National Bank of Emmett, and a man who has in a few short years developed a capacity for financial management, including those opposite qualities of boldness and caution, enterprise and prudence, which stamp him as a capable engineer of finance. Mr. Shaw was born December 17, 1871, in Nemaha county, Kansas, a son of Philip and Rebecca (Machlan) Shaw.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Shaw came from Scotland, while on the maternal side he is descended from good old Pennsylvania Dutch stock. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, came West as a missionary preacher of the Church of God, and located in Kansas about the year 1860, there continuing in his ministerial labors and following agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1884, at Netawaka, Jackson county, Kansas, when he was sixty-five years of age. His wife survived him for a long period, and passed away at Namoa, Idaho, in 1908, at the age of eighty-five years. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom Reuben B. was the youngest.

Reuben B. Shaw attended the public schools of Netawaka, Kansas, until reaching his fifteenth year, at which time he started to make his own way in the world. Securing a position as operator and ticket agent at Courtland, Kansas, in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad, he continued to follow railroading for a long period, his advent in Idaho occurring in 1901, when he located in Pocatello. In 1903 he came to Emmett as an employe of the Idaho Northern Railroad, with which line he was associated until 1907, then accepting the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank. In



July, 1910, he was made cashier of this institution, a position he has since continued to fill. This institution is considered one of the most solid and substantial banking houses in Canyon county, its officers, all men of known integrity in the world of business and finance, being as follows: A. F. Isham, president; John McNish, vice-president; R. B. Shaw, cashier, and C. P. Polley, assistant cashier. A statement issued by the bank at the close of business September 4, 1912, reports its condition as follows: Resources: Loans and Discount, \$114,620.60; Overdrafts, \$421.08; Bonds and Securities, \$55,990.96; Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures, \$12,638.00; Expense, \$1,983.80; Redemption Fund, \$1,250.00; Cash and Exchange, \$39,200.45. Total, \$226,104.89. Liabilities: Capital, \$50,000.00; Surplus, \$11,137.57; Circulation, \$25,000.00; Deposits, \$131,467.32; Bills Payable, \$8,500.00. Total, \$226,104.89. Mr. Shaw's abilities are recognized by his business associates, and his labors have been such as to popularize the institution's coffers and add materially to its business. Since the organization of the Fruit Growers' Association, he has been a director thereof, and he has also interested himself in other enterprises of a business nature. In political matters he is a progressive Republican, and in 1910 was elected city treasurer of Emmett, although in late years he has taken no active part in public matters. He is a member of the executive board of the Emmett Commercial Club, and on the board of trustees of the Methodist church, and supports all movements for the advancement of progress, good citizenship and morality. His fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen of America, he being a member of Emmett Camp No. 243.

On June 11, 1893, Mr. Shaw was married at Archie, Cass county, Missouri, to Miss Ida E. Hiatt, who was born at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, daughter of John A. Hiatt, and to this union there has come one son: John E., born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 23, 1894.

PROFESSOR GEORGE W. COTTON, superintendent of schools, at Fruitland, Idaho, has been engaged in educational work all his life and is rich in experience, having been identified with some of the best schools in various cities. While he only recently became a resident of Idaho, he has been here long enough to satisfy himself that Idaho is a great state with a great future. He believes that this state affords greater variety of opportunities for the enterprising youth than any state in the Union. Situated in the midst of these opportunities, the town of Fruitland is fortunate in having at the head of its schools a broad-minded, experienced man in educational work to direct its boys and girls and fit them for the great opportunities at their door. A review of Professor Cotton's life is of interest in this connection, and, briefly, it is as follows:

George W. Cotton was born at Nashua, Iowa, March 18, 1860, son of Nathaniel Wright and Sarah (Mitchell) Cotton, the former a native of England and the latter of Ohio, of English and German ancestry. About 1838, when a boy of eight years, Nathaniel W. Cotton left his native home on Prince Edward Island and accompanied his parents to America, their settlement being in Ohio. Afterward he went over into the neighboring state of Indiana, where, subsequently, he was married, and from there, in 1857, he moved to Iowa. In all three states he was a frontier farmer. During the Civil war he was a member of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, the fortunes of which he shared for over three years; at first in Minnesota, where they were sent to suppress the Indian depredations, and after-

ward to the seat of war in the South, in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and up the Red river, after Price. On one occasion, while building bridges, he sustained injury from a falling log, following which he was for some time in hospital at Vicksburg. He is still living, having passed his eighty-first mile-post, and is now a resident of Iowa City, Iowa. The injuries he sustained during the war shattered in a measure his rugged constitution and proved a drawback to his success, and while ordinarily successful he never became wealthy. He and his wife are the parents of four children, George Wright, the subject of this sketch, being the eldest.

At the early age of nineteen, Professor Cotton, with no other education than that obtained in the common schools, began his career as a teacher. After several years' teaching and studying at home, he entered the Upper Iowa University, where he pursued the classical course, and graduated in 1889. Since then his whole time and attention have been devoted to educational work, except for a time when he was retired on account of ill health. After graduating he began his career as a teacher in a two-room school house at Hancock, Minnesota, and from that humble start he worked his way up until he reached high position. He was principal of the schools of Breckenridge, Minnesota, two years; superintendent of schools at Long Prairie, Minnesota, four years; taught in three state summer schools in Minnesota; was superintendent of schools at Carrington, North Dakota, five years; superintendent of schools at Grangeville, Idaho, three years. From Grangeville he came to Fruitland, where he took charge of the schools in the fall of 1912.

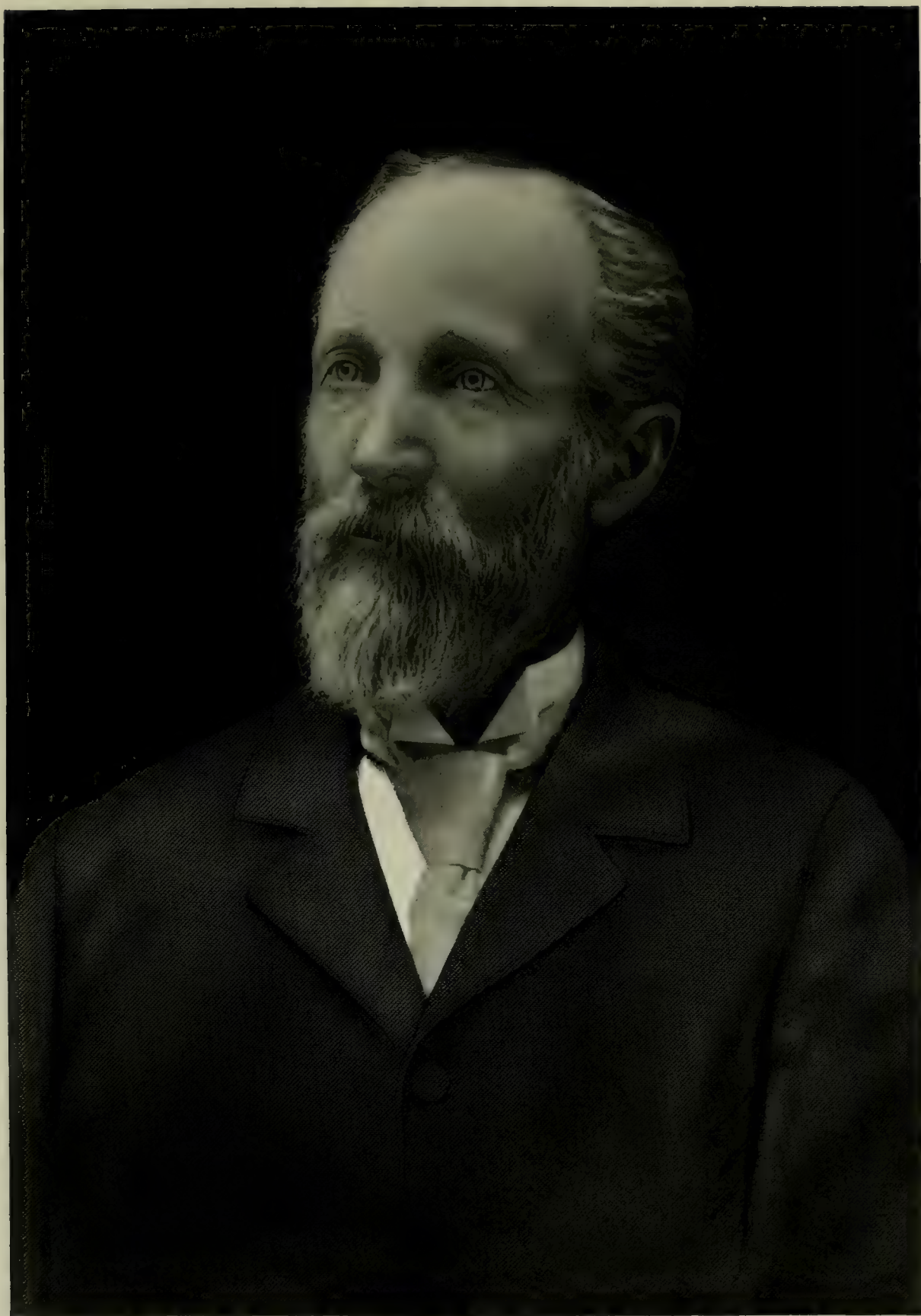
Professor Cotton is a member of the Fruitland Commercial Club, and is a Yeoman and a Knight of Pythias. Politically, he is a Republican, always casting a conscientious vote, but otherwise taking no active part in politics. He is a Methodist, and for years has been a prominent and efficient worker in both church and Sunday school, having filled the office of steward and choirister in the church. In the Sunday school his class has been a popular one.

June 23, 1891, at Breckenridge, Minnesota, George W. Cotton and Miss Lena Bogart were united in marriage, and the fruits of their union are three children: Earl, born November 2, 1892, at Breckenridge, Minnesota; Ellis, born in Long Prairie, Minnesota, October 2, 1896, is deceased; Irene, born in Minneapolis, July 1, 1897. Mrs. Cotton is a daughter of Samuel Bogart, a native of Iowa, of Pennsylvania-Dutch parentage.

EDSON MARSH. This history of Idaho can perform no finer service for succeeding generations than in becoming a repository for the records of pioneer experience. As generations succeed generations in this state, the life and experiences of those who first pioneered into the northwest will be constantly enhanced in value and interest. In these annals of individual pioneers there are few that equal the story, abbreviated though it might be, of the old and honored resident of Boise, Edson Marsh. Mr. Marsh has lived sixty years in the northwest, has been a witness and participant in practically every phase of development and progress in this region, and for nearly a half a century has been identified with Idaho.

Edson Marsh was born in Onondago county, New York, June 9, 1834. The Marsh family for generations have been pioneers. Their settlement in the New England states was in the early times, and representatives of the name have always been identified with the frontier in its constant progress from east to west. The father of Mr. Marsh was





Edson Marsh







Joshua W. Marsh, who was born in New York state in 1804, and who died in Michigan, August 10, 1839. The maiden name of the mother was Huldah Fuller, who was born in Connecticut and died in Oregon in 1883. The father was a farmer by occupation and both parents were members of the Methodist church. In 1834, when Edson Marsh was an infant, the family made its first long migration from New York state along the southern shores of the great lakes to what was then the wilderness of Michigan territory, and located in one of the finest of the southern counties in that state in Branch county, the first settlement in which had been planted only two or three years, so that they were among the first to locate there. In the Marsh family were eight children, three sons and five daughters, Edson being the fifth in order of birth.

His early years were spent in southern Michigan, and his mind has a record, transcribed there while he was a boy, of much of the pioneer development in that state. His education was such as was provided by the early schools in his locality. He was between seventeen and eighteen years of age when the migration in which he took part was organized in his old community, and set out for the northwest. The railroad had only recently become an institution in Michigan, and it may be said that civilization had only caught up with the first advance of the family into the west when Edson Marsh joined another pioneer movement bound for the extreme limits of the American domain. The party left the old home in Michigan on April 15, 1852. Two of his sisters, one of them older and accompanied by her husband, and one younger, besides other relatives and friends, set out for Oregon, driving ox teams. Edson Marsh himself drove four yoke of oxen belonging to his brother-in-law, all the way across the plains from Michigan to Oregon. They arrived at the Missouri river at a settlement five miles above the city of Council Bluffs, in the latter part of May or the first of June, 1852. There they reprovisioned, since that was the last trading station between the Missouri river and Portland, Oregon. They made one camp upon the site now occupied by Omaha, though there was then no settlement of any kind. Iowa was very sparsely settled as they passed through and there was practically no habitation and only a few wandering white people after they had started on their journey west of the Missouri river. From the Missouri river the party was composed of some seventy-five or eighty people, men, women and children, and with the wagon, teams and the herds of stock, they composed a large immigrant train.

They followed the old Oregon trail on the north side of the Platte river. About two hundred miles west of the Missouri at the mouth of the Laramie river, they came upon the first habitation, a garrison of two companies of soldiers. Their route lay up the north side of the Platte river, through the Black Hills and up Sweetwater to South Pass, the summit of the Rocky Mountains. At Pacific Springs they found the first water flowing towards the Pacific ocean. Thence on across Green river to Bear river, past Soda Springs and into the Snake river valley, they arrived at Old Fort Hall, the old adobe station of Hudson's Bay Company's Fort. A quaint old Frenchman was the occupant of that post. Thence on down the south side of the Snake to Salmon Falls, they there found an improvised ferry, which had been built by earlier immigrants, and crossed on that conveyance. At the present site of South Boise, they struck the Boise river, crossing the river at the Canyon just above where the city of Cald-

well now stands, and again crossed the Snake river at Old Fort Boise, at the mouth of Boise river, Old Fort Boise was then occupied by one Frenchman, and some seven or eight hundred Indians were camped near. Forging the Snake river and crossing the hills, the party next struck the Malheur river, where Vale is now situated. At Farewell Bend they again came upon the sinuous course of the Snake river, and continued thence on to where Huntington is now located on Burnt river. Up Burnt river and thence over the hills to Powder river, down the course of that stream, and over the hills to the Grand Ronde Valley near Hot Lake, continuing out of the valley over the Blue Mountains, via way of Meecham to the Umatilla river, again over the hills, by this long track they finally reached the Columbia at De Chutes. They proceeded down the Columbia as far as The Dalles. During that year immigration to the west had been heavy, but this party was behind the greater part of the immigration, and although they saw many other wagon trains, especially on the route up the Platte, they were practically alone during the latter stages of the journey. Occasionally was met a Hudson Bay trapper, and many Indians were frequently to be observed. The Indians earlier in the season had been hostile, but this party fortunately escaped any trouble with the natives. The arrival at The Dalles was made in the latter part of October, too late to continue the difficult trip over the snow-clad Cascades. Hence it became necessary to leave the stock for wintering—none of which were ever seen again—and putting all their goods upon a flat boat they floated down the Columbia to the Cascades, where they made a portage with a mule car, and again trusting themselves to the waters of the Columbia, they continued their voyage to the mouth of the Willamette river. By means of sails, rudely improvised, they proceeded up the Willamette as far as Portland, which was then a muddy disagreeable town of some eight hundred population. Their arrival at that point occurred on the fifteenth of November, 1852, after having been seven weary months on the trail from Michigan.

Mr. Marsh remained in that part of Oregon, working at farming, teaming and other occupations until about 1856 or 1857, at which time he began working on the Grand Ronde Reservation, at South Yamhill. At that time some ten thousand Indians were located on or in the vicinity of that reserve. During the three years of his employment there, Mr. Marsh yearned to speak the Chinook tongue fluently. His next experience was in Walla Walla, Washington, where he was employed in Baker's store, and at teaming until the fall of 1860. He then joined a friend in a ranch and stock business, but after a season or two, in the spring of 1862, he was lured into the mining activities, resulting from the discovery of the great placers at Cariboo, British Columbia, on a tributary of the Frazier river about one thousand miles north of the international boundary line. In reaching those gold fields, Mr. Marsh packed his blankets upon his back, for a distance of five or six hundred miles over trails that led through snow-clad mountains and with many severe hardships. After spending the following winter again in Portland, he returned to the mines in 1863. During the first year in that region, he operated a pack train, but during the next engaged in the actual mining work. During the winter of 1863-4, he remained in the Cariboo regions, and returned to Portland in 1864. In the spring of 1865 he again went to Walla Walla, and from there came on to the Idaho region, remaining about a week at Boise.



and thence to Idaho City and the mines in Boise Basin in May, 1865. Mr. Marsh spent his first two years in Idaho in mining, and in May, 1867, began work for Mitchell & Martin, at their ranch on the Payette river. This ranch was subsequently a portion of the well known Marsh and Ireton ranch. In that vicinity he spent three years working on the ranch, at teaming on the road, and in the activities of the nearby mines. A brief excursion was made in the fall of 1869 to the Loom creek mines, but he returned to the ranch in the same fall. The first important stage in Mr. Marsh's progress towards larger prosperity occurred in 1871, when he bought Mr. Martin's interest in the ranch. He borrowed for this purpose \$2,500.00 from Messrs. Pettingill & Barber, paying 2 per cent per month interest on this sum. In 1873, after having become fairly well established in the northwest, Mr. Marsh returned to his old home in Michigan on a visit. This was the first time he had seen the old state in more than twenty years. When he returned to Idaho in May, 1874, he brought with him his half-sister, Miss Josephine Warner, who was thenceforth to make her home with him. In 1878 occurred her marriage to John H. Ireton, and Mr. Ireton about that time became a partner in the business of Mitchell & Marsh. In 1883, Mr. Marsh and Mr. Ireton bought the entire property of the ranch, and for a number of years continued in their large ranching operations together. Under the able management and enterprise of Mr. Marsh and Mr. Ireton, their ranch took rank among the ranches of the state, and both by its splendid improvements and its profitable management it became widely known throughout the country.

In the fall of 1902 the partners sold all their property in that vicinity to Dr. V. C. Platt. After that they removed to Boise, where both now reside. For the past ten years Mr. Marsh has been practically retired from active business. The old ranch was for many years an important center in a large territory, and at its headquarters was established in 1870, a postoffice first known as Squaw Creek. This name was subsequently changed to Marsh, in honor of Mr. Edson Marsh, and for twenty years he served as postmaster. Since retiring from his long and successful business career, Mr. Marsh has spent most of his time in travel, and has journeyed both east and west and has spent several winters in California. Boise he still calls his home, and in this city resides with Mr. Ireton and family. He has never married, but has always been a favorite in the homes of his four sisters and among his numerous nieces and nephews. Along with the courage and strength, which were required to meet the pioneer difficulties through which he passed in early years, have always been combined a kindly and friendly nature, which has brought him many friends and kept them firmly attached to him throughout life. In spite of advancing years, he takes a keen interest in affairs, and when well is a regular attendant at church, and can usually be found in the audience at public lectures and other entertainments.

**JOHN C. JOHNSON.** As merchant, miner, banker and man of large affairs, Mr. Johnson's career has been one of the most successful in Idaho, and his name is found associated with many enterprises and undertakings which have been essential to the prosperity and the welfare of the state and his home city of Boise.

John C. Johnson was born in the Kingdom of Denmark, August 8, 1857. His father, J. C. Johnson,

came to America, bringing his family when the son, John C., was only six months of age. The father located in Iowa, where he was one of the early settlers, subsequently moved to Nebraska, and died in the latter state in 1909 at the age of seventy years. The mother passed away when her son John was a child.

Mr. Johnson spent his early life in the country on his father's farm, and attended the public schools of Iowa. When he left home and began to be self-supporting, he learned the trade of brick moulder, and was first employed in the work in Chicago. From there he moved to Iowa, and again took up work on his father's farm until 1879, and in that year he was first interested in western life in consequence of the excitement attending the discoveries in the Leadville mining district of Colorado. He went to Colorado and located in the mining region of Gunnison. He had success on a moderate scale during his activities there, and in 1891 left Colorado and came to Boise. For a short time he was engaged in the furniture business as a member of the firm of Poindexter & Johnson. Selling his interests to M. B. Zimmer, who in turn has since sold the business to the Booth Furniture Company, Mr. Johnson again resumed his activities in the mining field. Going to Camp Pearl, he took such a prominent part in mining operations there that he was given the name of "Father of Pearl District." He bought and developed the Checkmate mine, which proved a profitable producer. After selling this mine to the organization which is now known as the Checkmate Company, Mr. Johnson bought the Leviathan mine. He took out of this property \$5,000 worth of gold, and then sold the mine for \$10,000. In this way Mr. Johnson was identified with one of the most profitable mining enterprises of the state. He next invested in some properties located in the hills near his former mine, and at the present time is owner of the J I C mine, which is regarded as containing the best paying ore of the Black Pearl district. In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Johnson owns the Alexander mine, and he and his associates are organized as the Johnson Mining Company for the operation of the Alexander property, which is a rich and profitable deposit.

Aside from his mining enterprise, Mr. Johnson is prominent in financial and other affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank at Boise and has large investments in orchard lands five miles south of Boise.

Mr. Johnson was married in December, 1880, to Miss Carrie Christianson of Denver, Colorado. Her parents were Anthon and Caroline Christianson. Her father was a veteran of the Civil war, having participated in the march to the sea under Sherman, and returning home an invalid, so that his death occurred soon after the close of his military service. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born two sons, the older, Russell M., was born in Denver, in November, 1881, and died in Boise in 1902; the second son, Sherman Johnson, born in 1889 at Gothic, Colorado, and now engaged in the automobile business, with his father, pursued a commercial course in the Boise high school. Mr. Johnson and family are members of the Baptist church, being among its most generous supporters.

Mr. Johnson was one of the organizers and also one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association at Boise. He was president of the State Game Protective Association, and in national politics is a Republican. He is an independent speaker on economic subjects, and usually supports what



he regards as the best man for office in local affairs. He has never desired any official honors for himself. Mr. Johnson is one of those rare men who are unspoiled by material prosperity. He is possessed of wholesome tastes and habits, and is especially given to the recreations of the open, and is an enthusiastic motorist and sportsman.

**FINLEY MONROE.** A resident of Emmett for more than twenty years, during which time he has aided materially in the city's growth and development, Finley Monroe has not only attained a wide reputation among the attorneys of Canyon county, but is widely esteemed as one of the men whose activities bear directly upon this section's welfare. His career has been filled with earnest, well-directed effort and his rewards have been commensurate with his industry. Mr. Monroe was born in Appanoose county, Iowa, November 9, 1859, and is a son of Alexander and Martha A. (Russell) Monroe. His father, a native of Virginia, moved to Ohio, where he was married, and subsequently went to Appanoose county, Iowa, where he spent a quarter of a century in agricultural pursuits. In 1882 he came to Idaho, settling in Washington county, where he died in 1892, at the age of seventy-four years. He enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, through which he served with signal bravery. His wife was also a native of Virginia, and was a child when taken to Ohio by her parents. Her death occurred in 1898, at the age of seventy-eight years, while she was on a visit to California, and her remains were brought back to Idaho and interred in Morris Hill cemetery, Boise. She and her husband had a family of eight children, Finley being the seventh in order of birth.

Finley Monroe received his early education in the public schools of Iowa, following which he became a student in the University of Tennessee, at Nashville. He was graduated therefrom in 1890, and immediately came to Idaho, locating in Emmett in 1891, when the town was still in its infancy. Here he entered upon the practice of law, in which he has continued to the present time with well-deserved success as a large and representative clientele will show. Mr. Monroe was married in December, 1890, to Miss Katie Dagen, daughter of Joseph and Louisa (Huba) Dagen, of Emmett, the former of whom is still living, while the latter is deceased. Mr. Dagen has been a resident of Canyon for forty years, and is one of the section's best known and most highly respected citizens. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Monroe, namely: Louise, born in Emmett in 1894; and Fred, born in 1896, in this city, both of whom are students in the Emmett high school. In his political views Mr. Monroe has supported faithfully the candidates and principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Odd Fellows, having been a representative to the Grand Lodge of the State, and a member of the order for twenty-five years. A token of the high regard in which he is held by his fellow-members was given him in the shape of a handsome gold medal, in 1912. He and Mrs. Monroe are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is Mr. Monroe's firmly expressed belief that Idaho is one of the finest states in the Union, industrially, commercially and agriculturally, and that the opportunities offered young men here are better than they have ever been before. He has done and is doing all in his power to aid in his community's development, and can truthfully be said to be one of Canyon county's representative men.

**ELMER CROUCH, M. D.,** is one of the prominent physicians and leading men of Payette, Idaho. His has been a life full of hard work, first a struggle for an education and then to establish himself in an over-crowded profession. That he succeeded in the latter undertaking has been due entirely to his ability and to the education that has given him a thorough knowledge of the ills of the human body. He has only been in Payette a few years but he has already succeeded in building up a fine practice and is a widely known physician.

Elmer Crouch was born in Knoxville, Iowa, on the 8th of October, 1869. He is the son of W. A. Crouch, who was a native of West Virginia. The latter came to Iowa when the state was young and there established himself as a farmer. He became after a time prosperous and influential and he died in the state of his adoption in 1894 at the age of seventy-four. W. A. Crouch married Emily Hayes, who was born in the state of Virginia and was there married. She also died in 1904, the same age as her husband. Ten children were born of this union and of these Elmer Crouch was the seventh child.

As a child and young boy Elmer Crouch attended the country schools, but at the age of seventeen, having learned all the teachers in those schools were able to teach him, he was sent to Central University College. After completing his course here he went to work in the insane hospital in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Upon leaving the hospital he attended the Medical College, at Keokuk, and later was a student in the medical department of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City. He was graduated from the former institution with the degree of M. D. in 1897. Following his graduation he began to practice at Dallas, Iowa, remaining there only a short time, however, before going to Oklahoma, where he again engaged in practice. Here he remained for seven years, building up a large and lucrative practice and he also practiced in Oklahoma City one year. From Oklahoma City he came to Payette, arriving here in April, 1909, and six months later opening an office and beginning the practice of his profession again. He has been very successful, and has won many friends in addition to those who have had need of his professional services.

Dr. Crouch has always been very much interested in fraternal societies and holds membership in several. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past grand master of this order. He also belongs to the Moose, having been a delegate to the grand lodge recently, and he holds membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the United Artisans' Order. In politics Dr. Crouch has given his allegiance to the new party which is fighting for the betterment of social and economic conditions, as well as political, the Progressive. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Dr. Crouch is active in church affairs. Aside from his professional duties, the doctor takes a keen interest in his apple orchard.

On the 20th of October, 1897, Dr. Crouch was married to Miss Eleanor Shaffer, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. She is a daughter of Baldwin and Lucy Shaffer, both of whom are now deceased. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Crouch. Merrill Crouch, the eldest, was born in Knoxville, Iowa, on the 13th of August, 1898, and is now attending school in Payette, and Arlene Crouch, who was born in Knoxville, Iowa, on the 5th of March, 1900, is also attending school in her home town.



The doctor is an enthusiastic partisan of Idaho, saying that the state is "the best place to live in outside of Heaven." He is a man with a great love for the out-of-doors, and the sweep and breadth of the great West appeals to him as it does to most men of his big-hearted, generous type.

**JUDGE JAMES H. RICHARDS.** A resident of Idaho throughout the period of its statehood, a former judge in its district court, James H. Richards has been for twenty years one of the leaders of the state bar and most active lawyers of Boise City. During his early years in this state, he took a very prominent part in developing the material resources, and his ability both as a lawyer and as a business man has been directed to many movements and enterprises, for the more complete utilization of the resources of this wonderful state of the west. His career has been one of self achievements, in which he advanced himself by hard labor and incessant application, from the limited circumstances of youth into a place of eminence among the lawyers and men of affairs of a great commonwealth.

James H. Richards was born at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, on the fifth of May, 1852. Of English and Scotch lineage, his ancestors being among the early settlers of New York and Ohio, he was a son of Daniel and Clarissa (Allen) Richards, both parents being natives of the state of New York. His mother was a kinswoman of Colonel Ethan Allen, the noted Revolutionary soldier and leader, and her relationship includes others who have made distinguished names in the history of America. Daniel Richards, the father was a young man when he removed from New York state to Ohio, where he became engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil for a number of years. He was also agent for the sale of the products of convict labor in the state penitentiary. His death occurred in Knox county, Ohio, in 1884, when he was seventy-eight years of age. His widow subsequently came to Boise City, and spent her declining years in the home of her son Judge James H. Richards, until her death in 1896 at the age of seventy-eight. Both parents were devout members of the Congregational church and their faith was a dominant principle in all their relations, during their long and useful lives. Of their eight children, four sons and four daughters, five are now living, Judge Richards being the fifth in order of birth.

James H. Richards as a boy attended the public schools of his native town, and subsequently when the family had moved to a farm in that county, he continued his studies in the district school until he was fourteen years of age. At that time he entered upon what was virtually his independent career, becoming self-supporting, and from that time advancing himself, through his own labors and abilities, to each successive higher position in life. For two years he worked on a dairy farm at \$7.00 a month, and from the savings of this hard labor, he defrayed his expenses while attending school at Belleville, Ohio, for two years. When in this measure he had obtained a fair education, he rented a farm in Huron county, Ohio, where he continued his practical career as a farmer and a dealer in live stock. This enterprise, however, was only a stage on which he secured the means for further education, and after two years on the farm entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he was a student for two years. The death of his father then compelled his return to the home farm, where he managed the estate for the benefit of his mother and other children. Then followed a period

in which he was engaged chiefly in educational work, being connected with the public schools as teacher for nine years. All of this time spent in Mount Vernon, where he was principal of the school four years. While teaching school, as many other lawyers have done, he began the study of law, and devoted his leisure time to his books in the office of McIntyre & Kirk of Mount Vernon. Under their direction, he made rapid and substantial progress, and had soon studied for the bar.

In 1879 Judge Richards removed to Denver, Colorado, where his preparation for the bar was continued in the office of the well known firm of Markham & Patterson. Two years later he was admitted to the bar in Colorado, in 1881. He began his experience as a licensed lawyer with the same firm, and continued in the practice of his profession at Denver until 1886, at which date he removed to Breckenridge, in the same state. His experience at Breckenridge was unfortunate, but he became associated in partnership with a man who proved to be most unscrupulous, and the firm became bankrupt. This feature of Judge Richards' career is alluded to in a subsequent paragraph of this sketch. While a resident of Colorado, Judge Richards took a prominent part in mining activities, and for several years was president of the American Mining Company.

In 1889, the year before the admission of Idaho to the Union, Judge Richards came to the territory, and established his residence at Payette, in Canyon county. Here he took the leading part in the movement which resulted in the organization of the Payette Irrigation Canal & Power Company. The corporation failed to carry this work to completion, and Mr. Richards devoted a large amount of his time and personal capital to adjust the tangled affairs of the company and to secure the proper fulfillment of its obligation and duties. Among his early services of a public character in Idaho, was his service as one of the first commissioners of Canyon county, and while in that office he was influential in securing an amicable adjustment of difficulties, resulting from the organization of the county and its separation from Ada county. He was also the organizer of the Payette Valley Bank and the Payette Land & Improvement Company, having been president of the latter company. To no small degree the settlement and fine development of the Payette Valley is due to the energy and enterprise displayed by Judge Richards during his residence in that vicinity. He was a very earnest advocate of good roads, and what he did in practical ways to bring about the building of such highways might be considered the foundation of the present splendid system of high roads in that county, considered to be the very finest in the entire state.

Almost from the beginning of his residence in Idaho, Judge Richards identified himself actively with the Republican party, and has always been one of the workers and supporters of Republican success throughout this state. In 1894 he was chairman of the Republican state convention at Boise, this honor giving him rank as one of the foremost of the leaders of the party in the state. During the same year he was elected as delegate to the judicial convention, and at that convention received nomination for the office of judge of the third district. A large popular majority elected him to the bench, and in order to assume his judicial duties, he removed to Boise City in 1894. That has since been his permanent home. The two years of Judge Richards' service as district judge were characterized by a remarkable performance of his judicial functions,





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J. H. Richards..







especially in the efficiency and dispatch with which he cleared up the congested docket, and relieved the courts of a mass of business, which was not only a burden upon the office but operated as a severe delay to the regular administration of justice. Within his single term of two years he was able to clear up the calendar in all the counties of the district, and in order to effect this fine change, he had to preside in trial of four hundred and forty-five cases, including nine murder cases. At the close of the first two years of his term, Judge Richards resigned from the bench, and immediately took up the active practice of his profession, in which he has since acquired a success, and a standing second to no other lawyer in Idaho. He is senior member in the firm of Richards & Haga, his associate being Oliver O. Haga. This is regarded as one of the strongest combinations of legal talent in the northwest, and its clientage is very extensive and drawn from the highest class of legal business.

In the history of Idaho and the state law of Boise City, during the past twenty years, a great many of the important movements, both civic and social, will be found to include the name of Judge Richards as a leading director or a ready cooperating factor. In 1898 he was elected mayor of Boise, and he gave the same quality of efficient service which had marked his previous career on the bench. At the end of his term he refused to become a candidate for reelection. He has numerous associations with fraternities, clubs and other social affairs.

On the eighth of November, 1881, Judge Richards married Miss Fannie Howe, who was born at Fredericktown, Ohio, but who was at the time of her marriage a resident of Winona, Minnesota. Her father, William Howe, was a business man and influential citizen of Winona, where for a number of years, he was engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Both Judge Richards and his wife are earnest members of the Christian Science faith, and are among the most influential representatives of that denomination in Idaho. Mrs. Richards had been an invalid for a number of years, but was restored to health through her practice of the principles and faith of Christian Science, and since then both she and her husband have been devoted adherents of this religion.

This brief sketch of the career of one of the foremost men of Idaho may properly be closed with a brief quotation from an estimate formed and written by one of his close friends and admirers. The article referred to is quoted as follows: "I doubt if he ever uttered a despairing or bitter word. He has passed through the fires of betrayal by supposed friends; he has lost two modest fortunes because he trusted his fellowmen not wisely but too well, and he has emerged from the ordeal unscathed and with undiminished faith in man, his confidence strong. He has emerged without bitterness, and, I am tempted to say, without regret. Once while practicing law in Breckenridge, Colorado, his professional associate proved to be a rogue, and plunged the firm into almost hopeless debt. Judge Richards went into the mines, took his wife along, and chopped wood to secure a diurnal stipend until his law practice should give him an income adequate to maintaining him and his family. His practice increased rapidly, and he remained there long enough to pay the debts of his firm, to extend practical aid to the family of his recreant partner, and to accumulate a nice little reserve fund, which he took with him upon his departure, as he also did the cordial respect of all who knew him. Again, since he has been a resident of Boise he has suf-

fered financial loss through too much confidence in others, but under these conditions he simply went to work cheerfully, with the result that he has made good and a little better within the past few years. He seems to have taken the advice of Faust, and to have bathed his soul in the dawn. His religious faith is that of the Christian Science, and in this faith he is firmly grounded, being one of its leaders in the west. He takes broad views of life, which he looks upon as an ordered whole, not a chaos. He sees in it unity of purpose, the whole creation moving to some 'far off, divine event.' With him there are no accidents, for over all is God. If pain comes to him, if losses multiply, if friends prove unfaithful,—he is able to count all this as nothing; he simply forgets it, and goes calmly on in the path of duty.

"Once he was invited, among others, to give a short address, in one of the towns of Idaho, on the occasion of an assembly held as a sort of indignation meeting, immediately after the shooting of President McKinley. Other speakers, among whom were clergymen, had wrought their auditors into a high state of excitement, and in which the spirit of hatred and revenge ran riot. Judge Richards saw the conditions, and aimed to calm, if he could not quell, the storm. He began in a quiet tone of voice and spoke of kindness and charity and of the evils of hatred and malice. He told how the great and good McKinley himself cherished no bitterness toward the man who had shot him; that nothing was to be gained by bitterness and hatred, but everything by wisdom and patience. Then he referred to the assassin as a man really to be pitied for the base soul that was within him,—to be pitied as one who carried about some loathsome deformity. When he had finished, the quick tears of saner grief were found on many cheeks, and the whole atmosphere was changed. It was like oil poured on a tempestuous sea."

H. CLARENCE BALDRIDGE. At this juncture in a volume devoted to the careers of prominent citizens of Idaho attention is directed to the history of H. Clarence Baldrige, who has maintained his home in Parma since 1904 and who has here gained distinctive prestige as a successful merchant and business man.

Mr. Baldrige was born in McLean county, Illinois, November 24, 1868, and he is a son of William J. and Caroline (Wright) Baldrige, the former of whom was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1839. William J. Baldrige settled in McLean county, Illinois, in 1852, and there was engaged in farming operations during the greater part of his active career. At the time of the inception of the Civil war he enlisted for three years' service as a member of Company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in a number of important engagements marking the progress of the war, including the battle of Vicksburg. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1908. His wife, who was born in 1848, died in 1897.

The firstborn in a family of nine children, H. Clarence Baldrige received his early educational discipline in the district schools of McLean county and later attended the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington. For three years after leaving college he worked on his father's farm and in 1897 he engaged in the grain business at Carlock, Illinois, where he maintained his home until 1904. In that year he came to Parma, Idaho, and here purchased an interest in the firm of Kirkpatrick & Fisk, at that time the leading mercantile house in



this city. He afterwards took over the principal part of that business and now owns a one-third interest in the Gem Drug Company of Parma, also controls the Implement and Grain business, under the firm name H. C. Baldrige, and is a director in the Parma State Bank and in the Union Loan Company.

In politics Mr. Baldrige owns allegiance to the Republican party. In 1911 he was a member of the state legislature and in 1912 was re-elected state senator on the Republican ticket. In religious matters he and his family are devout members of the Presbyterian church. Inasmuch as Mr. Baldrige's splendid success in life is due entirely to his own well directed endeavors it is the more gratifying to contemplate. He has large land interests in Parma and the territory normally adjacent to this city. He is well known throughout the state and is honored and esteemed for his sterling integrity of character and for his straightforward business career.

In February, 1893, Mr. Baldrige was married to Miss Cora A. McCreight, a daughter of Joseph and Louisa McCreight, both of whom are living in Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Baldrige have two children: Marian Claire, born in Illinois, in 1893, is a member of the class of 1913 in the Parma high school; and Lela Gale, born in Illinois, in 1896, is a student in the Parma high school.

**CHARLES B. ALLEN, M. D.** One of the representative physicians and surgeons of Parma, Idaho, Dr. Charles B. Allen is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears. He is descended from fine old New England ancestry, his father being a native of Maine and his mother of Massachusetts. Dr. Allen was born in Cougarville, Washington, February 21, 1874, and he is a son of Charles N. Allen and Hannah (Bradbury) Allen. The father was reared and educated in Maine and as a young man emigrated west. During the period of the Civil war he was a member of a company in the Fourth Maine Regiment and shortly after the close of that sanguinary conflict he came to the far West and settled in the state of Washington. He located in Cougarville, that state, in 1870, and there was engaged in lumbering and farming for a number of years, and later they returned to New England.

In the public schools of Maine and Massachusetts Dr. Allen received his preliminary educational training, which was later supplemented by a course of study in the Colby Academy, at New London, New Hampshire. In 1899 he was graduated in Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1905 he completed a medical course in the University of Colorado, at Boulder, Colorado, and immediately thereafter came to Idaho and settled in Parma, where he initiated the active practice of his profession. During the intervening years to the present time, he has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative patronage and he is recognized as one of the most skilled physicians and surgeons in this vicinity of the state. In connection with his professional work he is a valued and appreciative member of the Southern Idaho Medical Society and the Idaho State Medical Society. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, preferring to give his support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment rather than to vote along strictly partisan lines. He and his wife are devout members of the Baptist church in their religious faith.

In February, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Allen to Miss Grace M. Tibbets, a daughter of H. L. Tibbets, of Everett, Massachusetts. Dr.

and Mrs. Allen had one child, Mary, who died in infancy. Dr. Allen is fond of hunting and fishing and he devotes a great deal of his spare time to the cultivation and improvement of a fine orchard that he owns near Parma. He and his wife are popular in connection with the best social affairs of Parma and by reason of their exemplary lives are held in high esteem by their fellow citizens.

**GEORGE A. TANNER.** An essentially representative citizen and one of the sterling and energetic business men of Parma, Idaho, is George A. Tanner, who, in partnership with A. W. Andrews, here conducts a large general merchandise establishment. Mr. Tanner was born in Clayton county, Iowa, the date of his nativity being the 16th of April, 1866. He is a son of L. G. and Helen (Smith) Tanner, the former of whom was born and reared in New York state, where was solemnized his marriage and whence he removed to Iowa in an early day. The Tanner family lived in Clayton county of the Hawkeye state for a number of years and there Mr. Tanner was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is now living in retirement in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. He is seventy-four years of age and his wife is seventy-one years old. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner had seven children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are: George A. (of this notice), Frank L., Gordon R., Howard L. and Mrs. Mary Greer.

Under the invigorating influences of the old homestead farm George A. Tanner was reared to maturity and after completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native place he worked on a farm for two years. He then, aged seventeen years, began to clerk in a general store and was thus engaged for the ensuing five years, at the expiration of which he removed to Rawlins, Wyoming, where he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment for a period of seventeen years. In 1907 he came to Parma and here established the Tanner Mercantile Company with a capital of but eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars. During the past five years this concern has grown to one of extensive proportions and a stock valued at about fifteen thousand dollars is carried. An annual business of fifty thousand dollars is controlled and the Tanner Mercantile Company is known as one of the finest little department stores in Canyon county. Mr. Tanner is the owner of a well improved farm in the Black Canyon district and he is well known and has a large acquaintance throughout the state. He is energetic and progressive as a business man and all his dealings have been characterized by fair and honorable methods. He takes his recreation in hunting and fishing and is a great believer in the future of Idaho.

At Rawlins, Wyoming, January 22, 1895, Mr. Tanner was united in marriage to Miss Lutica Knox, a daughter of Reuben and Ella Knox, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner have one child, Beatrice E., who was born in Rawlins, Wyoming, in 1899, and who is now attending school in Parma. In politics Mr. Tanner is an ardent Republican and in religious matters he gives his support to and attends the Protestant Episcopal church, of which his wife is a devout communicant.

**FRANK E. JHONESSE.** The prosperity and advancement of a community depend upon the social character and public spirit of its members, and in every prosperous town or country will be found citizens who have taken the lead and given their energies, not alone to their own well being but to the things that mean better and fuller life for all. Such a citizen at Boise has Mr. Johnesse been





Exhibition 1-

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Frank E. Johnson







recognized for many years. Mr. Johnesse is one of the leading mining engineers and mining promoters of Idaho and has a long record of successful accomplishment in the mining regions of this state and other western countries of the industry. He began his career about a quarter of a century ago in the Black Hill district of the Dakotas. From there he came into Idaho, and now for many years has been connected with mines in Idaho and Colorado, and various districts in the west, but since 1902 has been a permanent resident of Boise, where he is field engineer and general manager of the United Minerals Association and has occupied various posts in the public service in this state.

Frank E. Johnesse was born on the first of September 1869, a son of W. M. and Adaline (Johnson) Johnesse. His father was of early Canadian French ancestry, and in the paternal line Frank E. Johnesse goes back to a veteran of the French Revolution, his paternal grandfather. W. M. Johnesse, the father, was a ship-carpenter and contractor, who for many years was engaged in the building of Mississippi river steamboats. During the early 'fifties he located in Iowa, a state in which he made his permanent home throughout the rest of his life, with the exception of the years spent in the service of his country, during the Civil war. For four years he was a soldier in the Tenth Illinois Regiment. His wife, whose maiden name was Adaline Johnson, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, from which point her parents had come during the early forties to the state of Iowa, and they became pioneer settlers at Fort Montrose. It was at the latter place that W. M. Johnesse and Adaline Johnson were married, and there they reared their children, among whom Frank was the third in order of birth.

Frank E. Johnesse received his early education in the public schools of Iowa, and his attention was early turned to the field of applied science, and he pursued his studies in the sciences of chemistry and mineral analysis. After completing these studies he sought out a field for the practical application of his attainments to a career of mining engineer. Mr. Johnesse began his work as an engineer in the mines of the Black Hills of South Dakota, and it was there that he acquired his early experience, and got his first promotion to a larger field of employment. From 1889 until 1893 he was employed in that district on a salary, and at the latter date left the Dakotas for the more westerly mining communities, with which he has ever since been identified. The Wood River region, in Idaho, was the first place to attract his attention. For a year he was engaged in mining there, and for one year was connected with the Hailey Sampling Works as plateman and engineer. During the succeeding year he was at work at Silver City, where he had charge of the machinery of the Tip-Top Mining Company. About this time the great boom in mining industry occurred at Cripple Creek, Colorado, and he was at work in his profession and as a prospector in that vicinity for about six months, but then returned to the Idaho fields, which have always claimed a greater share of his interest and attention. In the Elk City country of northern Idaho, he was engaged in mining until 1902, though in the meanwhile he had made several trips to the Cripple Creek fields in Colorado, and to the mining fields in Silver City, New Mexico, as well as to several other mining towns. In 1898 he had shared in the experiences of the Buffalo Hump excitement and also in that of the Thunder Mountain in 1902. Mr. Johnesse has been a permanent resident of Boise since 1902. Here in addition to his regular business, he has

filled various offices of public trust and recognized responsibility. In 1904, under appointment from Governor Morrison, he served as superintendent of the Wagon Road construction. Then in 1905 he organized the Blue Jacket Mining Company in Idaho county, on the Snake river. That company was organized for the purpose of developing copper in that region, and has succeeded in making a very fine paying property and with the recent extension of a railroad to that point, has become one of the largest and most practical mining enterprises in central Idaho. The interior department of the federal government chose Mr. Johnesse for the position of mineral inspector, and he gave efficient and intelligent service to that responsible office in the years 1909, 1910 and 1911. In December, 1911, he resigned his post in order to give his attention to the mining projects in which he is directly interested.

The United Minerals Association is the latest and most important of the undertakings which Mr. Johnesse has organized for the development of the mining industry in the northwest. The offices of this association are located in the Empire building at Boise, and the enterprise has been organized on the basis of solid merit and most approved of business principles. The purposes of the company include the exploiting and mining of all kinds of gems and minerals in the state of Idaho, and not only develop mining properties of its own, but on contracts for other corporations. Very recently Mr. Johnesse, through his capacity of general manager and field engineer for the association, has purchased the Rock Flat Placer mines in Idaho, and has already begun the work on the contract for the development of this well known deposit of gold and silver values and gems. The mine is to be operated by the United Minerals Association. A property consisting of over eight hundred acres contain promises of becoming a splendid producer of such gems as sapphires, rubies and diamonds, samples of all these gems having been found among the black sand. It is one of the most interesting of the untested mineral deposits of Idaho, and on the basis of proved tests is one of the very valuable properties in this state. The appointment of Mr. Johnesse to the local management of the United Minerals Association was based upon the analysis that he is an expert mining engineer, with keen perception and proper judgment as a guide for all his investigations and decisions.

Politically Mr. Johnesse has given a fine share of intelligent public service, without ever binding himself closely to party lines. He is what might be called an independent Republican, but his value as a public servant is such that he has been honored with public office, without any strict regard for his political affiliations. His district has sent him to the legislature as its representative in the fifth session of the general assembly, and he has also been mentioned for the office of state mining inspector on the Republican ticket.

Fraternally Mr. Johnesse is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the American Society of Mining Engineers. He and his family are communicants of the Episcopal church, in which Mr. Johnesse has served as a member of the vestry. In 1900 Mr. Johnesse married a daughter of F. D. and Emily Patten, who at the time were residents of Iowa, and are now living in Portland, Oregon. F. D. Patten, her father, was a native of Iowa, where he was reared, and for a number of years before coming west served as chief engineer on the Mississippi river. Mrs. Johnesse is a granddaughter of Col. Bryan Whitfield, who in turn



was a descendant of Adj. William Whitfield of the Revolutionary army, and who had the distinction of capturing General McDonald, the British commander at the battle of Morris creek, in North Carolina. Another ancestor was the noted George Whitfield, who was an evangelist and an associate of John Wesley. Mrs. Johnesse is also descended from William Whitfield family, of Whitfield Hall, in Cumberland, England. The annals of the history of the family trace the history of this name indefinitely back into the fifteenth century, and there is a tradition that the first member of the name went from Denmark into England at the same time with William the Conqueror. The early members of the family contain many interesting personalities and characters of greater or less note in English and American history. A daughter of Robert Whitfield of Newborough in County Sussex, was the young lady chosen as his wife by the famous Whittington, who returned and became the Lord Mayor of London, according to a familiar tradition of that famous character. Elizabeth, a daughter of John Whitfield, whose name also appears in the ancestral records, in 1634 married Sir Edward Culpepper of Surrey, who became prominent in forwarding the early settlement of America. In 1707 William Whitfield came to America, settling in Virginia, and became the founder of the large branch of the family, whose members have since been scattered throughout the country, and have furnished many prominent names in civic and professional life.

By the marriage of Mary A. Patten to Mr. Johnesse, which was celebrated on the 10th of August, 1900, at Spokane, Washington, there were born two children: Adaline, who is now a pupil in St. Margaret's school in the seventh grade; and Mary Louise, who is still a baby at home. The handsome home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnesse is located at 1820 North Seventh street, Boise, and is one of the most attractive residences in the city.

**JOHN E. KERRICK.** Since 1905 John E. Kerrick has been a prominent and influential citizen of Parma, Idaho, where he is most successfully engaged in the real-estate business and where he is serving his second term as commissioner of Canyon county. Mr. Kerrick was born in Illinois, April 16, 1865, a son of Walter and Sarrah (Hollensbee) Kerrick, the former a native of Virginia; and the latter of Indiana. The father came to Indiana with his parents when he was twelve years of age, where he attained his common school education, and then for twenty-five or thirty years was a contractor and builder and in the latter days of his life took up farming. He passed away in 1881, aged sixty-eight. He was married in Indiana and in 1864 removed to Illinois. His cherished and devoted wife, who still survives him, is now living in Los Angeles, California, with a daughter, being eighty-three years old.

The third in order of birth in a family of four children, John E. Kerrick, was reared to adult age in Illinois where he completed his educational training with a course in the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington. In 1888 he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he resided for one year, at the end of which he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was circulation manager of the *Salt Lake Tribune* for the ensuing fourteen years. In 1905 he came to Parma and here he has since been engaged in real-estate operations. He was the owner of what was known as the old Lannon farm, the same comprising five hundred and sixty acres, which he sold with the exception of eighty acres, which he retains for his own use. He is a director

in the Union Loan Company at Parma and has money invested in a number of other important financial concerns in this section. He believes that the Boise and Payette valleys are the best sections of Idaho.

In politics Mr. Kerrick is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies promulgated by the Republican party. He served as chairman of the town board of Parma for three years and he is now, in 1912, serving his second term as county commissioner. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is well known throughout Canyon county and has a large circle of influential friends.

In Indiana, in June, 1892, Mr. Kerrick married Miss Minnie E. Cockerline, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Cockerline, the former of whom is a resident of Parma and the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kerrick are the parents of six children: Walter E., born in 1893, was graduated from the high school and is now in the College of Idaho; Leslie, born in 1894, is attending the Parma high school, as are also Miss Freda and Dorris, the former of whom was born in 1896 and the latter in 1898; John, born in 1902, is attending the graded school at Parma; and Sarah, born in 1910, is the baby.

**JOHN C. GIESLER.** To John C. Giesler has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the business world of Payette, Idaho, where he has resided since 1882. His life achievements worthily illustrate what may be attained by persistent and painstaking effort. He is a man of progressive ideas, and exactness and thoroughness characterize all his attainments. He is a member of the well-known Giesler Brothers Mercantile Company in Payette and here is an influential factor in public affairs.

January 5, 1862, in Warsaw, Wisconsin, occurred the birth of John C. Giesler, who is a son of Julius and Mary Louise (Cooper) Giesler. The father was born in Germany and came to America at the age of twenty-three years, settling in Wisconsin in the '40s. He was a merchant by occupation. At the time of the inception of the Civil war he enlisted for service in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Cavalry and he participated in a number of important engagements marking the progress of the war. He was captain of his company and met his death while in active service near Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1865, at the age of forty years. Mrs. Giesler was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, and after her husband's death she removed, with her children, to LaGrange, Kentucky. Later she removed thence to Terre Haute, Indiana, where she died in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Giesler had three children: Charles W., of Payette; John C., the immediate subject of this review; and Marie, widow of Mr. Karll: she resides in Cleveland, Ohio. After their mother's demise the three above children made their home with their maternal grandfather, Charles Walter Cooper, who lived at Troy, Missouri, where he was a merchant.

John C. Giesler was educated in the Troy public schools and he spent one year (1879-80) in the Central Normal school, at Danville, Indiana, where he pursued a business course. After completing his education he came to Idaho, locating in Payette during the Wood river excitement in 1881. His first work was driving freight teams between Kelson, Utah, and the Wood river country. In 1884 he pre-empted a tract of eighty acres of land in the vicinity of Payette and there engaged in general farming and stock raising for the ensuing four



years, at the expiration of which he sold his farm and came to Payette, here engaging in the lumber and coal business. In 1881 he was joined by his brother, Charles, and after selling the above business they established the Giesler Brothers Mercantile Company, a concern that has since grown to extensive proportions and that now commands recognition as one of the best stocked and most up-to-date stores of its kind in Canyon county.

In politics Mr. Giesler is an uncompromising Democrat. In 1890 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of assessor of Canyon county and he served in that capacity with the utmost efficiency for one term. In 1912 he is a candidate, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of state legislator from Canyon county. He is a member of the Payette Commercial Club and in fraternal circles is affiliated with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America. He is extremely fond of hunting and fishing and devotes much of his spare time to reading standard literature. He is a man of broad mind and liberal ideas and he is popular amongst all classes of people by reason of his affability and kindly spirit of human helpfulness, never ignoring an opportunity to assist his fellow man who may be less fortunately situated in life than himself.

January 13, 1889, Mr. Giesler married Miss Ella McKern, an adopted daughter of Charles and Cordelia Guild, of Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Giesler are the parents of eight children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Cordelia is the wife of Carry Tussing, of Fruitland, Idaho; Mary lives at the parental home; Edna is a successful and popular teacher in the northern part of the state; and Ethel, Cecil, John C., Jr., Margaret and Anna are all at home. The Giesler family are most comfortably ensconced in a beautiful residence at No. 510 North Sixth street. In addition to the home in Payette Mr. Giesler is the owner of twenty acres of fruit land three miles south of Payette. In religious matters Mr. and Mrs. Giesler are devout members of the Baptist church, in whose good works they are active factors.

J. K. McDOWALL. One of the recent additions to the bar of Canyon county. Mr. McDowall, has become recognized as one of the rising and progressive young attorneys of this part of the state, and the success of his career is one of the certainties of the near future.

J. K. McDowall was born at Carlisle, North Dakota, on the eighteenth of April, 1887. When he was two years of age, his family moved to St. Vincent, Kittson county, Minnesota, where they resided for three years, and then moved to the town of Humboldt in the same county. The first twenty years of his life Mr. McDowall spent on a farm, where he acquired the physical strength and mental alertness which comes from wrestling with the difficulties and hardships of a farm in the northwest state. The high school at Hallock, Minnesota, was the source of his education after leaving the country district schools, and he attended this school during the school year, and continued working on a farm during the summer. In June, 1906, he graduated from the Hallock high school, and then for one year attended the University of Washington, from which he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated in June, 1911, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws or LL. B.

On the ninth day of June, 1911, Mr. McDowall was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and soon afterwards moved to Portland, Oregon, where he was admitted to the bar of that state on the third of October, 1911. His practice in Oregon was continued for eight months, and he then came to Emmett, Idaho, which is now his home town, and center of his professional activities. Mr. McDowall was admitted before the Supreme Court of Idaho in April, 1912, and since then has identified himself in a successful manner with the practice of his profession.

BERT O. CLARK, M. D., physician and surgeon at Emmett, Idaho, is one of the eminent professional men of this part of the state, and his activities as doctor and public-spirited citizen have marked him as a representative of the best type of progressive American citizenship, and gained him the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen and the sincere confidence of a wide circle of warm personal friends. Since locating in Emmett, in 1907, Dr. Clark has identified himself with various movements for the public welfare, his connection with which has caused his name to be well known, and all matters of a progressive nature have his profound attention. Dr. Clark was married March 19, 1877, in Nodaway county, Missouri, and is a son of William H. and Judith M. (North) Clark. He is a direct descendant of John Elliot, the noted so-called apostle of the Indians; his father's mother belonged to the Elliot family that was prominent in the early history of the West. William H. Clark was a native of Connecticut who, as a young man, removed to Missouri in 1868, and was engaged in farming. During the sixties he came across the plains in the government employ, and subsequently became captain of the various expeditions that were taken across the plains by Mr. Porter. His death occurred in 1902, in Missouri, he being seventy-two years of age. Mrs. Clark was a native of Indiana and met and married Mr. Clark in Kansas. She still survives her husband and resides on the old homestead, being seventy years of age. They had a family of eight children, Dr. Clark being the seventh in order of birth.

Bert O. Clark attended public school in Missouri, and in 1896 entered Ensworth College, St. Joseph, from which he was duly graduated with the degree of M. D. In 1907 he came to Idaho, and after spending six months in the city of Boise, moved his field of practice to Emmett, where he has since continued to remain. Dr. Clark has been a close student, and is the possessor of a large and valuable medical library, where he spends whatever time he can find to spare from his professional duties. He holds membership in the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in the work of all of which he takes a deep and intelligent interest.

On May 26, 1897, Dr. Clark was married in Gage county, Nebraska, to Anna Heaston, daughter of Louis and Mary (Teeter) Heaston, well-known farming people of Gage county, Nebraska, who are now living retired in McPherson, Kansas. Two children have been born to this union: Flay W. L., born January 15, 1899, in Nebraska, attending the graded schools of Emmett, and Raymond S., born January 26, 1903, in Nebraska, also attending the graded schools, the former being in the eighth and the latter in the fifth grade. Fraternally, Dr. Clark is connected with the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the Shriner degree, the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern



Woodmen of America. He is medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Bankers' Reserve Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, and the Idaho State Life Insurance Company. In politics a Wilson Democrat, he has served efficiently as a member of the school board. Dr. Clark has one of the finest homes in the city of Emmett, at Second and McKinley streets, which is the pride of the citizens and one of the show places of the city. The doctor is fond of all out-door sports, hunting, fishing and automobiling being his favorites. It is his belief that Idaho is destined to become the leading state in the Northwest, and he has at all times endeavored to advance his adopted city's welfare.

**JAMES H. TWOGOOD.** Boise, the state of Idaho and the entire northwest mourned the passing of James H. Twogood, January 25, 1913. Here was a life remarkable in many ways. A simple, kindly, lovable old man, he was to the modern generation as a patriarch of biblical history, possessed of the stored-up wisdom and experience of almost three generations of human existence. More than three score years ago he had been as one among a small multitude of the bold, self-reliant, adventure-seeking, and hardy path-finders and fortune-hunters and home-makers of the northwest. He carried his prospector's kit into nearly every promising field of southern Oregon, endured the toil and privation which were the lot of every successful miner of his time, fought Indians and learned to accept as commonplace accidents and incidents which now give a thrill of fear to the readers of his experiences who have long been "versed in ways of peace." For more than forty years Boise was his home, and the city which he saw grow from a village to the capital of a great state honored his rugged yet kindly nature as few citizens have been honored. His life record, though written as an outline and only suggesting the high-light of its adventure, is a chapter of Idaho history which will obtain an increasing significance and interest as the passing years throw into higher perspective the fundamental greatness of the pioneer.

James H. Twogood, known to hundreds of admiring citizens of Boise and elsewhere as "Uncle Jimmy Twogood," was a native of New York, born near Troy, July 12, 1826. The family record is a notable one, and shows his ancestry as of the best elements of American stock. His paternal grandparents were James and Deborah (Halstead) Twogood, both natives of New York, in which state they passed all their lives. They were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom lived to good old age.

William Twogood, the father, who died at his home in Rockford, Illinois, on the fifteenth of April, 1874, was born at Pittstown near Troy, New York, July 27, 1794. He grew to manhood in his native place and became a mechanic and carriage builder. In Pittstown he married Miss Sarah Vandercook, who was born there July 24, 1803. Some time after the marriage, William Twogood moved west to Michigan City, Indiana, bringing his family overland. He began looking for a suitable location, which he found in the beautiful Cherry valley of Winnebago county, Illinois. In the meantime he had spent many months exploring the unbroken forest, and ran many risks among the still hostile Indians, one day crossing the Rock river only a short time after a terrible Indian massacre at that place. In the Cherry valley region of Winnebago county, he located a tract of land which had never been surveyed. Then returning to Michigan City, he obtained a stock of lumber to make doors, windows

and flooring for his cabin, and hauled it all through the wilderness. After all was ready he brought his family on from Michigan City, and located in Winnebago county on July 4, 1837, being among the first settlers, there being but two houses between his place and Rockford. His gold and silver he brought with him sewed up in shot bags, and this was never touched until the land on which he was living was placed upon the market, at which time he went to Galena and paid for his preemption. In time William Twogood became the owner of some eight hundred acres of land in the Cherry valley, five hundred acres of which he reserved for himself and wife and three hundred acres being given to other members of the family. During the youth of his children he moved to Chicago, in order to educate them, and remained in that city for many years. William Twogood was one of the best known and wealthiest citizens of Winnebago county and was a leader in all enterprises of a worthy nature. He was one of the original stockholders of the Northwestern Railroad, which built the first line from Chicago west. Mrs. Twogood, his wife, belonged to the old Knickerbocker stock of New York, her ancestors on both sides having been among the prominent families of New York state. Her father was Michael S. Vandercook, who was born in Rensselaer county, New York, being the son of Simon Vandercook. The original spelling of the name was Van Der Cook. Michael Vandercook was a soldier in the War of 1812, being a major in Colonel Knickerbocker's regiment, and serving in many of the engagements, including that at Plattsburg. He was a merchant and saw-mill man, and also served as sheriff of his county. Simon Vandercook, father of Michael, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was captain of a company. In the Twogood family possessions was for many years the commission given Simon Vandercook by General Washington. Michael Vandercook married Miss Mehitabel Haskins, also of an old and prominent family of New York. By this wife he had four children: four children, and Mr. Twogood was subsequently Michael, Mary, Russell and Sarah, the latter being the mother of J. H. Twogood. Subsequently he married a daughter of General Eddy, who was also an officer in the Revolutionary army.

The eight children of William Twogood and wife are named as follows: Orestes B., who was a soldier in the First Wisconsin Infantry, became captain of his company, and after the battle of Stone River, where he had suffered much from exposure, was taken sick and died at his home, December 17, 1863; Helen who died in infancy; Emily, who is still living and the wife of the late Merritt L. Satterlee, of Chicago; James H.; Elizabeth, still living, wife of the late S. P. Jones of Jacksonville, Oregon; Sarah, also living, the wife of the late Colonel Alfred Chapin of Rockford, Illinois, Colonel Chapin having been a prominent soldier of the Civil war; Belle, who is the wife of the late J. F. Hervey, of Chicago; and William L., now of Los Angeles.

The late James H. Twogood was eleven years of age when the family came west to Illinois, and with the exception of such education as he obtained in the primitive district schools of his locality he was chiefly educated in the city of Chicago during the five years residence of his parents in that city. He also learned the harnessmaker's trade there and followed that as an occupation for a number of years. During the middle forties he was a member of the volunteer fire department of Chicago, and was active and well known in the citizenship of





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J. H. Twogood







Chicago when the population comprised only a few thousand people.

He was a young man of twenty-four when the lure of the west seized him and he came out into the then little known regions of Oregon. His introduction to this country may be described in his own words, as follows: "A younger brother and I crossed the plains in 1851 with a good four horse rig of our own, landing in Oregon City August 20, but in trying to assist some of our more unfortunate friends, lost wagon, harness, all our clothing and a kit of saddlers' tools. This changed the whole course of my life; could not go to work at my trade as I expected to do, so went to the mines in southern Oregon." In the records of the war department at Washington might be found a detailed account of his many adventures, hairbreadth escapes and losses incident to the Oregon Indian wars that devastated that country up to 1855. That phase of his life, however interesting in itself, must be only alluded to here. He was an enlisted volunteer, and took an active part in some of the fierce battles in which the Indians were put to rout, and after which they gave the early settlers but little trouble. He was a prospector and settler in the Grave Creek region of Oregon, and the Grave Creek Indians were considered the most hostile tribe in the entire country, and a large part of the war centered over that section.

Shortly after the close of the Indian wars, Mr. Twogood returned to Rockford, Illinois, where he remained a few years. He then came again to the west and in 1870 located in Boise, from that time forward making this city his home. He saw Boise grow from a village of a few hundred people to the city of its present proportions. He took great pride in Boise, and this civic pride increased with his declining years. He was one of the organizers and members of the first volunteer fire department of the city, and always took a great interest in that department. Much of the early history of Oregon and Idaho has been given to the public by Mr. Twogood, who wrote many articles for newspapers and magazines. He possessed a remarkable memory, and was able to give accurate dates of early events in the history of this country, and was often consulted by writers and others concerning matters of import in the pioneer days of the great northwest. From 1892 up to shortly before his death he was correspondent for the New York Dramatic Mirror and was a conspicuous figure in all the theatres of Boise.

The ancestors of Mr. Twogood were conspicuous in every war of the United States and many relatives including his brother took part in the Civil war.

The late Mr. Twogood married Miss Permelia Custer of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Twogood died on January 2, 1911, and it was this break in their long and happy companionship which hastened the decline of Mr. Twogood. The two surviving children of their marriage are Merritt L. Twogood, and Mrs. Robert Loring, of Boise, formerly Miss Carrie T. Twogood.

The late Mr. Twogood was very prominent in the Capital City Lodge No. 310, of the Order of Elks, and he was buried under the auspices of that order, and it is from an address delivered at the memorial service in that connection that a quotation will be drawn to close this article, as fitly describing the character and estimation in which this venerable citizen was held by the people of Boise. The essential part of the address follows: "Men here have grown from childhood to manhood with friendship strong for Uncle Jimmy Twogood. Not a man or woman before me today who has grown to manhood or womanhood in this city did not know and

love the kindly old gentleman who rests in this, his narrow house.

"He was left to connect us with the past and bear witness to the progress of the last century. Like a patriarch of old he stood hoary-headed and wise, with the wisdom and knowledge of a long life, and spoke to us out of the marvelous accumulation of experience and knowledge of the past of the wonderful accomplishments of the men and women who have made our present-day civilization a reality.

"You who mourn for Uncle Jimmy must be consoled when you see the hundreds who mourn with you, when you reflect that no unworthy man could have so endeared himself to the people of the community as your good father has endeared himself to both the old and young of this country. You must find consolation, too, in the knowledge that he was left to you for so many years, not as a burden or a care, but as an active and kind old man, appreciative of his friends, fond of good fellowship, and able and willing to appreciate your acts of kindness and thoughtfulness and kindness to him. He has long been walking down the western slope of life's hill, and the sinking sun has long bathed his old gray head with the glory of a departing day. His death was not unkindly, not racked with pain or haunted with feverish visions and fears. His feeble old hand slipped gently, willingly into the grasp of his kind and well beloved spouse, who only recently left his side and passed to God and the vast unknown."

OLIVER H. AVEY, M. D. In 1902 Dr. Oliver H. Avey settled in Payette, Idaho, where he proceeded to establish himself in medical practice, and this city has ever since represented the scene of his professional activities, to a great extent, as well as his permanent home. Previous to locating in Payette he had been engaged in the medical profession for one year in Cedar City, Utah, and prior to that experience he had devoted himself for something like fifteen years to educational work, principally in the West. While his work along that line had been more than ordinarily successful, he had ever cherished a desire to enter the medical field, and his fine success has been sufficient to justify that ambition.

Dr. Oliver H. Avey was born in Logan, Ohio, on December 31, 1857, and is the son of George L. and Mary (Fox) Avey. The father, who was a native of Maryland, was born there March 12, 1830, moved to Ohio in 1850 or thereabouts. He was a saddle and harness maker by trade and enjoyed a goodly patronage in his community. He enlisted in the Civil war as a member of Company H of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and assisted in this capacity as first lieutenant, in recruiting the company. He served from 1862 until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged with the cessation of hostilities, his military career having been one of honor and distinction throughout, marked by participation in numerous hard-fought battles of the war. During his residence in Ohio George L. Avey served his city in various public offices, and was known for a man and a citizen of the highest moral rectitude. He passed his later years in Payette, Oregon, and died there on April 19, 1912. He had retired from active business life some time previously and was making his home with Dr. Avey at the time of his death. Previous to coming to Payette Mr. Avey had made his home in Oskaloosa, Iowa, for a number of years, having settled there subsequent to the Civil war period.



The mother of Dr. Avey was a native born German, who came to America with her parents as a child of seven years. They settled in Ohio and there she was reared and educated, and there she met and married her husband. She is yet living at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, and makes her home in Redlands, California, at the present time, with her son, John L. Avey.

Dr. Avey was educated in the public schools of his native town and later was a student in Penn College of Oskaloosa, Iowa, graduating therefrom in 1881 with the degree of A. B. Following his graduation he entered the postoffice at Oskaloosa and as assistant postmaster he passed four years in that place. He then entered school work, and for a number of years was engaged as principal of the Oskaloosa high school. In 1891 he removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, and for nine years was principal of Washington school in that city, and he was a prominent factor in the organization of the free public school system, the schools of the city being at that time under Mormon régime. When he severed his connection with educational work in Salt Lake City it was to finally indulge a long cherished ambition to enter the medical profession, and in 1901 he was graduated from Rush Medical College with the degree of M. D. He returned to Utah, the West holding out alluring prospects to him, and located in Cedar City, where he remained for one year. In October, 1902, he settled in Payette, Idaho, and this city has ever since been the center of his activities in a professional way. In 1904 Dr. Avey took post graduate work in the Chicago Post Graduate College, and has in many other ways labored to keep abreast of the advances made in the medical field. He is a member of the Idaho State and American Medical Associations and of the Northwestern Rush Medical College Alumni Association.

Dr. Avey has become identified with some of the leading financial and industrial concerns in the city, and is president of the Payette National Bank, an office which he has held since its organization in 1906. He is also president of the Payette Valley Land and Orchard Company, and is the owner of some attractive property in and about the city. Politically, Dr. Avey is a Republican, but takes no active part in the affairs of the party. He is president of the Board of Education of Payette, a post which he has occupied since 1904, and which, in view of his past experience in affairs of that nature, he is especially qualified to fill. That his services have proven to be of the most satisfactory order is amply evidenced by his continued incumbency of the office, a circumstance which speaks well for the perspicacity of the citizens of Payette.

Dr. Avey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his affiliations being with the blue lodge, the commandery, the knights templar and the ancient Arabic order of the nobles of the mystic shrine. He is a past master of the blue lodge, and has held other offices in the various lodges. He is a member of the Payette Commercial Club.

On July 6, 1886, Dr. Avey was united in marriage with Miss Lorie Pomeroy, the daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Pomeroy, natives of Iowa. They were married in Oskaloosa, Iowa, which was the home of the Pomeroy family. No children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Avey, but they have adopted a child, Irene Avey, who fills the place in their hearts and home which their own daughter might occupy.

Dr. Avey is one of the successful men of this section, his success lying not alone in the generous practice which has been accorded to him, but in

the splendid confidence which is reposed in him by all who know him and the high place he occupies in public esteem.

CHARLES B. COMPTON, who is the present mayor of Payette and who occupies a prominent position among the business men of the city, is a native of New York and grew to maturity in the East, but has spent the most of his business career in the central west and has been located at Payette since 1908. The splendid climatic conditions of a good portion of the state, its progressiveness, large opportunities, the energy it imparts to endeavor and the recognition it gives to merit, are some of the characteristics of the state which to Mr. Compton give it prestige above all others, and he is there to remain.

He was born near Elmira, New York, on July 28, 1861, the youngest in a family of five children. Allen B. Compton, the father of Charles B., was a native of New Jersey but spent the greater part of his career in New York, where he followed agriculture and was fairly successful. He passed away near Elmira in 1873, at the age of fifty-five. Hannah Cullon, who became the wife of Allen B. Compton, also was a native of New Jersey and passed away at the old homestead near Elmira when sixty years of age. Charles B. Compton spent his youth in Chemung county, New York, and to the age of sixteen was educated in the rural schools of that county. At the conclusion of these studies he began teaching school in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and continued to be thus engaged during six terms. Then with an older brother, Edward A., he came westward to Nebraska, locating at Ayr, where he entered the employ of W. W. Phari as a clerk in the latter's drug store. He continued in the service of Mr. Phari there and at Minden, Nebraska, until 1885, when he removed to Stockville, Nebraska, and opened the first drug store in that place. It was a pioneer town, with a population of about two hundred. In 1886, when the Burlington Railroad was built north of Stockville, the town of Curtis was established and Mr. Compton then removed his drug business there. He was one of the first settlers in the place and remained there twenty-one years, during which time he also filled the office of postmaster under the Cleveland administrations. He had been very successful there in business, but in March, 1908, he sold to advantage and then came to Idaho to share in the opportunities offered here. After about eight months' residence at Boise he removed to Payette, where he purchased the established drug business of Benjamin Reed, which he has since conducted. He has enjoyed a large and satisfactory trade and ranks as one of the leading pharmacists of the city. Mr. Compton was elected a member of the Payette city council in April, 1911, and on the 1st of April, 1913, was elected to the office of mayor. He is also a member of the Payette Commercial Club. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, now holding both his blue lodge and chapter membership at Payette, but formerly holding it at Curtis, Nebraska, where he served as a past master ten years, and he has been affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Nebraska since 1892. Starting at the age of sixteen, Mr. Compton has fought life's battles for himself and each conquest he gained made him stronger for the next; today he is a substantial business man, experienced, resourceful and self-reliant, of that type that not only knows how to continue an established business but how to make business. Such men always help to build up a community, and Payette always receives from Mr.





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Eng by E.C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

O. H. Avery







Compton a helping hand in any enterprise that promises the uplifting of the community and the enlargement of its industrial resources.

At Hastings, Nebraska, on September 12, 1888, Mr. Compton wedded Miss Franc M. Bowen, a daughter of Judge A. H. Bowen. Mrs. Compton was born in Michigan and came to Nebraska with her parents when she was a child of seven years. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and is a prominent member of the church and social circles of Payette. Mr. and Mrs. Compton have four children, namely: Vera, now Mrs. R. C. Davis, of Boise, Idaho; Cecile, who is the wife of H. E. Dunn, and resides in Payette, Idaho; and Charles B., Jr., and Dorothy, both at home.

HALBERT E. SMITH. In many respects the East has now come to be the pupil of the West, and especially is this true as to horticulture, in which line the West has drawn the attention of the whole world. It was in comparatively recent years that Idaho awakened to her possibilities in horticulture, but already she ranks well to the fore among the best producing fruit states of this great section. In 1905 Halbert E. Smith made a trip to the coast, to Portland and other western points of interest and expected afterward to return to his home and work in Wisconsin. He stopped off at Payette, Idaho. He remained. Today he is manager of the Payette Valley Fruit Packing Company and of the Payette Valley Rex Spray Company and is a keen, wide-awake and energetic promoter of horticultural interests in Idaho. Mr. Smith has had years of training in a business way before he came here and was especially well qualified in that respect to manage the interests of those he represents. He diligently set about to become master of the secrets to success in horticulture and of the best ways of handling the fruit, and this knowledge, together with his large experience and capacity in business, has made him a most able and valuable official in his present connections.

Halbert E. Smith was born in Lyons, Wisconsin, January 23, 1866, a son of Joel B. and Mary Emily (Fellows) Smith, both natives of New York state. Joel B. Smith became a resident of Wisconsin at the age of twelve and for many years was a farmer in that state. He and his wife, whom he married in Wisconsin, are now aged respectively seventy-eight and seventy-five years and are residents of Eureka Springs, Arkansas. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Mrs. Lura A. Derthick, of Eureka Springs, Arkansas; Halbert E. Smith, of Payette, Idaho; and Mrs. Anna L. Taylor, of Seattle, Washington.

Halbert E. Smith received a common and high school education in Wisconsin and upon completing these studies became a student in the Whitewater Normal School in that state, from which institution he was graduated in 1891. He then took up teaching and followed the profession several years in southern Wisconsin. Removing to Minneapolis, Minnesota, he became an accountant for the Easterly Harvester Machine Company, remaining in their employ from 1893 to 1896, and following that he entered the employ of the Deering Harvester Company in Minneapolis, going from there to Fargo, North Dakota, where he had charge of a branch office of this company. After two and a half years at Fargo he was transferred to another branch office at East St. Louis, Illinois, where he remained until 1900. In that year he was called to Chicago by the Deering Harvester Company to take up work as traveling auditor for them in the United States

and Canada, but later was placed in charge of sales at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He remained there until 1903 and then was transferred to Albert Lea, Minnesota. The latter part of 1904 and until his western trip in 1905 he represented the La Crosse Plow Company and had charge of Eastern Wisconsin, with headquarters in the city of Milwaukee. Upon visiting Payette, Idaho, on the trip previously mentioned, he seemed to realize that there was a propitious opportunity before him and he decided to remain. He bought orchard lands in Canyon county and gave his personal attention to their development until he came to the city of Payette in February, 1910, to take charge of the interests of the Payette Valley Fruit Packing Company, of which he is now manager and a director. This is a co-operative company and handles for its organizers and stockholders a large percentage of the fruit shipped out of Payette. It was under Mr. Smith's advice that the fruit growers here changed from a commission basis to F. O. B. cash sales, which plan has proved very satisfactory. The fruit is all graded and packed in the best possible manner, the latter point being a vital one in this business, and such fruit as is not of a desirable grade for shipping, the company evaporates in their establishment for that purpose at Payette. They also have a large packing house at Fruitland. Mr. Smith is also manager, secretary and a director of the Payette Valley Rex Spray Company. His personal holdings here in orchard lands consist of a fine forty-acre tract, which is well under cultivation and to which he gives his personal supervision. He likes Idaho so well that he is here to stay, and that choice has been made after a very wide experience as to locations and advantages in the western half of the United States. Mr. Smith is a successful man, full of vim, vigor and push, and is one of the kind Idaho values. He is a member of the Payette Commercial Club and of the Grange, and politically he is a Republican. In religious faith he is identified with the Church of Christ, Scientist.

At Whitewater, Wisconsin, on September 20, 1893, were pronounced the marriage rites which united Mr. Smith and Miss Edna E. Brown, a daughter of Byron A. and Amelia Brown, well known pioneer citizens of southern Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two sons: Lawrence E., born April 30, 1895, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, who graduated from the Payette high school in 1911; and Theodore C. Smith, born January 19, 1899, at Fargo, North Dakota, who is now a high school student. The family is one of worth and of high standing in Payette.

MARSHALL M. MELLINGER. To the citizenship of Idaho in recent years have been contributed many men whose careers had already been more than ordinarily successful in older states, and who sought out the wonderful climate and beautiful landscape and more substantial resources of Idaho as the scene of their latter years. Three miles west of the postoffice in Boise is the beautiful fruit farm and homestead occupied by one of the best examples of such men, the late Marshall M. Mellinger, who came to Idaho a little more than twelve years ago, had a prosperous career as a fruit farmer and citizen, and was enjoying the best that Idaho bestowed upon its citizens when an unfortunate accident brought about his death during the winter of 1912-13.

Marshall M. Mellinger was born in Burlington, Iowa, October 27, 1857, and was a little past his fifty-fifth birthday at the time of his death. His parents were Samuel and Emeline (Marshall) Mellinger, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania,



and who came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1850, being among the early residents of that city. They reared three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living except the late Marshall M. The parents spent all their later years in Burlington, and each had attained to the age of about eighty-five when death overtook them. They had come out to Burlington on their wedding trip, so that they spent all their married career in that city.

In Burlington, the late Mr. Mellinger attained his education in the public schools, and three years in college, and then for some years was engaged in the general merchandise business. He next transferred his energies to the raising of fine Hereford cattle in Kansas, owning one of the most valuable ranches in the Republican valley and had acquired a large share of the prosperity which is familiarly associated with the breeding of thoroughbred stock, when finally he sold out and came to Idaho in 1891, in quest of a milder climate, being thoroughly disgusted with the long, cold winters and blizzards of Kansas. On October 12, 1882, he married Miss Ida Florence Yaley, daughter of G. W. and Sarah J. (Harris) Yaley. The father was a native of Ohio and the mother of Iowa, and of their five children three are now living, all having been born in Burlington. Mr. and Mrs. Yaley are venerable old people whose married companionship has been extended over the always noteworthy period of half a century, and on March 19, 1913, they celebrated the beautiful and impressive ceremony of their golden wedding, at which Mrs. Mellinger was a visitor. The three children of Mr. Mellinger and wife are named as follows: Clarence M., who was born in 1885 and is now with his mother on the home ranch; Ida M., the wife of Howard Curtis, of Boise, she having been born in 1888; and Mary V., born in 1896 and now living at home.

On coming to Idaho in 1901, Mr. Mellinger bought the beautiful ranch and fruit farm of C. E. Rust, a sketch of whose career in Idaho will be found elsewhere in this history. Mr. Rust was a successful nurseryman and had planted on his place a variety of every kind of fruit that would grow in this climate, and as a result there is probably no more beautiful or more productive fruit orchard in the entire Boise valley than grows on the Mellinger ranch. In 1903 Mr. Mellinger erected on the place a modern residence which has practically all the comforts and conveniences of the best city home, and about the home are barns and excellent out-buildings, so that the entire estate is almost a model. About four years ago while driving home from Boise, Mr. Mellinger had a runaway, the team becoming unmanageable at sight of a road engine at work along the fair grounds. He was thrown from his conveyance and never thoroughly recovered from the injuries then sustained. In quest of health he spent the past winter in California, and while there his death occurred. His body was brought back by Mrs. Mellinger and now rests in the Morris Hill cemetery of Boise. The late Mr. Mellinger was an active Republican and all the members of his family belong to some religious denomination, the mother being a Methodist, and the children Presbyterians.

PERCY H. BROWN represents that type of the well-bred foreign-born American citizen whose inherited tendencies of industry, energetic endeavor and persistent pursuit of a worthy aim have added so much to the growth and prosperity of our nation. He is numbered among the promoters of Idaho and as manager of the Payette Land and Improvement Company

has labored most effectively in the exploitation of the valuable resources of Canyon county and its vicinity. The brief mention that follows of his birth-place and immediate ancestors will reveal some of the sources of his ambition and force. He was born September 14, 1866, in England, a son of Thomas A. Brown and Andree W. Brown. Thomas A. Brown, now deceased, held rank as first engineer in the British navy and served in the Crimean war, receiving three medals from the British government in recognition of his loyal and efficient services there. Later the British government, with a view of being interested in the Panama canal, sent him to Panama to make a survey, but he reported unfavorably on the project. Admiral Thomas Brown, the grandfather of Percy H., was in his time chief instructor of naval engineering at the British Naval College, Portsmouth, England, and was the first man (or Englishman) to run a naval steam vessel with steam applied as a motive power.

Percy H. Brown was reared in England and there received his education. He began his independent business career in the United States as a young man and as one of the early settlers in Bottineau county, North Dakota, making a journey of 285 miles thither by ox team in order to locate with his brothers and obtain suitable land. During the Pine Ridge Sioux Indian troubles in North Dakota he was one of a few that volunteered to warn the settlers in the Turtle Mountains region of that state that a raid by the Sioux Indians at the reservation was feared, and Mr. Brown was shot at by a farmer in a lone cabin who mistook the party for the Indians they had come to warn him about. Later Mr. Brown came to Idaho and planted one of the first orchards on the Payette bench, locating there at a time when the land now valued at \$800 per acre could be purchased at \$10.50 per acre. From that time to the present he has been busily engaged in the management of his own personal interests and in the work of the Payette Land and Improvement Company as its manager, having in this connection been one of the most active factors in promoting this section of Idaho. The company, as investors of town site property, has been heavily interested in the building up of Payette and has been the means of starting many families with homes of their own. Mr. Brown is also secretary and treasurer of this company. His interest in the development and progress of his adopted city and state is further evinced by his membership in the Payette Commercial Club, and in a fraternal way he affiliates with the Pacific Woodmen and the Modern Brotherhood.

At Boise, Idaho, on November 11, 1904, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Albertina Grothe, whose father, A. Grothe, was a mining engineer of note. Mr. Grothe was identified with the construction of the Farmers' Co-operative Ditch in this state in early days and he was chief engineer in charge of the building of the Tay bridge across the mouth of the River Tay in Scotland, one of the longest bridges in the world. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have four children: John Albert, William, Cecelia and Elizabeth.

ELBERT C. KEITH. In the business circles of Payette, Idaho, and of Canyon county, Elbert C. Keith is of high standing and is well known as the head of the firm of E. C. Keith & Son, which conducts the only establishment of Payette devoted exclusively to handling clothing and gents' furnishings and has one of the finest concerns of its kind in Canyon county. Mr. Keith came to Payette in 1902 and in the decade that has passed since then has









17. Louis B. Sullivan Co.

Photo by L. G. Williams, N.Y.

James N. Johnson



enjoyed marked prosperity; he feels that Idaho meets the right kind of men half way, and even more, with opportunity.

By paternal descent Mr. Keith comes of Scotch ancestors that upon immigrating to this country settled in Massachusetts. Born July 12, 1853, in Marquette county, Wisconsin, he is a son of Sumner M. Keith, who was a native of Ohio, born in 1828, and came to Wisconsin about 1850, being one of the pioneer settlers in his section of that state. The latter was a farmer and was moderately successful there, but in 1860 continued westward to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and remained in that vicinity until his death in Blue Earth county of that state in 1906. In Wisconsin Sumner M. Keith, the father, married Mary Brierly, who was a native of that state and was of English lineage. She died in Marquette county, Wisconsin, in 1856, leaving Elbert C. as her only child. His early life was spent on a farm and his education was received in the rural schools of Blue Earth county, Minnesota. On attaining his majority Mr. Keith removed to South Dakota and located in Lake county, where for a time he followed farming and where he served one term as county clerk and two terms as county auditor. Later he engaged in newspaper work for a short time in Madison, Lake county, as editor and proprietor of the *Madison Independent*, and it was upon severing this connection that he removed with his family to Payette, Idaho, locating there on October 1, 1902. Shortly afterward he established his present business and for ten years has been most prosperous. His store is modern in its every appointment, well fitted out with tasteful and convenient fixtures such as cases, fitting parlors, etc., and is an establishment that would be a credit to a city many, many times the size of Payette. This is in accord, however, with the western way of doing things and is the spirit that has made the term Westerner synonymous with that of progressiveness. Mr. Keith is a member of the Payette Commercial Club and earnestly supports every project that means the upbuilding of Payette and of Idaho. He feels that there are no terms too strong to express the great opportunities of this section of the state, both commercially and industrially, and that any one interested in horticulture can easily make a living from a ten-acre tract and at the same time be developing an orchard on the greater part of it. It takes ability, courage and a large capacity for work, however, for any man to succeed anywhere, and these are the qualities by which Mr. Keith, starting in life with no resources but a good mind and willing hands, has forged steadily ahead toward his present substantial standing. Such men are the strength of Idaho. Mr. Keith is a Democrat in political views but takes no active part in political affairs and has declined all overtures to become a candidate for official preferment.

On November 28, 1898, at Mankato, Minnesota, Mr. Keith was happily married to Miss Alice Perry, a daughter of Samuel S. Perry and a native of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Keith have seven children, namely: Walter S., who is conducting a similar business in Emmett, Idaho, known as E. C. Keith & Sons; Robert M., a keen and alert young business man associated with his father in conducting the business of E. C. Keith & Son; Eugene G.; Ray G.; Zadie; Nellie and Wayne. The family affiliate with the Baptist church at Payette.

FLETCHER H. LYON. Since 1906 Fletcher H. Lyon has been engaged in the practice of law in Payette, Idaho, and in the years that have elapsed since his

locating here, he has built up a name for himself in the legal profession that is well worthy the efforts his education and his subsequent labors have cost him. Born in Austin, Wilkes county, North Carolina, on August 13, 1877, Fletcher H. Lyon is the son of Austin and Sarah (Caudell) Lyon, both natives of North Carolina.

Austin Lyon was the grandson of an old pioneer of the name of Lyon who settled in North Carolina from Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war period. He was of Irish extraction and served in the Revolutionary army. Austin Lyon is a veteran of the Civil war as a Confederate soldier, though he served but a short time in that conflict. He was known as quite a successful man in his section of the country, and died on June 9, 1909, aged sixty-seven years. The town of Austin, the birthplace of the subject, was named for Austin Lyon, and he was postmaster of the place for a number of years. He was always active and prominent in school work, and for years served as a trustee of the schools. He was of the Baptist faith. His wife, who was of Irish ancestry, like himself, is now a resident of Payette, Idaho. Seven children were born to these parents, Fletcher H. being the fourth in order of birth.

Fletcher H. Lyon was educated in the schools of his native town and county up to the age of twenty-one years. He was graduated from Peabody Normal College at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1900, receiving at the time the degree of B. A., and his first position after leaving college was that of a teacher. Following his graduation he moved to the West, settling near Helena, Montana, in Lewis and Clarke county, and for two years he taught school. During the time he was occupied in teaching he gave every spare moment to the study of law, that profession being his goal, and after two years he entered Wake Forest College, at Wake Forest, North Carolina, there completing his law studies, and in 1903 being admitted to practice in all courts of North Carolina. On April 1, 1905, he returned to the West and located at Payette, taking up the practice of his profession at once, and since that time has been continuously engaged in that work. He commands a very satisfactory practice, and since 1907 has served as city attorney. He is a Progressive Republican and especially active in the interests of the party.

Fraternally, Mr. Lyon is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias, his affiliation being with the Payette lodges, and he has served as chancellor of the Woodmen. He is a member of the Payette Commercial Club.

On March 23, 1905, Mr. Lyon was united in marriage with Miss Pearl Derryberry, the daughter of C. C. Derryberry, natives of Tennessee. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lyon—Viola, born in Payette, on July 30, 1908, and Frances, also born in Payette, on September 9, 1910.

The family residence is maintained at 345 Fifth street, the same being the property of Mr. Lyon, while he is also the owner of a number of fine ranches in the vicinity of Payette. He is most enthusiastic about the wonderful possibilities of the state of Idaho, and affirms that he would never live in an eastern state if it was given to him. He is a wideawake, live citizen, who is ever identified with all that pertains to the best development of Payette and Canyon counties, and like all men of his type, is a distinctive force in the advancement of the community in which he makes his home.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, M. D. It matters not whether in the profession of law, medicine or literature, or in the theological domain, in the military or



civil life, or in mercantile pursuits, success invariably challenges the admiration of the world. It is the one distinguishing and distinctive characteristic of all human transactions. In the sciences of medicine and surgery alone the subject of these lines, in his sphere of labor and activity has distinguished himself as an active, able and energetic practitioner, and has demonstrated the fact that to a man of merit belongs the full measure of success and worldly prosperity. Some men are distinguished by the length of time they spent in their professions, others by what they have accomplished since taking up their chosen work, and it is to the latter class that Dr. William H. Johnson, of Caldwell, belongs, for he is still a young man, but he has already attained a firmly-established position in the confidence of the people of his adopted community, although only a resident of Caldwell for something under five years. William H. Johnson was born May 12, 1873, in Buffalo, New York, where the family had been known for many years. His paternal grandparents, Charles and Harriet Johnson, both members of fine old New England families, resided in Massachusetts, sixteen miles from Salem, while on the maternal side the grandparents were Dominick and Bridget McCarrick. William Johnson, father of Doctor Johnson, was born in Massachusetts, but in early manhood removed to Buffalo, New York, and during the Civil war enlisted with a regiment of New York volunteers, serving three years in the Union army and participating in a number of hard-fought engagements, including Richmond and Manassas, at which latter battle he was slightly wounded, although he never entered the hospital. At the close of a gallant and faithful service, he returned to New York, and there secured a position in the baggage department of the Erie Railroad Company, rising to the capacity of superintendent, a position he was holding at the time of his retirement in 1908. He is now a resident of New York City, having reached the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Johnson married Mary McCarrick, who was born at Bally McCart, County Armagh, Ireland, and she died at Gooding, Idaho, in 1911, at the age of fifty-eight years. She and her husband had two sons.

William H. Johnson received his early education in the public schools of Buffalo, New York, and after some preparation began his medical studies in the Baltimore (Md.) Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of doctor of medicine. At that time he removed to Mattoon, Wisconsin, and entered upon the active practice of his profession, meeting with uniform success during his stay there of three years. At that time, however, he decided that the state of Idaho offered a wider field for his abilities, and, accordingly, he made removal to Gooding, one year later coming to Caldwell. Here he has permanently established himself in a lucrative practice, having a representative clientele and possessing the entire confidence of the people of his community. Doctor Johnson is a close and careful student and has reached an eminence for scientific culture, as well as thorough scholarship, that is attained by few outside of those who have devoted a long life of patient toil in the walks of their profession. He belongs to the various medical organizations and is greatly interested in the work of those bodies which seek the further development of the sciences of medicine and surgery. A progressive, thinking man, he takes a progressive view of political matters and gives his vote to the candidate whom he believes will benefit the country in the greatest degree and has various interests in Caldwell. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Columbus.

Doctor Johnson was married at Buffalo, New York, June 16, 1896, to Miss Mary Frank, daughter of George and Susanna Frank, both of whom are deceased, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Viola Elizabeth, born March 1, 1901, at Chicago, Illinois, who is now attending St. Theresa Academy, Boise. Doctor and Mrs. Johnson are consistent members of the Roman Catholic church, and are widely and favorably known to those who make up its congregation.

GEORGE ACKERMAN, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the New Plymouth Mercantile Company, Ltd., which conducts the largest general store at New Plymouth, Idaho, is a Swiss-American.

Mr. Ackerman was born in Switzerland, March 27, 1867, son of Jacob and Marie (Gall) Ackerman, both natives of Switzerland, where they lived until 1882. That year, seeking the advantages offered in America, the Ackerman family set sail for this country, and upon their arrival in the United States, established their home at Herman, Nebraska. Here the mother died, in 1885, at the age of fifty-six years. The father survived her until 1901, when his death occurred, at the age of seventy-nine years, in Switzerland, where he had gone on a visit. They were the parents of eight children, one of whom died in infancy. One of the sons, A. W. Ackerman, is a farmer at Teko, Washington, and three—George, B. F. and J. A.—are residents of New Plymouth, Idaho, B. F. being engaged in the furniture business, and J. A. being occupied as a carpenter and builder. George, the sixth in order of birth in the family, was fifteen years of age at the time of their removal to this country. His education, as far as schooling goes, was received in his native land, and after they came to America, his time, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, was spent on the farm with his father, his father owning and operating land in Nebraska. From farming, young Ackerman turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. For four years he was employed as clerk by G. A. Pegan, of Herman, Nebraska, at the end of which time he purchased the store in which he had been an employee. This he conducted successfully until 1903, when he sold out and came to Idaho. That same year he engaged in the lumber business at New Plymouth, as an employe of Wachter & Meyer. The next year he established the business in which he is now engaged. It was at first known as Ackerman & Hannigan. In September, 1910, Mr. Hannigan withdrew, and on April 7, 1911, an incorporation was consummated, under the name of New Plymouth Mercantile Company, Ltd., with M. M. Sullivan, president, and George Ackerman, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The past year, the annual business of this concern was between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

Politically, Mr. Ackerman is a Democrat. He was one of the first town councilmen of New Plymouth, and he served as a member of the council from the time the town was incorporated until 1909. Fraternally, he is identified with the K. of P. and the A. O. U. W., and he has been a member of the New Plymouth Commercial Club ever since its organization. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church.

Of Mr. Ackerman's domestic life, we record that on February 11, 1902, in Washington county, Nebraska, he married Miss Bessie M. Chadwick, daughter of T. E. Chadwick, a native of Nebraska. And to them have been given four children—Edytha, Felix G., Laura B. and Mildred.

Referring to his early experience, Mr. Ackerman



says he started out in life a poor young man. His success in Idaho naturally gives him a kindly feeling toward the people of this state and its institutions, and he is regarded among his friends as an Idaho "booster." Indeed, he firmly believes in the great future of this state.

EDWARD E. SNYDER, who is engaged in mercantile business at New Plymouth, Idaho, under the firm name of E. E. Snyder & Sons, has been identified with this place since February, 1908. Also he has ranching and real estate interests here, in all of which he has been successful, and today he stands as a man self made and respected. As one of New Plymouth's leading citizens, an outline of his life history is of interest in this connection, and is as follows:

Edward E. Snyder was born April 22, 1846, in Cherry Valley, New York, second in the family of five sons of Israel and Eunice (Eldred) Snyder, both natives of Cherry Valley, where they passed their lives and died. The father was a shoemaker by trade, but was engaged in farming nearly all his life, carrying on extensive operations and being very successful. In local politics he was prominent and active, affiliating with the Republicans; and in his religious faith he harmonized with the Protestant Methodists, practicing in his daily life the principles set forth as examples by the Great Teacher. Several generations of the Snyders were residents of New York, their first settlement being in the Mohawk valley. The Eldreds were among the primitive settlers of Vermont.

In the common schools of his native county, Edward E. Snyder received his education, and on his father's farm his boyhood days were passed up to the time he was eighteen. Then in the strength of his young manhood he offered himself to his country and as a member of Company G, 12th New York Volunteer Infantry, he went to the front, and served until the close of the war. He endured many of the hardships incident to war and as a result was badly shattered in health at the end of his service. Among the engagements in which he participated were the battles of Second Winchester and Fisher Hill. After the surrender of General Lee, Mr. Snyder returned to his home in New York and settled down to farming, in which occupation he was engaged there for a period of fourteen years.

At the close of the war Mr. Snyder's health was so impaired that he felt he had only a short lease on life, and farming did not prove conducive to the improvement of his physical condition, so he turned his attention to the furniture and undertaking business, in which he was engaged at Unadilla, New York, for three years and was quite successful. The next two years he was a commercial traveler. Then he removed to Superior, Wisconsin. He lived in Wisconsin and Indiana until 1908, engaged in mercantile pursuits and farming, and his next move was to Idaho. He landed at New Plymouth in February, 1908, and since then he has made this place his home, having various interests and being successful in all his enterprises. Besides being at the head of a mercantile business, he has large real estate and ranching interests.

Politically, Mr. Snyder is an independent. He has never taken an active part in public life, his own personal affairs occupying his attention, leaving little inclination or time for public service. Like all old soldiers, he is a member of the G. A. R. Also, he is a member of the Grange, and, religiously, he is a Congregationalist.

May 30, 1866, at East Wooster, New York, Mr. Snyder married Miss Gradia A. Belden, daughter of Amos Belden, a native of East Wooster. The Beldens were among the early settlers of Massachusetts and were participants in the wars of this country. Amos Belden was a veteran of the War of 1812, and his father of the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are the parents of four children, namely: Albert T. and Edwin, associated in business with their father; Mary E., wife of Walter Phetteplace, of Dallas, Oregon, and Louie E., wife of Charles Phetteplace, of New Plymouth, Idaho.

MARION MUNSON has been the proprietor of a business of his own establishing since 1907, five years after he came to Emmett, Idaho, and he has built up a representative trade in his line in the years that have elapsed since then. He has been connected with the West in his capacity as a harness maker since 1882, in which year he located in Ogden, Utah, coming to Idaho in 1899. He has been variously occupied with the passing years, usually in his own line of work, and his present established business bids fair to hold him indefinitely, so well has he prospered as his own "boss."

Born in Gentryville, Missouri, on February 28, 1855, Mr. Munson is the son of Filo H. and Levina (Barton) Munson. The father was born in Ohio and raised in Pennsylvania, coming to Missouri as a young man. He was a farmer, and an early pioneer of the state, and served in the Civil war. He died at Jefferson Barracks, and is there buried. The mother was a Kentucky-bred woman, and is today a resident of Ogden, Utah.

Of the four children born to Filo and Levina Munson, Marion Munson was the eldest. He received little education in the schools of Missouri, after which he set about learning the trade of a harness and saddle maker, being but fourteen years of age at that time. His trade learned, he was employed at the bench in various places for a number of years, coming to Ogden, Utah, in 1882, when he was twenty-seven years old. In 1899 he came to Idaho, settling first at Rexbury, then at St. Anthony, and in 1902 he came to Emmett, which has continued to be the center of his activities since that time. For five years after locating here he was in the employ of G. W. Barrett, after which he found himself sufficiently well advanced financially as to be able to open a shop on his own responsibility. He has since continued most successfully in the business, and has one of the thriving trades in the city. When Mr. Munson first came to Emmett it was the merest beginning of a town, but it seemed to him to have splendid possibilities, and his judgment has not been at fault, as the continuous growth of the place is evidence. He takes the pride of a pioneer in the city and is enthusiastic over its future, as well as the future of the state, which he believes to be yet in her infancy, with regard to development and fame. Mr. Munson is a Republican. Mrs. Munson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On July 22, 1875, Mr. Munson was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ward, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Ward, of Gentryville, Missouri. Five children have been born to them,—Dennis, born in December, 1876, in Iowa, he is married and lives in Emmett; Warren, born in 1878, in Iowa, is a painter and makes his home in Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Essie Youmans, born in Iowa, in 1881, lives in Boise, Idaho, she has one child,—Vivian, who attends school in Boise; Zella, born in 1883, in Ogden, Utah, lives in Portland, Oregon; Alice, the



youngest of the five, born in 1901, in St. Anthony, Idaho, attends school in Emmett.

J. H. FORBES. Too great an amount of credit cannot be given to those who in the past several decades have devoted their energies to the building of bridges. It may be questioned whether any of the vocations of modern times has exerted a more potent influence upon the development of Idaho, for it is to the multiplication and extension of these great highways of commerce that the state is indebted, in a large degree, for the growth of those natural resources which constitute so large a proportion of the commonwealth's capital. In this connection it is not inappropriate to sketch briefly the career of J. H. Forbes, builder of bridges, of Caldwell, a member of Idaho's great army of men who have fought their way from obscurity and poverty to position as leaders in the world's work.

J. H. Forbes was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, near the city of Cincinnati, July 27, 1862, and is a son of C. H. and Anna (King) Forbes. His father, a native of Scotland, came to the United States in 1846, settling in Ohio, where he took up agricultural pursuits, and so continued until his death in 1887, when he was sixty-eight years of age. His wife, also a native of Scotland, was brought to America as a child, and met and married Mr. Forbes in Ohio. She died in 1907, when seventy-six years of age in Pueblo, Colorado. She and her husband had a family of seven children, of whom J. H. was the third in order of birth.

J. H. Forbes received a common school education in the vicinity of his birthplace, and as a youth started to work at his chosen career. The first few years of working at this vocation were not specially remunerative ones in a material way, but he was gaining experience that in after life proved of the greatest value to him. Securing a minor position with a well-known bridge-building concern, he was at first employed on the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's construction, later on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and continued to be engaged in work of this character until 1902. In 1884 he had removed to Kansas, working through that state, and subsequently went to Pueblo, Colorado, then on to Montana, and finally to Idaho, in which state he made his advent in 1902. After spending two years in Emmett, in 1904 he came to Caldwell, which city has since been his base of operations to the present time. Mr. Forbes has done a great deal of engineering throughout the state, in bridge construction, concrete work and sewer and water works building, and among his large contracts may be mentioned the Emmett Water Works, a model of completeness, which was constructed in four months; and the Parma Water Works, which was completed in the incredibly short space of two months. Mr. Forbes' career from boyhood has been one of overcoming obstacles, but this has but served to make him self-reliant and forceful, and the fact that his success is entirely due to his own efforts gives him an enviable position among Caldwell's progressive men. The contracts completed by him will stand as enduring monuments to his skill, ingenuity and engineering ability, and he will be long remembered as one through whose energies the state materially benefited. Mr. Forbes is a Democrat in his political proclivities, but has found no time to enter public life. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Woodmen of the World, but aside from these connections he gives all of his time to his business and his home, although he is fond of the out-door life that is necessitated by his work.

On October 28, 1898, Mr. Forbes was married at

Pueblo, Colorado, to Miss Anna May Pollock. Mrs. Forbes is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which she has many sincere friends.

HUGH H. HAMILTON, postmaster of New Plymouth, Idaho, has been a resident of this state a comparatively short time, but long enough to satisfy himself that Idaho—with its wealth of undeveloped resources, its healthful climate and the class of citizens that is constantly settling within its borders—that all these combine to make it a desirable place of residence, with a great future.

Mr. Hamilton is a native of the "Keystone State." He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1869, fourth in the family of seven children of James and Margaret (Williams) Hamilton, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of New Jersey. James Hamilton was only a boy when, along in the '30s he left the "Emerald Isle" and sought a home in America. The rest of his life was spent in Pennsylvania. For a number of years he served as postmaster at Greenwood, that state. Agricultural pursuits, however, occupied his time the greater part of his life. He died at Greenwood, in 1887, at the age of seventy-one years. His widow survived him a number of years, until 1904, when her death occurred at the old home place at Greenwood, at the age of sixty-four.

Hugh H. Hamilton spent his early life on his father's farm, and up to the time he was eighteen attended the common schools. At the age of twenty-two years, he started out in life on his own responsibility. He learned telegraphy and followed that profession for twenty years, all of this time with the Erie Railroad Company, the last nine years as train dispatcher. In the spring of 1911 he came to Idaho, and since April 1st of that year has made his home at New Plymouth. In May of the following year he was appointed postmaster of the town, and in July took charge of the office. Also he has a shoe business, which he conducts in connection with the office.

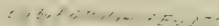
At Warren, Ohio, October 9, 1896, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Margaret Watson, daughter of Richard Watson, a native of that state; and this union has been blessed in the birth of one child, Gerald W.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. Hamilton identified himself with the German Reform church at Meadville, and still retains membership in the organization at that place. He is a member of the Commercial Club at New Plymouth.

THOMAS B. HARGUS, one of the leading business men of Emmett, Idaho, was born in Otoe county, Nebraska, on November 20, 1871, and is the son of W. B. and Catherine (Hughes) Hargus, natives of Indiana and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father came to Nebraska as a child with his parents in 1851, his birth having occurred in 1841. He followed the agricultural business, which was the occupation which his father also devoted his life to, and died in Nebraska in 1908. The mother passed away in 1898, ten years before the demise of her husband. They were the parents of nine children, of which the subject was the fifth in order of birth.

As a boy Thomas B. Hargus attended the schools of his native town in Nebraska, and later attended the State University at Lincoln, Nebraska, for one year. When he left school he took up railroad work, being employed in the Burlington offices for about two years, after which he took up work as a traveling salesman for the Racine Saddlery Company. About that time he came to Idaho on a brief visit.

















Engraving by E. G. Miller, 1880

W. J. Boone



and so impressed was he with the many pleasing qualities of the state that he promptly severed his connection with his firm and came to the state to reside. It was then that he became connected with the Rock Island Plow Company, continuing as their representative for a year, and in 1910 he discontinued his activities in that line and established the T. B. Hargus Furniture and Hardware Company, which he has since continued to operate with great success. Necessarily his beginning was small, but the need of the establishment warranted its existence, and today it is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the valley.

Mr. Hargus is one of the wide-awake business men of this district, and is known for his progressive methods in business as well as for his progressive attitude in politics. He is an enthusiast with regard to the opportunities which the state of Idaho offers, and has implicit confidence in the future of the young commonwealth.

On Christmas day, in 1902, Mr. Hargus was united in marriage with Miss Laura Rendstrom, the daughter of J. C. and Emily Rendstrom, residents of Nebraska. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hargus,—John, born in 1904, in Hastings, Nebraska; Helen, born in 1906, and Frances, born in 1909, also in Hastings.

Mr. Hargus is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the United Commercial Travelers. He is also a member of the Emmett Commercial Club, and with his family, is a member of the Baptist church.

ADELBERT L. GORHAM, president of the Gorham Mercantile Company, one of the largest mercantile establishments of Payette and one of the leading concerns of its kind in Canyon county, Idaho, took up his residence in Payette in 1908 and has continued it by choice. After extensive experience in other sections of the country, he has found that while every state has redeeming features and many of them afford great opportunity, Idaho, at least to him, offers the most desirable advantages of all, both for a home and for business.

Adelbert L. Gorham was born in Van Buren county, Michigan, November 5, 1857, and comes of New England stock, his parents having been among the thrifty pioneer settlers that passed into Michigan from the Empire state along in the early '40s. Jabez Gorham, the father, followed agricultural pursuits and merchandising during his active career and was moderately successful. The mother was Adaline Baker as a maiden, a native of New York. Both parents passed away early in the '90s.

Adelbert L. was brought up in Michigan, was educated to the age of nineteen in the country schools of Allegan county, that state, under Professor Latta, and after that and until his marriage he worked as a farm hand. In 1879 he went to Kansas and pre-empted government land in Sumner county. He started with practically nothing, but followed farming on this place eight years and was fairly successful. Removing from there to Colorado in 1887, he settled in the San Luis valley, where for two years he followed mercantile pursuits; then at the opening of Oklahoma in 1889 he took up a homestead in Payne county, near Coyle, Oklahoma, and followed farming there successfully seven years. The next two years he engaged in the grocery and drug business at Stroud, Oklahoma, and from there removed to Cushing, Oklahoma, where for twelve years he operated in the same line of business but on a much more extensive scale. He was very successful there, but having an opportunity for an advantageous sale and hearing of the remarkable

advantages Idaho offered, he disposed of his interests at Cushing and in 1908 located at Payette, Idaho, where in June of that year he purchased the business of the Himler Mercantile Company. The Gorham Mercantile Company was then organized and on January 1, 1912, was incorporated, with Mr. Gorham as president; his son, Sylvester Gorham, as secretary; and B. F. Bohannon as treasurer. The firm conducts the second largest mercantile establishment of Payette and is among the leading stores of Canyon county. The firm carries membership in the Payette Commercial Club. Mr. Gorham is also a stockholder and one of the board of trustees of the First National Bank, of Payette, and besides these interests he has holdings in Oklahoma in the way of farm and city property valued at about \$10,000. Mr. Gorham's interest and energy is not confined to his business interests, for to him citizenship carries other responsibilities and he has not shirked them. Wherever he has seen duty he has followed it fearlessly, with a sympathetic heart where there was suffering. He is a member of the Brethren church and an ordained minister of that denomination, and wherever he has been located he has taken an active part in religious and philanthropic work. He is a member of the Orphans Home Foundling Society in Idaho, and in 1911 labored effectively in Canyon county in the interest of prohibition, lecturing in eleven different places and succeeding, for the time at least, in eliminating the grog shops there.

At Conway Springs, Kansas, on July 16, 1879, Mr. Gorham was joined in marriage to Miss Johanna S. Holloway, a daughter of Abijah Holloway, who was a native of Indiana. Mrs. Gorham also takes a very active part in church work. Five of the seven children born to their union are living and are mentioned as follows: Sylvester A. Gorham, secretary of the Gorham Mercantile Company, is a member of the Payette city council and takes an active interest in city and civic affairs; he married Miss Blanche Stockwell, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Ethel E. Gorham is now Mrs. Albert Mohler and resides at Redman, Oregon; Minnie M. is the wife of Elmer Mohler and she also resides at Redman, Oregon; Jennie is the wife of B. F. Bohannon, treasurer of the Gorham Mercantile Company, Payette; and Walter A. Gorham is yet at the parental home.

From the foregoing brief review it will be seen that Mr. Gorham has steadily climbed upward in a financial way and he has done so by means of his own industry, self-reliance and energetic endeavor, for he began to accept responsibility at the early age of twelve and from that time to the present has builded upon his own resources, even to the securing of his education. It was after long experience, both as to vacations and places, that he came to Idaho and he is so well satisfied that he says he would not care to live anywhere else. Mr. Gorham says that no man of the right stamp need fail in Idaho.

REV. WILLIAM J. BOONE, D. D., president of the College of Idaho at Caldwell and one of the founders and organizers of that institution, came to Idaho in 1887, a young man yet untried in labor, and in the quarter of a century that has passed since then has become widely recognized throughout the state as one of its most forceful men. First as a minister and then as an educator he labored in these two closely allied professions, but since 1891 he has given his attention almost wholly to educational work. His choice came about through realizing the need of the



young commonwealth for more and better educational facilities for its young men and women and through realizing that while both professions have largely similar aims, the educator has somewhat the advantage through his ability to come into closer touch with those whom he would influence and at a time when they are more receptive and responsive to the training that will make better men and better women. Doctor Boone is a vigorous and capable man, of broad intelligence and intellectual ability, and is exceptionally well qualified for the important responsibilities of college administration.

Born November 5, 1860, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, Doctor Boone springs from the same family that produced Daniel Boone, the famous American explorer, who was of Pennsylvania birth and signaled himself by his many daring exploits against the Indians. James Boone, the father of Doctor Boone, also is a native of the Keystone commonwealth, born in 1833, and for more than half a century has been a highly respected citizen of Washington county, Pennsylvania. He is still living at the old homestead in Cecil township of that county and has served as squire of his township for many years. He is a man of strong religious convictions and is affiliated in faith and membership with the Presbyterian denomination. Nancy Craighead, the mother of Doctor Boone, was of Scotch lineage and was a daughter of George Craighead. She died in 1868 at the age of thirty-three leaving two sons: Dr. William J. Boone and George Boone, the latter of whom now resides on the old homestead with his father. The Craighead family in America originated with Col. George Craighead, of Revolutionary fame, who founded the family in Delaware, from whence descendants migrated to Pennsylvania. Doctor Boone began his education in Charteiris township and in the schools of Cecil township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and completed his academic course in Indiana county as a graduate in 1880 of Elders Ridge Academy. Then entering Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, he remained a student in that institution until his graduation in 1884 as an A. B. In 1887 Wooster University conferred on him the Master's degree and in that same year he was graduated from the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where in 1903 the same university conferred on him the degree of D. D. In the fall of 1887 he came to Idaho and entered upon his first charge as a Presbyterian minister. He continued to be engaged in this line of endeavor for four years, or until he took up duties in the College of Idaho, but though no longer active in the ministry he has in no sense ceased his interest in church work or the noble ends it seeks to accomplish. As previously stated, he was one of the founders and organizers of the College of Idaho and is now its president. His thorough scholarship, his forceful personality and Christian character have made him a potent and persuasive force in the shaping of pure, earnest and noble character in the ever-increasing number of young men and women who turn their steps to this institution in search of an education. As an organizer and administrator he is equally able and his administration of college affairs has been efficient, resulting in a substantial growth of the institution with which he is connected. This year (1912) there has been completed a new men's building at a cost of approximately \$20,000 which constitutes the third building of its kind on the campus and makes the College of Idaho one of the best equipped and largest educational institutions of southern Idaho. The state is young and so are its educational institutions, but the College of Idaho has enjoyed a steady and en-

couraging growth and its president and faculty have been earnestly alert in their endeavors to make its efficiency that of the highest order.

Doctor Boone is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity and of the Masonic order. He is also a member of the Caldwell Commercial Club.

In Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on November 1, 1887, were pronounced the marriage rites which united him to Miss Annie E. Janison, daughter of Thomas Janison of that city. Four children have been born to their union, namely: Marie, born in Caldwell, Idaho, on January 31, 1889, who died in the city of her birth June 30, 1911; James L. Boone, born in Caldwell December 11, 1891, graduated in June, 1913, as A. B., in the College of Idaho and will take up the practice of law; Sarah, born at Caldwell January 28, 1897, who is now a student in the College of Idaho; and Margaret, born June 25, 1904.

**BENJAMIN F. SWATMAN.** This name has been identified with the business interests of New Plymouth, Idaho, for eight years, Mr. Swatman having landed here in the spring of 1904, and shortly afterward having established the drug business in which he has since been engaged. He arrived here in time to get in on the "ground floor." His drug store was the first one opened in the town, and so successfully has it been conducted that up to this writing he has never had any competition. He erected and owns the building he occupies, a modern, one-story, brick building, equipped with the latest and most approved fixtures to be found in the up-to-date drug store.

Mr. Swatman is a native of Iowa. He was born in Page county, that state, February 13, 1861, youngest of the four children of Benjamin F. and Lydia (Gibbs) Swatman. Benjamin F. Swatman, when a child, left his native land, England, and accompanied his parents to this country. During the Civil war he tendered his services to the Union army, and as a member of the Fourth Iowa Infantry gave brave and faithful service in the field of war. He met his death from camp dysentery, contracted during his service, and passed away at Helena, Arkansas, in October, 1862. By trade he was a carpenter. The greater part of his life, however, was spent in agricultural pursuits. His wife, Lydia (Gibbs) Swatman, was born in Vermont in 1829 and died near Grangeville, Idaho, about 1907, at the age of seventy-eight years.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm. Several years of his early life were spent in South Dakota, where he was engaged in farming. Returning to Iowa, he there pursued a course of study in pharmacy, and in due time, in 1891, registered in that state as a pharmacist. Since that date his whole time and attention have been given to the drug business, and since April, 1904, he has been a resident of Idaho.

Politically, Mr. Swatman was rocked in an Abolition cradle. He has maintained allegiance with the Republican party and in the recent campaign identified himself with the Progressive branch of that organization. He has always been active in local politics, and in local matters generally,—in fact, in everything pertaining to the growth and development of his community. He was a member of the first town council of New Plymouth, and he served two terms. He is identified, fraternally, with various organizations, including the M. W. A. and the K. of P., being a past grand officer in the Knights of Pythias lodge at New Plymouth. Also he is a member of the Commercial Club here. His religious









*S. H. Grinnett*



faith is that of the Congregational church, in which organization he is a trustee.

March 3, 1886, at Tabor, Iowa, Benjamin F. Swatman and Miss Josephine Weatherhead were united in marriage, and to them have been given four children, namely: Agnes, wife of Fred W. Harper, who resides on a ranch three miles from New Plymouth; and Lillian, Charlotte and Elmer, at home. Mrs. Swatman is a native of Clinton, Iowa, and was born July 4, 1863, daughter of John Weatherhead.

**HENRY L. STEWART.** When Henry L. Stewart was twenty-two years of age he assumed the responsibilities of his future, beginning in business on his own account as a stock raiser in Crook county, Oregon. He continued there, successfully, until 1909, when he disposed of his Oregon interests and located in Cambridge, Idaho, which place has since represented his home and the center of his business activities. Here he and C. Johnson purchased an interest in the established business of A. A. Cavaness, the firm becoming known as Stewart & Johnson. They conduct a general merchandise, grocery and hardware business, and ply a busy trade in and about the city, the firm being one of the most important in Cambridge today.

Henry L. Stewart was born in Douglas county, Oregon, on July 7, 1870, and is the son of John and Maria (Hobbs) Stewart, natives of Indiana and Kansas, respectively. The father moved to Oregon in 1852, making the trip overland, and settling there when the state was in a most primitive stage of development. He engaged in farming and stock-raising, a business for which he was well fitted by years of prior experience, and he enjoyed a very successful career thereafter. He was one of the foremost men of his community, prominent and popular in a political way, and he represented Douglas county in the Oregon state legislature in 1878, as the choice of the Democratic party, whose cause he ever adhered to, and in whose behalf he was ever active and energetic. He died in 1900, in Douglas county, Oregon, at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother came to the state of Washington in the fifties with her parents, and was there married, in 1862. She died in 1911, at Pineville, Crook county, Oregon, aged sixty-four. They were the parents of seven children, of which number Henry L. of this review was the fourth born.

The public schools of Douglas county gave to Henry L. Stewart his early education, which did not extend beyond the tender age of thirteen years. He continued on the home farm until he was twenty-two years old, when, as previously intimated, he launched out into a business career on his own initiative. Farming being the only thing he was fitted for by training at that time, he turned his attention to that work, and for some years continued successfully, his subsequent settling in Cambridge, Idaho, and his identification with one of the leading mercantile establishments of the city, following as a matter of course, and resulting in a greater prosperity than he had ever enjoyed as farmer and ranchman, as is definitely outlined in a previous paragraph.

Mr. Stewart is a Democrat and takes a hearty interest in the affairs of the party. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of Cambridge. Mr. Stewart is one of the most popular young men in the city, and is prominent in social circles, enjoying a wide circle of friends in the community. He is unmarried.

**WILLIAM F. SOMMERCAMP.** Among the successful business men of Weiser and this section of the state of Idaho, mention may well be made of

William F. Sommercamp, who has called Idaho his home state since he was a child of five years, and since 1891 has been identified with the best business activities of this city.

Born in California on February 16, 1860, Mr. Sommercamp is the oldest son of William F. and Mary (Slack) Sommercamp, the father being of German birth and parentage, and the mother a native of Zanesville, Ohio. When a young man William F. Sommercamp, father of the subject, came from his native land to America, locating first in New Orleans, where he was occupied in the trade he had learned in his home land, that of a confectioner. Following his marriage to Mary Slack they moved to California, and it was there their eldest child was born. The father engaged in mining in its various forms there, and so continued until he came to Idaho in 1864, where he eventually gained a position of no little prominence among the mining and stockmen of Owyhee county. He died in August 7, 1890, when he was sixty-two years of age, leaving a widow and their four children. Of the children three are living besides William F. of this review, all living at Weiser. The mother passed away in May 6, 1909.

William F. Sommercamp received his early education in the schools of Idaho, and he later attended St. Augustine College at Benicia. He followed this by accepting a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment and then became a student in Heald's Business College, in San Francisco. When he had graduated from the college, he entered the employ of a wholesale house in that city, and after some three or four years returned to Idaho, making his old home, Silver City, his objective point. There he became manager of the mercantile business of W. D. Bigelow, and following the death of that gentleman some time later, Mr. Sommercamp continued in the management of the business for a year, after which he purchased the stock and conducted the business independently for a period of five years.

It was in 1891 that Mr. Sommercamp first located in Weiser, here establishing himself in a general merchandise business, and his success in this enterprise has been of a most worthy order. The growth of the business has been a constant and consistent one, and Mr. Sommercamp has long occupied a foremost position in the ranks of the representative business men of the city.

Mr. Sommercamp was married on December 16, 1881, to Miss Alice Harley, the daughter of W. S. Harley of the state of Oregon, where Mrs. Sommercamp was born and reared. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sommercamp are William H., Walter E. and Ora Belle.

The family have long been members of the Episcopal church of this city, and Mr. Sommercamp has been prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He has held practically all the offices in both lodges. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations and has never withheld himself from the activities and duties of a staunch member of the party. He has given valuable service to his county as treasurer during three successive terms, and has held other prominent offices in the administration of the city and county affairs in the years that he has been a resident of Weiser.

**SAMUEL H. GRIMMETT** is a representative of the alert, resourceful and progressive business men of the day. Beginning life at the bottom of the ladder, by an earnest concentration of mind and energies, by industry and determination he has worked his way upward and today takes rank among the successful



business men of Caldwell, one of the thriving cities of Idaho.

He is a native westerner, born in Ophir, Utah, July 18, 1875, and was reared amid the environment of western energy and resourcefulness. James H. Grimmer, the father of Samuel H., was born in Missouri, but in 1873 came to Utah, where he followed mining and farming until 1890, in which year he became a resident of Ada county, Idaho. Here he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In Missouri he wedded Miss Belle Morgan, a native of that state, and their union has been blessed by the birth of six children. Samuel H. Grimmer was the first born of this family and spent his early life on the farm. Educated in the public schools of Ada county, Idaho, to the age of eighteen, he then applied himself to mastering the blacksmith's trade and followed it eight years, four years of that period in the business on his own account at Meridian, Ada county, where he was quite successful. In the spring of 1909 he removed to Caldwell, where he organized and established the Grimmer Automobile Company, the second business of its kind in Caldwell. He is the exclusive selling agent in this city for the Buick and Knox cars, and in addition to this agency he conducts a large and well patronized garage at the corner of Sixth and Arthur streets, where he owns the fine concrete building, 50x80 feet, in which the business is housed. As a citizen, Mr. Grimmer has proved to be of the progressive order and as a business man he is prudent, keen and of undoubted integrity and ability. In politics he is a Democrat but he takes no active part in party affairs.

On August 27, 1902, Mr. Grimmer was joined in marriage to Miss Lolo Henderlinder, a native of Utah and a daughter of John Henderlinder, who is numbered among the pioneers of Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Grimmer are the parents of two children: Agnes, born at Meridian, Idaho, in 1903, and Frank, born in the same village in 1908. The family is very pleasantly located in their own home at 912 Dearborn street, and here Mr. Grimmer finds his greatest happiness and pleasure, for he sustains no club or fraternal associations.

CHARLES W. LUCK. If history teaches by example, the lessons inculcated by biography must be still more impressive. We see exhibited in the varieties of human character, under different circumstances, something to instruct us in our duty, and to encourage our efforts under every emergency. And, perhaps, there is no concurrence of events which produces this effect more certainly, than the steps by which distinction has been acquired through the unaided efforts of youthful enterprise, as illustrated in the life of Charles W. Luck, of Weiser. Mr. Luck's career has indeed been a remarkable one. His ambition led him to work his own way through college, following which for many years he was in the Congregational ministry, his labors taking him to various parts of the country. On completing his activities in the theological domain, he turned his attention to civil engineering and general business life, and eventually entered the political field, in all of which he has become widely and favorably known. A brief sketch of his varied career will, no doubt, prove interesting, not only to his friends and acquaintances, but also to those seeking encouragement in their struggle towards the goal of material and social success.

Charles W. Luck was born February 2, 1857, in Cleveland, Ohio, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Agard) Luck. His father, a native of New York state, moved to Ohio in 1852, and there secured

employment with the United States Express Company. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Ohio Battery, was promoted to second sergeant, and served with his company for three years. He was never wounded, but contracted rheumatism in the service, which troubled him for the greater part of his after life. His death occurred in 1892, in Cleveland, Ohio, when he was sixty-seven years of age. Mrs. Luck was a native of Pennsylvania, of good old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and died in Cleveland in 1886. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Luck, Charles W. having one older sister and one younger.

Although he had a comfortable home, Charles W. Luck as a lad sold newspapers on the streets of Cleveland, in the meanwhile attending the public and high schools of his native city. From the latter he graduated in the class of 1878, and in the fall of that year entered Harvard University. He spent three years working as a bookkeeper in order that he might pay his way through college, and received the degree of A. B., studying for one year in Europe, and on his return entered Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, where he spent three years, taking a theological course. He then became a minister of the Congregational faith, his first charge being at Topsfield, Massachusetts, and after three years there came west and settled in Pocatello, Idaho, where he had charge of the Congregational church until 1895. The next three years were spent in Ogden, Utah, and in 1898 Mr. Luck came to Weiser, where he was pastor of the Congregational church until 1900, then resigning from the ministry to take up civil engineering work, a profession which he has followed to the present time. A large part of his work consists in matters pertaining to irrigation, and at this time he is retained by three large irrigation companies. He has also platted numerous towns, and his labors have carried him to various parts of the country. It is his belief that Idaho is today the land of opportunity for young men. He has served as city engineer of Weiser for several terms, is widely known in his profession, and is a member of the Society of Harvard Engineers. In 1905 he took up a homestead in Long Valley, near Payette Lake, which he farms by proxy, and where he still maintains his home. He is essentially a home man, of a studious turn of mind, and is a great reader and thinker, but he has also been fond of out-of-door sports since his college days when he was a member of the Harvard crew. Politically a Republican, he has ever taken a keen interest in civic matters, and at this time is state senator for Boise county. He belongs to Valley Camp, No. 353, Woodmen of the World, of Weiser, and is chaplain of the local lodge of Odd Fellows. His business offices are located in the First National Bank building.

On April 27, 1882, Mr. Luck was married at Marion, Massachusetts, to Miss Adella M. Luce, who was born in that state, daughter of Capt. George Luce, a retired sea captain. To this union there have been born four children, namely: Charles Arthur, born at Marion, Massachusetts, February 28, 1883; George Luce, born August 10, 1886, at Brownfield, Maine; Margery, born August 27, 1889, at Topsfield, Massachusetts; and Dorothy, born September 10, 1892, at Pocatello, Idaho. Upon his entry into life, Mr. Luck was possessed of advantages and surrounded by circumstances combining in a remarkable manner to accelerate the development of his character and the furtherance of his future prospects, but hard work and intellectual ability have been the bulk of his capital through life, and he



enjoys whatever of reward may have come through the use of those valuable adjuncts to success.

**HERMAN R. WARNER.** Ten years ago Herman R. Warner established in Weiser the Warner Furniture Store, and though its beginning was of the most modest order, quite in keeping with the new and unpretentious little city, it has today grown out of all relation to itself in point of expansiveness and in its far-reaching trade. A complete line of furniture and hardware comprises his stock, and the store, which is favorably located on West Idaho street, may well be ranked among the most popular mercantile establishments of the city. It is an especially encouraging fact to note that its owner and proprietor is one of those men who have risen to prominence in commercial life through the medium of his own efforts. He began his career handicapped by lack of financial support and educational advantages, but his inherent abilities have been called forth in a sufficient degree to win for him a most unqualified success in his chosen life. Mr. Warner was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, July 3, 1861, and is a son of Gottlieb and Anna Warner.

Gottlieb Warner was born in Germany, and when still a youth fought in the War of 1806 and 1807 between France and Germany. Later he entered the War of 1812-13 between France and Germany as a private, and for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle was promoted to a captaincy, but twenty of his original company surviving to return to their homes. In his native land Gottlieb Warner became a veterinary surgeon, and in 1843, on coming to the United States, he followed that profession in conjunction with farming. Although a veterinarian, he set many bones for people in his community, and was considered by some to be as skillful as any regular surgeon in his locality. Mr. Warner was one of the pioneer settlers of Mayville, Wisconsin, locating four miles from that place when it boasted of but one store, and there he became very successful. His death occurred in Dodge county, May 26, 1876, when he was eighty-four years of age. His wife, also a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1850, and being an orphan, traveled alone. She met Mr. Warner in Dodge county, where they were in 1856 married. They had three sons and one daughter, and Herman R. of this review was the third born of that number.

Herman R. Warner is a self-educated man, his entire school attendance being composed of eighteen months spent in the country school located near his father's farm. When still a lad he became possessed of the idea to make his own way in the world, and accordingly secured employment in a neighboring farm at six dollars a month and his board. That he early displayed business ability and thrift is shown by the fact that his first three months' wages were loaned out at six per cent interest. He subsequently learned the trade of stone-mason, carpenter, wagon-maker and blacksmith, and, removing to Menoken, Burley county, North Dakota, followed the latter vocation for upwards of eighteen years, becoming very successful. He was also engaged in farming and stock raising during that time, raising horses and cattle. He imported the first full-blooded Percheron stallion to Burley county. His subsequent operations proved phenomenally successful, and it seemed that his fortune was assured, but a sudden depreciation in the value of horses caused him to lose the accumulation of years of hard labor, and he was forced to begin again at the bottom of the ladder. To most men this would have been a disheartening disappointment, but Mr. Warner was made of sterner stuff, and with what little capital

he had managed to save from his former business, he moved to Butte, Montana, in the fall of 1890. He was married in Bismarck, N. D., and after locating in Montana conducted a rooming house, his interests rapidly growing and his lost fortunes once more being recuperated. Once again, however, he met with what seemed like misfortune, his health demanding a change of climate, but this really proved a blessing in disguise, for he came at once to Weiser, locating here on August 1, 1891, and here has since risen to a high position in business, as is fully outlined in a preceding paragraph. Thus in ten years of business activity has Mr. Warner once more placed himself on a solid financial footing, and so well pleased is he with his present location and surroundings that it is safe to speak of Weiser as his permanent home.

In political matters Mr. Warner is a Socialist, and has been active in his support of the party. During his residence in North Dakota he served one term as county assessor, was for fourteen years school treasurer of Gibbs township, and was for ten years treasurer of the town of Menoken. During the past seven years he has acted in the capacity of treasurer of the Weiser City Fire Department, and in various ways has shown his interest in civic matters. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of the encampment of the latter named order. He belongs to the German Lutheran church and his wife is a Methodist.

Mr. Warner was married November 3, 1900, to Miss Elizabeth Norek, who was born in Freeport, Illinois. They have no children.

A perusal of Mr. Warner's public career should prove encouraging to the youth of today who are struggling for a foothold upon the ladder of success, for in it they may see that industry, courageous determination and strict integrity are the means by which not only the material things of life may be gained, but what is more valuable—the esteem and respect of their fellow-men.

**HARRY W. WULFF.** As secretary and treasurer of the Herman Haas Hardware and Implement Company, Harry W. Wulff has been connected with the more telling commercial activities of this city for a number of years—in fact, since he finished school in 1899. The firm is one of the old established houses of the city and the largest of its kind in this section of the state. It was incorporated in 1906 by Herman Haas, who is its president.

Harry W. Wulff was born in Baker, Oregon, on March 20, 1882, and is the son of S. W. Wulff and Ernestine (Haas) Wulff, both natives of Germany. The father came to America in about 1855 and settled at Idaho City. He was a miner first and in later years engaged in hotel keeping, his death occurring in 1886, when he was still engaged actively in the business. The mother met and married her husband in Oregon; she died in 1888, two years after the passing of her husband, when she was but thirty-four years of age. They became the parents of four children, of which number the subject of this review was the youngest.

Harry W. Wulff attended the grade and high schools of Weiser, owing to the circumstance that he was practically raised by his maternal uncle, Herman Haas, who assumed the care of the boy when the mother died, leaving him an orphan at six years. Following the completion of his high school studies he attended the Weiser Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. After leaving school he spent one year in the study of law, but only continued his studies sufficiently



long to prove to himself that he was unfitted for the work, after which he entered the establishment of his uncle, and proceeded to thoroughly learn the hardware and implement business from the smallest detail. That he applied himself with a will to the task of learning the business is evidenced by the fact that in 1906 he was made secretary and treasurer of the company, having reached that place in the concern as the result of successive promotions, from the bottom of the ladder to the top.

With regard to the history of this now flourishing business, be it said that the Herman Haas Hardware and Implement Company began in 1898, in a very small way, indeed. The original store occupied a space of thirty by one hundred and twenty feet, while the present establishment covers an area of 41,860 square feet of space, and comprises buildings as follows: General store, 90x122 feet; a complete basement, 100x122 feet, containing train loads of merchandise in the line of hardware, implements, miners' and foresters' supplies, irrigation supplies, turbine engines, wagons, buggies, etc. An upper floor, 30x122 feet, is used for manufacturing purposes. The firm employs a force of twenty salespeople, in addition to other help. They also maintain a mammoth store house located on the P. T. & N. R. R. tracks.

Mr. Wulff is a Republican in his political affiliations, although he takes no especially active part. He has done good work for the city as its mayor from 1909 to 1911, inclusive, and is a member of the Weiser Commercial Club, being president of the club at the present time. He is a member of the Hebrew church. While yet a young man, Mr. Wulff evidences the possession of business knowledge and experience in excess of that of many an older man of affairs. Much of this is due to his natural business talent, but it is safe to say that he has been to school to one of the most careful business men of which this section boasts, in his association with his uncle, Herman Haas, who has for years been recognized as one of the strong factors in the commercial life of the community. Socially Mr. Wulff is particularly prominent and popular. He is unmarried.

**ARTHUR J. SWAIN.** Leaving his home in Massachusetts, against the advice of friends and neighbors, with the firmly-established belief that in the West he could find a larger field for his abilities, Arthur J. Swain, president of the Boise Cold Storage Company and of the Orchard Company, has vindicated the confidence that brought him to Idaho, and his foresightedness has culminated in his rising to a position of prominence in his adopted city. Mr. Swain lost his father when he was still a baby, and his early life was filled with hard, unrelenting labor, but pluck, perseverance and inherent ability have brought him up the ladder of success and he today occupies a place where he can appreciate the endeavors of former years.

Mr. Swain was born at Flushing, Owassie county, Michigan, August 6, 1862, and is a son of Peter M. and Mary A. (Whitney) Swain. His father, a native of New York, migrated to Michigan during the early fifties, and there engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil war, at which time he enlisted in a Michigan regiment of volunteers. He was but thirty-eight years of age when he met his death in the hard fighting before Vicksburg, and left his widow with three small children, Arthur J. being the youngest. Mrs. Swain was born in Massachusetts, where she married Mr. Swain, and after his death returned to her old home in Fitchburg with her two older children, and there she still survives.

Arthur J. Swain was reared in the home of his paternal grandfather, the Rev. Aurora M. Swain, a Baptist minister, who died at the age of eighty-six years. He received his education in the public schools of his native county, and when the other youths of his neighborhood were spending their time in play, he worked steadily at farm labor, having long cherished an ambition to see the great West. During his first year he received but \$6.25 per month, but so willing and faithful a workman was he that the next season brought him a salary of \$12.00 per month, and when, as a lad of seventeen years, he announced his intention of coming West, he was offered \$20.00 per month. To the surprise of his friends and neighbors, who considered this offer a handsome one, young Swain refused, packed his few belongings, and removed to Boulder county, Colorado, where for two years he expended his young energies in working for others at mining. He next removed to Wood River, Idaho, where from 1882 to 1890 he followed mining, and was there married to Miss Jean Terry, a native of Canada, and daughter of George Terry. To this union was born one daughter: Edna Beatrice, in 1887. Mr. Swain's next move was to Coeur d'Alene, where he was engaged in mining on his own account with a reasonable measure of success, but in September, 1889, came to Boise and purchased an interest in the established hardware firm of Loree & Franz. Mr. Franz subsequently retiring, the firm style became Loree & Swain, and inside of three and one-half years this had become one of the leading establishments of its kind in the city. Mr. Swain eventually sold his interests to the Eastman Teller Company, and set about organizing the Boise Cold Storage Company, in 1903, which became one of the city's leading industries and until 1910 was the only business of its kind in Boise. The Orchard Company, of which Mr. Swain is president also, is an organization of Ada county orchard owners, banded together for mutual interest and for the extended advancement of fruit culture. Mr. Swain is a Republican, but in late years has found his time too occupied to engage actively in public matters, although he served as city councilman from 1901 to 1903 and as a member of the school board in 1902. He is a member of Ada Lodge, I. O. O. F. and of the Commercial Club, and with his wife attends the Baptist church. His home is situated at No. 1221 Jefferson street. A shrewd, alert and progressive business man, alive to all the topics of the day, he has made his influence felt in the city of his adoption, and has numerous friends both in and outside of business.

**HON. FRANK HARRIS.** Among the members of the Idaho bar, whose abilities have carried them to positions of high official distinction, Frank Harris, senior member of the law firm of Harris & Smith, of Weiser, holds a prominent place. A son of the west, he inherited the true western spirit of self-reliance that enabled him to educate himself in his chosen profession, and ever since attaining his majority, he has during the greater part of the time, been an incumbent of public offices, where his diligent application to duty and earnest, conscientious endeavor have gained him widespread reputation. Frank Harris was born in Eldorado county, California, June 28, 1854, and is a son of William and Tacey E. (Saltzman) Harris. His father, a native of Virginia, in early life moved to Grant county, Wisconsin, from whence, in 1849, he crossed the plains with other sturdy pioneers who braved the hardships and perils of the long journey to California to seek for gold. For some years Mr. Harris





PHOTO BY RIVERS & RICE, BOSTON, MA

*A. J. Swain*







was engaged in mining, but eventually turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he was engaged at the time of his death in 1886, when he was seventy-seven years of age. One experience, which he was fond of relating in his latter years, occurred while the party of which he was a member was crossing the plains. They had run short of provisions, and just managed to reach Salt Lake, where they were taken care of and furnished with provisions by the Mormons, Mr. Harris having become personally acquainted with Brigham Young at Nauvoo, Illinois. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Harris was always an active worker in behalf of the candidates of his party, but could never be persuaded to accept public office for himself. Although liberal in his religious belief, he was a man of sterling character and rugged honesty, and supported all movements tending to advance the cause of morality or good citizenship. In 1848, in Grant county, Wisconsin, he was married to Miss Tacey E. Saltzman, a native of Indiana, of Revolutionary stock, whose ancestors had originally come from Germany. In January, 1849, their eldest son, William C., was born, and Mrs. Harris did not cross the plains to join her husband until 1853. Her death occurred in 1899, at the age of sixty-nine years, at the home of her son, Capt. William C. Harris, of Coos Bay, Oregon.

The second in order of birth of the seven children of his parents, Frank Harris started his education in the public schools of his native state, and subsequently attended private schools until he was eighteen years old. When he was twenty-one years old he entered the office of the sheriff of Humboldt county, at Eureka, California, as deputy, and during the two years spent there studied law. He came to Idaho in 1880, and from that year until 1886 practiced in the lower courts, being admitted to the bar of the state in Silver City in 1886. Mr. Harris today is the fourth oldest attorney in practice in the state. Coming to Weiser, he served twice as prosecuting attorney of Washington county, and became a member of the constitutional convention, assisting in the framing of the constitution of the state. During the fourth session, he served as a member of the senate. In political matters he is a Democrat, and his signal services to his party have frequently been recognized by nomination to the candidacy for high official position, he having twice been his party's representative for lieutenant-governor and once for district judge, but, owing to political conditions at the time, met with defeat. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed through the chairs. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and stands high in the esteem and regard of his fellow-practitioners. In 1903 Mr. Harris formed a professional partnership with J. F. Smith, under the style of Harris & Smith, and their practice has been commensurate with their abilities.

In December, 1884, Mr. Harris was married at Weiser, to Miss Nettie Oakes, daughter of A. K. Oakes, of Wisconsin, and three children have been born to this union: William, born in Weiser in 1886, a resident of Weiser, who is connected with the Government Geological Survey; James, born in Weiser in 1888, who graduated from the law department of the State University at Moscow, and is now the county attorney of this county—Washington—and the Democratic candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney of Washington county; and Emma, born in Weiser in 1890, now the wife of Walter Perry, of Salt Lake. The Harris residence is at No. 502 East Main street.

**WILLIAM T. GODFREY.** In speaking of the life of William T. Godfrey, a prominent hardware dealer in Weiser, Idaho, we quote from the brief article devoted to him in the Irrigated Empire Edition of the *Weiser Semi-Weekly Signal*, as follows: "The establishment of W. T. Godfrey is one of the important features of commercial interest in Weiser. During the seven years that this business has been established Mr. Godfrey has developed such a capacity for promptly supplying all requirements of the market in his line as to have acquired a recognition that makes him a leading factor in business. Located in a splendid building, his store is an up-to-date one in every respect, while the stock is equal to any in this section, comprising general hardware, stoves, tinware, cut glass, etc. The store is an attractive one, well conducted and the general arrangement and display of stock most excellent. Mr. Godfrey is an enthusiast over the future of Weiser and is one of the live men who are doing much to make this the best city on the Oregon Short Line Railroad."

Warm praise, indeed, and eloquent of the position which he holds in the regard of the business element of the city.

William T. Godfrey was born at Zanesville, Ohio, on July 4, 1868, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Prosser) Godfrey. The father, also born in Zanesville, has spent his entire life in that city, where he is now living retired, his active years having been passed in mechanical lines and his services for many years being given to the Pennsylvania Railroad. His wife, who is of Welsh descent, has also spent her entire life in Zanesville. They became the parents of two children, William T. and John H., the latter being occupied in farming in the vicinity of Zanesville.

The public schools of Zanesville afforded William Godfrey his education, and after finishing with the high school of that city, he apprenticed himself to the machinist trade, in which he continued for three years. He followed his trade for seven years and then traveled for seven years out of Chicago, selling all kinds of hardware, and being thrifty and industrious, was able to put by a generous portion of his wages, so that when, in 1904, he came to Shoshone, Idaho, he had accumulated sufficient to establish him in business on his own responsibility. He successfully conducted a retail hardware business there for something more than a year, then disposing of his interests, and in 1906 made his advent in Weiser, where he immediately established himself in the hardware line in the Hotel Weiser block. Beginning in a small way, as his modern methods and progressive ideas caused his trade to increase, he added to his stock, and in February, 1912, the growth had been so expansive that he found it expedient to remove to more spacious quarters. He accordingly moved to his present store at the corner of State and Commercial streets, and there he conducts the largest exclusive hardware store in Washington county, with a floor space of four thousand two hundred and twenty square feet. As is noted in the quoted article above, his stock is most complete and modern, and compares favorably with any similar establishment in the state.

While remarkably successful from a material point of view, Mr. Godfrey's intelligence and public spirit have brought him into active cooperation with his fellow-citizens in various movements of the day, in which he can always be relied upon to take an advanced stand, his influence ever being cast on the side of progress. Shrewd, alert, careful in looking after his own interests, he still respects the rights



of others, and among business men is recognized as a man of strictest integrity. He is a valued member of the Commercial Club, and by word and deed has shown himself to be one of Idaho's most enthusiastic "boosters." In political matters he has not taken an active stand, outside of supporting the principles of the Republican party at the polls.

On September 11, 1895, Mr. Godfrey was married at Shoshone, Idaho, to Miss Nellie Burke, daughter of M. C. Burke, of New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey have no children. They have a pleasant residence at Fifth and Butterfield streets, where their many friends are welcomed with true western hospitality.

GEORGE W. WATERS, an ex-sheriff of Washington county, Idaho, had led a varied existence which has given him an acquaintance with men that stood him well in hand in his official position. As farmer, ranchman, miner, merchant and public officer, his career has been one calculated to familiarize him with many aspects of life, and he has profited amply by his miscellaneous contact with men.

Born in Montgomery county, Maryland, on his father's farm, on November 8, 1868, George W. Waters is the son of Thomas and Martha (Dawson) Waters. The father was a native of Maryland of Welsh stock, and a farmer by occupation. He was an active politician all his life, and was a member of the state legislature and the senate, at one time being sheriff of Montgomery county. He was everywhere regarded as a very successful and prosperous man, now retired from active business life and a resident of Washington, D. C. His wife, who was also a native born Marylander, was a woman of Scotch ancestry. She died in 1903 at the age of sixty years. Eight children were born to these parents, George W. of this review being the second born.

George W. Waters was educated to the age of fourteen years in the schools of his native town. When he was of the age mentioned he left home and went to Florida, there entering into mercantile work as a clerk, in which he continued for six years. He then removed to California and settled in the beautiful San Joaquin valley, and for several years was engaged in farm work. He laboriously saved his earnings and finally rented a sixteen hundred acre grain farm, and was very successful in that line until the panic of 1893 swept away his entire savings. It was just about that time that Mr. Waters had married, and, leaving his young wife with her parents, he went, in 1896, to the Klondyke region, where he was fairly successful, and in the spring of 1898 he returned home. He suffered many hardships and privations during these years in the mining camp, and he was glad to get back to civilization again. He went direct to Burns, Oregon, where he had left his wife, and there, with the capital he had at his disposal as the result of his mining experience, he engaged in general merchandise. He successfully conducted the business then established for nine years, when he sold out his interests in Oregon and in the spring of 1906 came to Weiser, Idaho, of which city he has since been a permanent resident. He was for a time engaged in farming and in a small mercantile business, but in 1910 gave up his connection with those interests to assume the duties of the office of sheriff of Washington county, to which he had just been elected.

Mr. Waters is a Democrat, and has always been active and prominent in local politics, in whatever locality he has found himself. In 1908 he was a candidate for election to the state legislature, but was defeated. Fraternally Mr. Waters is identified by

his affiliation with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is vice-chancellor, and he is an enthusiastic member of the Weiser Commercial Club, one of the live business organizations of the city.

On October 2, 1894, Mr. Waters was married to Miss Ida E. Huston, the daughter of George Huston and his wife, Elizabeth W. (Knowles) Huston, both natives of California. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Waters: Errol T., born in Merced county, California, on July 14, 1895; Alice, born July 7, 1896, also in Merced county, and Walter Warfield, born in Harney county, Oregon, on January 9, 1898. The son was named in honor of ex-Governor Warfield, of the state of Maryland, who was a cousin of Mr. Waters' father.

JOSEPH BOWN. In the venerable and honored retired rancher and citizen, Joseph Bown, Idaho possesses not only one of its oldest residents but also a man who has represented in his long career the best elements which have composed the citizenship of this country throughout its growth from a frontier region to a modern state.

A native of England, Joseph Bown was born in Nottingham, England, February 18, 1829, a son of Samuel and Eleanor Bown. When he was twelve years of age, he and his father came to America. The mother and other members of the household remained in England and did not join the husband until seven years later. The other four children came with the mother to this country and two remained in England and never came to America. The father and son made their way direct to Chicago, and first located at Naperville, in Dupage county, arriving there on June 12, 1841, and where they spent the summer in work at wages for the farmers. In the same year they moved to Lake county, Illinois, and after a few years went on west to Waterloo, Iowa, which remained the home of Mr. Joseph Bown up to 1863. In Lake county, Illinois, the father and son bought eighty acres of land for which they paid \$1.25 per acre, the usual government price. In Iowa they bought one hundred and sixty acres, and by 1863 Mr. Bown was owner of a farm of two hundred and eighty acres near Waterloo, Iowa. The father and mother spent the final years of their lives near Waterloo, where the father passed away at the age of sixty-five and the mother when sixty-three years of age.

In Lake county, Illinois, on November 19, 1853, Mr. Bown married Miss Temperance Statira Hall. Mrs. Bown was born in the state of New York, and was a graduate of the Young Ladies Seminary in Waukegan, Illinois. She taught several terms of school previous to her marriage.

Mr. Bown was one of the first permanent settlers to arrive in Idaho.

Leaving his old home in Iowa, he set out across the plains in 1863, and after reaching Walla Walla, turned back and located at Idaho City, where he was engaged in mining during the following winter. In June of that year he took up a ranch in Boise valley, three miles above the present city of Boise and on the south side of the river. This ranch contained two hundred and forty acres.

After he had completed the preliminary survey and preparation for permanent occupation, he returned to Iowa, where he sold his farm and then started with his family to Idaho.

On his first trip across the plains Mr. Bown had employed a five-horse team, but on this second trip he had one wagon heavily loaded with merchandise, drawn by four yoke of cattle. The family rode in



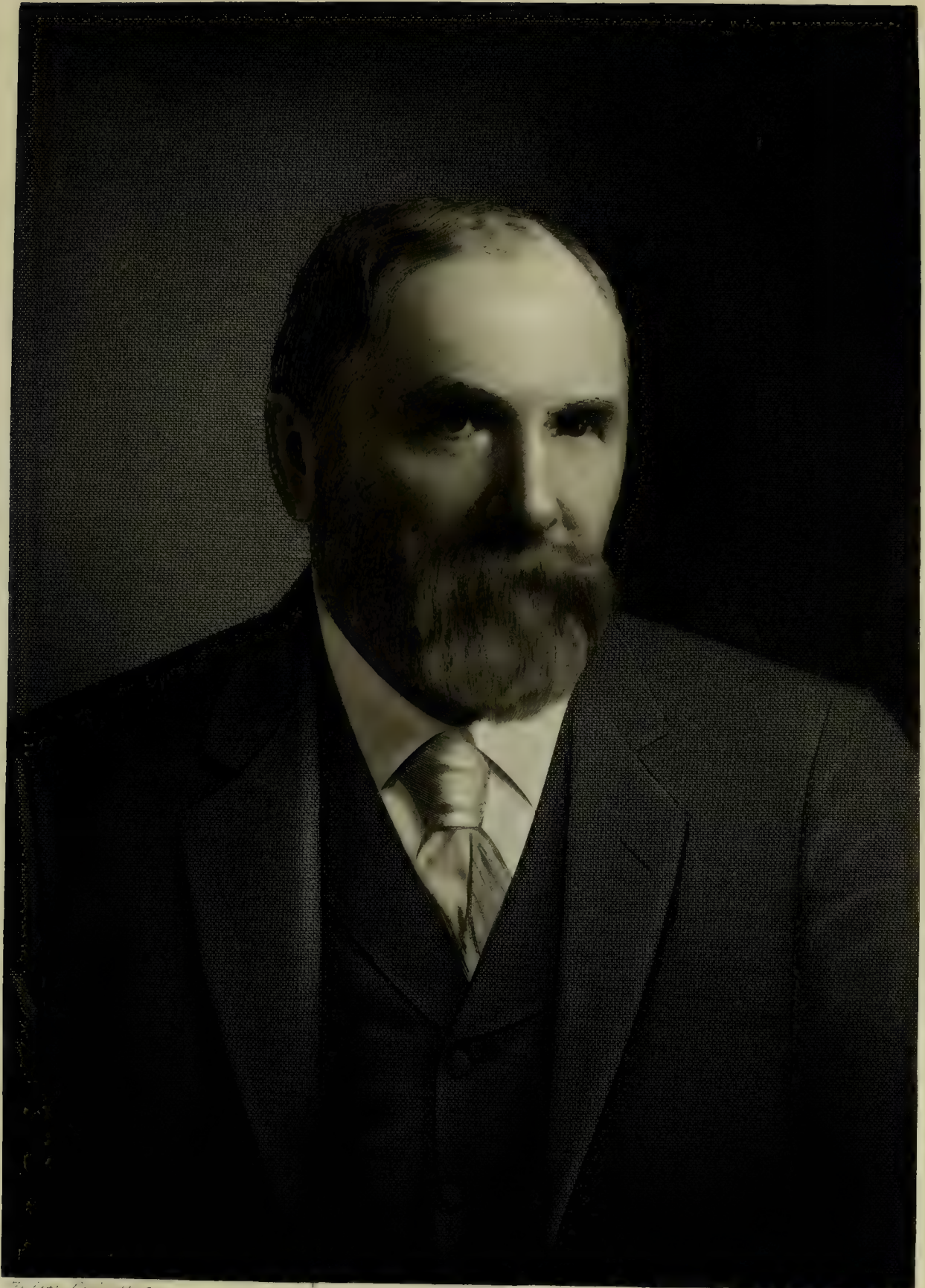






*Matira T. Bown*





The Great Photograph Co.

Joseph B. Brown - 1878

Joseph Brown







a light spring wagon and this was drawn by a span of mules.

A family residing in the same neighborhood with Mr. Bown accompanied him and bidding their friends farewell the two neighbors traveled alone until they reached Plattsmouth on the Missouri river. Here they joined a small emigrant train consisting of only four wagons. This party continued on to what is now the present site of Julesburg, Colorado. Here the commanding officer of the fort refused to let them proceed further, as they were so few in number and the danger from the Indians was too great. They were detained at Julesburg until twenty emigrant wagons arrived and uniting with them they again pushed on towards the west.

They were once attacked by Indians on the Laramie plains and were saved only by the very timely arrival of a large emigrant train from the state of New York. This train consisted of thirty wagons, guarded by ninety men on horseback.

Mr. Bown's party proceeded without further incident to Soda Springs, where the company divided, most of them going into Montana, while Mr. Bown continued on to Boise.

On the ranch in Boise valley, Mr. and Mrs. Bown reared their family of seven children, five of whom are now living. The family continued to reside on this farm, which they had occupied at the very beginning of permanent settlement in this country, until 1893, at which time Mr. Bown sold this place and bought one hundred and forty acres on the bench west of Boise. This is all under irrigation and recognized as one of the finest farms in Ada county.

Mrs. Bown died in 1904, respected by all who knew her and admired for her sterling qualities and strength of character. She represented the highest type of a noble self-sacrificing pioneer woman.

Mr. Bown retired about five years ago, after a life of prolonged industry and prosperous activity, and while he has never taken any part in public affairs except as a quiet industrious citizen, his cordial support was always accorded every movement and enterprise for the advancement of the community.

ERNEST O. FINNEY, M.D. Gifted with a love for his chosen profession, quick of intuition, and generous and sympathetic in his work, Dr. Ernest O. Finney has won the complete confidence of the citizens of Weiser, Idaho, which city has been his field of practice since 1910. Natural inclination and a long and careful training in leading institutions and under the preceptorship of one of America's foremost physicians, have made the doctor one of the most skilled practitioners in his part of the state, and although he has resided here but comparatively a short period, he has risen to a high place in his profession. Doctor Finney was born July 27, 1879, at Rankin, Illinois, and is a son of Frank A. and Viola (Stalnaker) Finney.

On the paternal side, Doctor Finney traces his ancestors back to the time of Charles G. of England, the American progenitors of the family coming to this country in the Mayflower. On his mother's side he is descended from German ancestors. His father, a native of Indiana, moved to Illinois during the late 'sixties, and still resides at Rankin, where he follows mercantile pursuits.

The oldest of the four children of his parents, Ernest O. Finney secured his preliminary educational training in the public and high schools of Rankin, graduating from the latter in 1896. It was his intention to enter upon a professional career, but the means of continuing his education were lacking, and he found it necessary to begin clerk-

ing in a Rankin store, where he subsequently engaged in a general merchandise business on his own account for several years, and in this he was successful, inheriting, no doubt, the family ability for commercial transactions. By 1902 he had accumulated enough to pursue his medical studies, and in that year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, where he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1906. For the following eighteen months he served as externe in various Chicago hospitals and for four months more as interne, and he then went abroad and spent about one year in the University of Vienna and in Vienna hospitals. Returning to the United States in the fall of 1908, he became surgical assistant to the noted Dr. Edward H. Ochsner, at Augustana Hospital, Chicago, and in 1910 came to Weiser and engaged in a general practice. By his courteous manner, sympathetic nature and acknowledged ability he has secured and retained an enviable practice and his success in a number of complicated cases has served to establish him firmly in the confidence of the people of Weiser. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Association and of the Illinois State Medical Society, and belongs to the Masonic Blue lodge in Rankin, Illinois, and the Royal Arch Masons at Weiser. Politically a Republican, he has taken no active interest in public matters, outside that of a good citizen. Doctor Finney is the only member of his family to enter a profession. He is a deep student, of versatile talents, has high ideals and is devoted to his profession, the unwritten ethics of which he thoroughly respects. He has surrounded himself with a host of warm friends, drawn about him by his pleasant, affable manner and many admirable qualities of character.

CHARLES HINZE. During the early years of his western life, Charles Hinze was prominently connected with some of the most important railroad and mining construction work in the west, but in the later years of his residence in this district he has been identified with the lumber interests as a dealer. It was in 1902 that he first became thus connected and for two years was engaged in that business in Emmett, Idaho, after which he removed to Weiser, and here he established his present business, known as the Independent Lumber Company, with himself as president and his son, Herman Hinze, secretary and treasurer.

Charles Hinze is a native German, born in 1848 in Wernigerode. He is the son of William and Louisa (Brecht) Hinze. The father was a man high in official circles in Saxony, Germany, and during his lifetime filled the office of amtvorsteher, or ruler of the district in which he lived. This office was a direct appointment from the Crown, and placed the family in high rank. Both parents passed their lives and died in their native land.

Charles Hinze was educated in the schools of Berlin to the age of seventeen years, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter and bridge builder. He served a three-year apprenticeship, after which he entered the army, serving therein for a period of four years, and seeing service throughout the Franco-Prussian war. At the outbreak of the war he was made a corporal, and with his regiment was pushed to the front with all possible expedition. He took part in the siege of Paris from beginning to end and saw hundreds about him slain in battle. He was near during the signing of the treaty of peace and witnessed Napoleon's final terms of surrender. He passed



through the entire war without injury save for a bayonet thrust received at the hands of a fellow-soldier while in action, quite by accident, but was not incapacitated for service by his wound.

In December, 1881, Mr. Hinze came to America, and passed two years in his adopted land before he was joined in Colorado by his wife and family. He had settled at Golden, Colorado, and was there engaged by the Union Pacific Railroad as superintendent of bridge building and construction work. He remained there for several years, when he became impressed with the possibilities that Idaho held forth, and he moved to Payette, Idaho, in 1884, there engaging in horticulture. He was among the first to raise fruits of all descriptions on an extensive scale, and he did much to prove the wonderful resources of the country in that especial line of industry. In 1887 he reengaged in railroad work and became connected with the Oregon Short Line, having charge of their bridge building, later becoming connected with the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company, taking complete charge of their entire construction work at Anaconda, and being identified with that work between the years of 1886 and 1893. In 1894 he took charge of the extensive copper works in Salt Lake City, Utah, and remained there one year. In 1902 he moved from Payette to Emmett and there engaged in the lumber business, completely severing his connection with the construction work to which he had given so many years, and in this as in other work he has enjoyed a splendid success. For two years he continued in Emmett, then removed to Weiser and has since made this place his home, and carries on the business established by him on locating here, known as the Independent Lumber Company. This is one of the big concerns in the district, and they maintain the largest lumber yard in Washington county.

Mr. Hinze is a Bull Moose Republican and an active worker in the ranks of the new party. He has never interested himself to any extent in politics with a view to public office-holding, and while he permitted himself to be nominated for the office of county commissioner in 1912, he was defeated by three votes. He is a prominent Mason, having membership in the Commandery and Chapter. He has passed through all chairs and was six times master in the Blue lodge. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is prominently identified with the Commercial Club of Weiser and is a member of the Episcopal church.

Prior to his emigration to America, Charles Hinze was united in marriage in his native land with Miss Frederika Mehle. The event took place on July 6, 1873, at Wernigerode, Germany. Three children were born to them: Herman, born in Berlin, on August 26, 1876; Frieda, the wife of L. A. Soule, of Payette, Idaho; and Elsie, the wife of Chesney Thompson, of Eureka City, California. Herman, the eldest of the three, was married on June 23, 1903, at Weiser, Idaho, to Miss Mary Taylor, the daughter of Solomon and Mary Taylor, residents of the state since 1873. They have two children, Mary Harriet and Charles. Herman Hinze is associated with his father in the lumber business as secretary and treasurer of the company, and is recognized among the business men of the city as one of the rising young men known to the community.

EDOUARD T. ANDERSON. Among the prominent members of the medical profession in Washington county, Idaho, is Dr. Edouard T. Anderson, a resident of Weiser. He has only returned to Weiser within the last year, but has already succeeded in

building up a large and flourishing practice. The reason for this is two-fold; first, during his previous residence in the city, his neighbors had ample opportunity to know and like him, and he came back with a place practically waiting for him; second, his professional ability is such that he would build up a reputation for skill and knowledge of his profession wherever he might go.

The father of Edouard T. Anderson is the Reverend J. S. Anderson, who was born on the 8th of May, 1836, in Fulton county, Illinois. He was the son of James Henry and Matilda (Murphy) Anderson, his father being a surgeon in the British army for forty years. James Henry Anderson, upon resigning from his army service, came to America, this event occurring in 1831 or 1832. Here he located in West Virginia, and there followed his profession for a time. Later he moved to Illinois, and for three years was an active practitioner in Fulton county. He was killed in a battle with the Indians, when his son was only a baby. After the elementary education of the latter was completed, he was sent to Cornell University, and was there graduated with the degree of D. D. He then returned to the state of his birth, and entering Rush Medical College in Chicago, prepared for a place as a medical practitioner. He was graduated from this institution in 1874 or 1875 and coming to Iowa, began the practice of medicine. For fifteen years he followed his profession in Iowa. During the last three years of the Civil war, he served as surgeon, being stationed at Annapolis, on the general staff. He reentered the ministry after the war as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and this was to be his work until his retirement from the active field in 1909. It was in 1887 that Mr. Anderson came to Idaho, settling at Caldwell. He became very prominent in church affairs in the state, and for many years was presiding elder of the Oregon district of the Idaho conference. Among his pastorates he was stationed at Caldwell and Payette, in the former place building and clearing of indebtedness the Second Methodist Episcopal church. He was a personal friend of the late Governor Steunenberg, and was always interested in civic and political affairs, as well as in the work of his own calling. He has always been a staunch Republican and is a prominent Mason. During his residence in Iowa he was grand master of the state, and he has taken the thirty-third degree and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He now resides at Sunnyside, Washington.

The Rev. J. S. Anderson was married to Mary Victoria Rouse. Mrs. Anderson was the daughter of John Rouse, who was of French parentage. He had come with his parents to this country during the period of the Huguenot oppression and had settled first in Montreal, Canada. He later removed to De Pere, Wisconsin, now known as Green Bay, and Rouse Point, at the mouth of Green Bay, was named for this early pioneer. Old Fort George was built on ground that he owned, and he was one of the first and most successful farmers in this region and was a man of great influence in the community. His daughter, Mary Victoria, was born in Montreal, Canada, on the 26th of December, 1835, and died in 1901 at Waitsburg, Washington. Three children were born to Mr. Anderson and his wife. Of these Ida May is the wife of Harry B. Morrill, and lives in Wahpeton, North Dakota; Harriet B., who died in 1881, in Cedar Falls, Iowa, at the age of nineteen, and Edouard T., the youngest.









Photo by Myers Office

Robert M. Moller



Edouard T. Anderson was born in Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, on the 12th of July, 1868. He received his education in the public schools of Chicago, attending both the grammar and high schools, and being graduated from the latter with the class of 1887. His father had just removed to Idaho, and he also decided to go west, his first position in this country being with the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company as a train dispatcher and telegraph operator. He later held the same positions with the following railroads: The Southern Pacific, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and the Great Northern. For six years he followed this line of work, obtaining a pretty thorough knowledge of the west through his frequent transfers from post to post. He then entered the medical department of Willamette University, at Salem, Oregon, and in 1898 he was graduated from this institution with the degree of M.D. He had thus kept up the traditions of his family, for both his father and grandfather had been members of the medical profession.

First entering upon the practice of his profession in Sheridan, Oregon, he remained there for a year, removing thence to Weiser, Idaho. He only remained here a year and a half, but during this time managed to build up a good-sized practice and won many friends through his personal charm. He was then offered an opportunity to go to Manila on a government contract, and this he accepted. His work was the medical care of all the school teachers in the Philippines, who were under the civil service commission. His work kept him in Manila for three years, but at the expiration of his contract he came back to the United States, glad to have had the experience, but glad to be back in his own country once more. Upon his return he settled in Portland, Oregon, and by dint of hard work and devotion to his profession to the exclusion of all else, was in a fair way to success when a fire came and swept away everything he had. He had been in Portland scarcely a year, and he realized that his footing was not secure enough for him to risk starting all over again in a city, so he came to Enterprise City, in Wallowa county, Oregon, and here made his new start. His ability as a practical medical man of experience soon established him in a lucrative practice and it was with great regret that at the end of six years the people of Wallowa county were forced to see him leave them. During his residence in Enterprise City he had served as city physician and as county health officer. It was in 1911 that he returned to Weiser, and he has here been very successful. He was especially well remembered in this city through his activity as health officer during his previous residence.

In politics Doctor Anderson votes an independent ticket, but he has little time to give to political affairs. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Eastern Oregon District Medical Association, taking an active interest in the proceedings of these two societies. As is natural to one who gives so much time to care of others, he is very prominent and greatly in sympathy with the aims and activities of the various fraternal societies of which he is a member. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Red Men, to the Modern Woodmen of America, and to the Independent Order of Foresters.

Doctor Anderson was married to Miss Pearl C. Coleman, a daughter of DeWitt C. Coleman, and was born in Oregon. Their marriage took place on the 6th of November, 1899, at Sheridan, Oregon. Mrs. Anderson is a graduate of Northwestern Uni-

versity, at Evanston, Illinois, where she specialized in diseases of the eye, and she is now engaged in the practice of her profession, having offices in the Sommers block. Doctor and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of two children: Evon, who was born in Sheridan, Oregon, on the 16th of November, 1900, and Wave, who was born on June 10, 1902. Their home is at 314 East Commercial street and Doctor Anderson has offices in the Sommers block.

**ROBERT NOBLE.** A little more than forty years ago an obscure tender of one of the ferries across an Idaho river was known by the name of Robert Noble. Today Robert Noble is president of the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank, one of the largest financial institutions of the Northwest; owns thousands of acres of ranch and agricultural lands, and is conceded to be without any superior as a judge of real estate and business values. Mr. Noble's name has been associated with some of the largest undertakings in business in the state of Idaho. The career by which he has advanced from his position as a ferryman to this place as one of the strongest factors in commercial affairs of a great state is one of the most interesting personal accounts to be read in the history of contemporary men of Idaho.

Robert Noble was born in Cumberland, England, October 19, 1844. The parents were John and Mary Noble, both of whom were natives of England and were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, Robert being the fourth of those who reached maturity. He was ten years of age when the family immigrated to America in 1854, and on arriving at Kingston, Ontario, the mother died. She was stricken with the cholera. The first settlement of the family was on the Canadian side near Niagara Falls, but in 1857 they crossed over into the United States and located at Tonawanda, New York, which was the home of the Nobles for many years. In these various localities, while growing to manhood, Robert Noble received only meagre advantages of education, at an early age became dependent upon his own resources for advancement, and when he came out to Idaho in 1870, at the age of twenty-six, he was practically without means, and without any influential friends in this territory to aid him in getting a start. A few years later his oldest brother John and also a sister, Mrs. Eleanor Williams, came out to this state, but subsequently went on to California where they now live. The father in his old age joined Robert Noble at his home on Reynolds creek in Owyhee county, where he resided until his death, in January, 1905. Had he lived until the following August he would have attained the remarkable age of one hundred years.

The first year in Idaho Robert Noble spent in tending a ferry on the Snake river, and then began work on the Davis ranch near Boise, the proprietor of which was the late T. J. Davis, one of the pioneers and one of the largest ranchers, whose death occurred in Boise a few years ago. On the Davis ranch he continued for four seasons and with the savings of his hard labor he moved down to Reynolds creek where he started in a small way to raise sheep. With such energy and effective management as Mr. Noble has given to every undertaking in this state, he soon developed his sheep ranch to large proportions and became one of the largest sheep owners of Idaho. His beginning in that branch of the live stock industry was in 1875, and he continued to make his business headquarters about Reynolds creek until 1906, in which year he sold out his ranch interests and came to Boise.



On locating in Boise he at once took an important share in the large commercial undertakings of this city and vicinity. Mr. Noble is a man who has always possessed the courage of the true pioneer and promoter, has had full confidence in his own judgment and has never feared to risk his capital in any enterprise which his judgment has approved. On moving to this city he bought stock in the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank, bought considerable real estate, and also furnished the money or a large part of it for the construction of the Boise Valley Railroad and electric lines from Boise to Nampa and Meridian. This line was completed and put in successful operation in 1909, and continued under the active management of Mr. Noble until 1911. He and his associates then sold to the Mainland Brothers for a sum aggregating \$750,000. On January 2, 1912, Mr. Noble was elected president of the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank. He is the owner of seven thousand acres of the beautiful Boise valley land and two hundred and forty acres of this tract are in fruit orchards, so that he is one of the largest producers of fruit in the state. Mr. Noble is understood to be one of the heaviest real estate owners of Boise, with interests in almost similar proportions in Nampa and Caldwell. He is by no means a passive investor, and does not await the enterprise of others to increase his own property. He spent liberally and often in advance of the times in the improvement of his real estate, and has thereby conferred splendid benefits on the community in which his interests lie.

One of the distinctions of his business career is the general recognition of the fact that he is supreme as a judge of real estate values and securities in Idaho.

With all his success Mr. Noble is one of the most unassuming and democratic men in Boise. He possesses all the characteristics of the sturdy Englishmen, combined with the hearty fellowship of the true westerner and pioneer. He has made for himself a name in the financial history of Idaho second to that of no other man in this state.

At Reynolds Creek in 1876 Mr. Noble married Miss Anna Peters. Nine children were born to their marriage and six are now living, namely: Nellie, the wife of Angus McDonald; Robert, Jr., who is vice-president of the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank; Frank, who looks after his father's buildings and real estate in Boise, Nampa, Caldwell and all other interests lying outside of the capital city; Ernest, who is assistant cashier in the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank; May, at home; and Rasella, at home. The family were reared in the faith of the Episcopal church. Mr. Noble has attained thirty-two degrees of Masonry, taking his lodge degrees in Silver City, and being initiated in the chapter and the shrine at Boise. He also joined the Odd Fellows lodge in Silver City. Politically he is a Republican, but has never sought office. The Noble family reside in a splendid home at 317 North Ninth street in Boise.

DR. WILLIAM R. HAMILTON has been engaged in the active practice of his profession since 1893 and has been located in Idaho through the passing years, although in a number of different places. His connection with the profession in Weiser began in February, 1910, and he has since then been busily engaged in caring for the practice which he has been so successful in establishing.

Doctor Hamilton was born on July 10, 1866, in Ontario, Canada, and is the son of William and Jane (Reid) Hamilton, natives of Glasgow and Aberdeen, Scotland, respectively. Thus the doctor springs from sturdy Scotch parentage, and the

names of Hamilton and Reid are both patronymics which bear many honorable connections in their native land. The father, who was born in 1830, came to Canada in 1851, where he engaged in farming, being a pioneer in that business in Ontario. He died in 1868. The mother is still a resident of that province, and is now in her seventy-fifth year. They became the parents of two sons—Robert, the eldest, being a resident of Ontario, and William R., the subject of this necessarily brief review.

William R. Hamilton attended the schools of Brantford, Ontario, and his higher education was received in the Toronto School of Medicine, from which famous institution he was graduated with the class of 1892. Soon thereafter he made his way to Payette, Idaho, remaining in practice there between the years of 1893 and 1898. He enjoyed a generous patronage, but in the latter year removed from Payette to Silver City, Idaho, where he continued until 1909, and in February, 1910, he established himself in practice in Weiser, where he has since carried on a general practice which has proved both successful and lucrative. Doctor Hamilton is rising steadily in his profession and is at present a member of the state board of health.

Doctor Hamilton is one of the prominent Masons of this section of the state, being affiliated with the shrine and chapter, and having attained the thirty-second degree in the Knights Templar. In 1908 and 1909 he was grand master of Masons of Idaho.

Politically, the doctor is a Democrat, though he takes no especially active part in the affairs of the party in his district. He is now serving as county physician, and for two years was the incumbent of that office in Owyhee county, Idaho. He is a member of the Weiser Commercial Club, and takes a hearty interest in the civic affairs of the city.

On September 28, 1898, Doctor Hamilton was married to Miss Emma Coughanour, the daughter of William A. Coughanour, at Payette, Idaho. They have two daughters, Marjorie and Dorothy.

ROBERT COULTER has for a number of years been identified with the business activities of Weiser, Idaho, in various capacities, all of which have had an undeniably beneficial influence upon the growth and development of the community. As one of the big farmers and ranchmen of the district his work has been important, and as an organizer of the Crystal District Irrigation Company, in which he is a stockholder and the present manager, he has done good work for the city and county, while he has been a stirring factor in the advance of the communal growth as a member of one of the big real estate firms of the city—a firm which is still extant. Mr. Coulter is the head of the firm of Coulter & Bradshaw. All things considered, his life in this part of Idaho has been conducive to conservative development all along the line, and it is eminently fitting that some space, however small, be given to a record of the activities of such a man in this historical and biographical work.

Born on August 9, 1875, in Richmond, Kentucky, Robert Coulter is the son of James W. and Zipporah (Todd) Coulter, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a farmer and planter in his native state, and served in the Confederacy under General Morgan. He was active from the opening of the war until he was taken prisoner in Morgan's raid, an event which put an end to his participation in hostilities. He died in 1875. The mother comes of an old Kentucky family of English ancestry, which originally settled in the Carolinas in the days



prior to the Revolutionary war. She is now a resident of Oregon. Seven children were born to this couple, the subject of this review being the youngest of that number.

Robert Coulter was educated in the public schools of his native county to the age of sixteen years. Until he was seventeen he remained on the home farm, then left home and went to Astoria, Oregon, in 1892. There he was variously engaged in whatever he found that offered remunerative employment, and he remained in Oregon until 1904. In that year he came to Washington county, Idaho, and engaged in the dairy business on his own responsibility, and for five years he conducted this business successfully and advantageously. He sold the business then and turned his attention to general farming in Washington county, and he is still active in this industry, although other interests have claimed his attention from time to time. He is the owner of a quantity of splendid farm land in that county, which yields him an abundant return annually. Mr. Coulter was one of the organizers of the Crystal District Irrigation Company, and as previously mentioned, is at present manager of the company and one of its stockholders. In 1909 Mr. Coulter, together with G. W. Waters, engaged in the real estate business, forming a partnership which endured for one year, or until Mr. Waters was elected sheriff of the county and sold his interest in the business to one R. A. Bradshaw. The business thus established in 1909 is still flourishing, and is known for one of the largest real estate and loan companies in the county. Mr. Coulter is one of the directors of the New Washington County Fair Association, one of the live organizations of the county. He is a Democrat politically, and an active and able worker in the ranks of the party. He was secretary of the county central committee for some years, a position from which he but recently resigned. He has never filled a public office, nor sought political favors of any variety, but has always done good work for the party and in the interests of others who were office seekers. Civic matters of every sort find in him a staunch ally, and his support may always be depended upon in any cause that bespeaks the bettering of local civic conditions.

Fraternally, Mr. Coulter is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor, and he is a member of the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of Weiser.

On June 18, 1901, Mr. Coulter was united in marriage with Miss Annie Jeffrey, the daughter of R. L. Jeffrey, of Astoria, Oregon. The marriage took place in Portland, that state. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Coulter: Lurline, born August 29, 1902; S. Todd, born September 15, 1903; and Robert O., born March 15, 1908. All three were born in Weiser.

Mr. Coulter is one of the most enthusiastic of Idaho advocates and openly avers that he could never say too much nor speak too warmly of the benefits and opportunities the great state of Idaho offers to every man who has health and who is willing to work. He estimates that five years in Idaho is sufficient to place any energetic man on an independent footing—a statement which he is well prepared to support.

**FRED R. WALKER.** An example of the success to be obtained through constant industry and well directed effort is found in the career of Fred R. Walker, senior member of the retail drug firm of Walker & Ford Drug Company, of Weiser, who,

starting out in life without financial resources, has forged his way to the front in his chosen profession, until today he holds a position of prominence among the leading business citizens of his city. Mr. Walker was born December 9, 1876, in Mankato, Minnesota, and is a son of the late William B. and Elmira (Lay) Walker, natives of Pennsylvania. William B. Walker was a harnessmaker by trade, and at the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South enlisted in a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers for service in the Union army, with which he served until the war had ceased. At the close of the struggle, he went to Mankato, Minnesota, and established himself in business as the proprietor of a harness shop, and his business ability and strict integrity won for him a well-deserved success. His death occurred in April, 1912, when he was seventy-four years of age, his wife having passed away in March of the same year, she being in her sixty-fourth year. They had a family of two sons and one daughter, and Fred R. was the second in order of birth.

Fred R. Walker attended the public and high schools of his native city, and after his graduation from the latter at the age of eighteen years, took up the study of pharmacy, spending six years in a drug store in Mankato. With the money thus earned, he was able to prosecute his studies in the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the degree of Ph. D. in 1900, and in the year following he came to Weiser, Idaho, and for three years was engaged in his profession as a clerk. In 1904 Mr. Walker formed a co-partnership with Henry Sommercamp, and they embarked in business at the corner of State and Idaho streets, purchasing the established business of Dr. Davis & Son. This business connection continued for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Walker took as his associate E. D. Ford, the firm style becoming Walker & Ford Drug Company, and they now have one of the leading pharmacies in the county. Mr. Walker makes the most of his opportunities and his earnest desire to please his customers has gained the establishment a patronage among the best people of the city. He carries a full and up-to-date stock of drugs, medicines, toilet articles, candies, and other commodities found in modern establishments, and special attention is given to the handling of prescriptions. Mr. Walker resides in his own pleasant home in West Park, in addition to which he has large landed interests adjacent to Weiser. Politically, he is a Republican, but takes only a good citizen's interest in public matters, although he may be depended upon to support movements having for their object the betterment of his community or its people. He is a member and director of the Weiser Commercial Club, and his fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum, among the members of which he numbers many sincere friends.

Mr. Walker was married October 6, 1908, at Weiser, to Miss Harriet Taylor, daughter of Samuel Taylor, a prominent old pioneer settler of Washington county, Idaho, where Mrs. Walker was born.

**BURTON P. BRADFORD.** One of the prominent members of the Idaho bar belonging to the younger generation is Burton P. Bradford, of Boise, whose practice is commensurate with his abilities and whose worth has been recognized in positions of trust and responsibility. Born of well-to-do parents, who were able to give him numerous advantages in his youth. Mr. Bradford was not compelled to work out his own scheme of life, but found the way paved for



the prosecution of a successful career, the early promise of which is being amply fulfilled. Mr. Bradford was born at Troy, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1883, and is a son of Fred S. and Harriet (Stevens) Bradford. His paternal ancestors were of English stock, the family being traced back to Governor Bradford of Pennsylvania, after whom Bradford county in the Keystone state was named. On the maternal side, the progenitor of the family also came from England, settling in Pennsylvania at a very early date, in the vicinity of Troy, near which place, at "Sylvania," Philander G. Stevens, the maternal grandfather of Burton P. Bradford, still resides, being aged more than eighty years. His daughter, Harriet (Stevens) Bradford, passed away in 1883, at the age of thirty years, leaving four children, of whom Burton P. was the youngest. Fred D. Bradford is one of the prominent retired citizens of the vicinity of Troy, having been engaged in farming during the greater part of a long and honorable career. Due to a modest retiring disposition, he has never entered public life, although positions of public preferment have been urged on him on a number of occasions.

After attending the public and high schools of Troy, Pennsylvania, Burton P. Bradford entered Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1904, following which he lived in Spokane, Washington, and then removed to Weiser, Washington county, Idaho, remaining there two years. He next returned to Spokane, Washington, and practiced there for one year, at the end of which time he came to Boise, this city having since been the field of his endeavors. An earnest, able and alert young attorney, with inherent aptitude for his chosen vocation and a firm belief in its unwritten ethics, his connection with a number of pieces of important litigation have given him an enviable reputation among his fellow legists. The greater part of his spare time from the duties of his large general practice is given over to study, and his law library is one of the largest and most valuable in the city. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and takes an active interest in its work. Politically a Republican, Mr. Bradford has been identified with the work of his party for a number of years, and was sent to the eleventh session of the general assembly. While a member of that august body he was active in trying to secure an annual state fair for Idaho, but through lack of interest on the part of members from the northern part of the state, who felt that they would not be equally benefited with the others, the bill met with defeat. Fraternally Mr. Bradford is connected with the Elks, in which he is a past loyal knight. His religious views are those of the Presbyterian church.

On September 6, 1910, Mr. Bradford was united in marriage with Miss Kathryn Salle, a native of Nebraska and daughter of G. F. Salle, of Boise, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford have one son, John Stevens, born July 20, 1911. The comfortable family home is situated at No. 1510 North Eleventh street, a center of grace and refinement and the scene of numerous social functions, both Mr. and Mrs. Bradford being general favorites among the younger set in Boise.

**JOHN H. HARRIS.** Although associated with the business life of Midvale for but little more than a year, John H. Harris is well acquainted with the surrounding country, having been engaged in newspaper work—the same line of industry which claims his attention now—in Weiser from 1899 until his location in Midvale. His present association is with

the *Midvale Reporter*, a weekly sheet with a circulation of seven hundred.

John H. Harris was born in Independence, Missouri, on June 4, 1857, and is a son of Joseph Harvey and Tabitha J. (Silvers) Harris, both natives of Missouri. The father is now a resident of Midvale and is retired from active business life. He followed mercantile lines in Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho and was a fairly successful man in his business. He is a veteran of the Civil war, on the Confederate side, having served two years under General Sterling Price. The mother was a daughter of Hiram Silvers and his wife, farming people of Missouri, who enjoyed the distinction of being the first couple married in Jackson county, that event occurring in 1826. The mother died at Thermopolis, Wyoming, aged sixty-three. They were the parents of three children—two sons and a daughter. Elizabeth is the wife of Abe Gotnals, and they make their home in Wyoming. Davidson L. Harris is a resident of Ontario, California, and is engaged in the concrete business.

John H. Harris, who was the first born of the three children of his parents, was educated in the schools of Independence, Missouri, his schooling continuing up to the age of fifteen, after which he was apprenticed to a printer. From then until the present time he has been continuously identified with that business. He published his first paper at Oelrichs, South Dakota, in 1886, and continued there for three years. The paper was known as the *Oelrichs Times* and was a well patronized publication. He next removed to Los Angeles, California, and later went to Montana, where he was located at various times in the principal cities of the state. In 1899 he came to Idaho and located at Weiser, where he organized and established the *American*, which was the second paper to be published in that place. He was thus connected for a matter of two years, and was also two years with the *Signal* as city editor. In 1911 Mr. Harris came to Midvale and purchased an interest in the *Midvale Reporter*, a weekly paper, which has prospered under his managing interest. The paper is independent as to politics, although Mr. Harris himself is an ardent Democrat and has served for six years as chairman of the Washington County Central Committee, always having taken a more or less active part in the political affairs of his district. He was at one time a member of the State Central Committee. He is a member of the Midvale Commercial Club and is its president at this time.

Mr. Harris has a wide acquaintance with the western states, principally the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, and of them all he feels that Idaho is easily the palm bearer. He was a resident of the Black Hills section of South Dakota for fourteen years, being occupied in the printing business during that time, and he naturally feels that he knows the Dakotas thoroughly.

It was in Deadwood, South Dakota, that his marriage occurred, on July 7, 1880, when Miss Regina M. Garr, the daughter of Horace S. Garr of Louisville, Kentucky, became his wife. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris—Lawrence B., Harvey E. and Esther R. Harris, all of whom were born in Deadwood.

**JOEL L. KEITHLY.** In 1905 Joel L. Keithly established his present business in Midvale, which represents the only exclusive hardware enterprise in the city. He carries a full line of hardware, harness, farm implements, wagons and buggies, and plies a busy trade among the residents of the city and



those from adjoining communities. The business has increased wonderfully from a small beginning, until now his annual sales will aggregate \$40,000. Previous to locating in the hardware business, Mr. Keithly was engaged in stock raising and farming, and while he enjoyed success and prosperity in that line of endeavor, his present success demonstrates unmistakably that he has made no mistake in changing from one business to the other.

Mr. Keithly is a native son of Idaho, born in Washington county, on February 25, 1877, and is the son of Griffin S. and Maggie (Keithly) Keithly, both natives of the state of Missouri. In 1876 Griffin Keithly came to Idaho, making the trip overland from Utah, and coming direct to Washington county, where he located on a creek afterward designated as Keithly Creek, in his honor. He continued in farming in that district and is today a well-to-do farmer of the county. He is a Democrat and very active in the interests of the party. He has served as commissioner of Washington county and rendered other service to the public during the years of his residence here. The mother died December 1, 1912. They were the parents of ten children, of which number the subject of this review was the sixth born.

Joel L. Keithly was educated in the schools of Washington county, continuing in his studies until he was eighteen years of age. His early life was spent on the home farm, and up to 1905 he was engaged in stock raising and farming on his own account, that year marking his venture into the mercantile field, of which a more detailed account is given in an earlier paragraph. In addition to his other business interests in Midvale, Mr. Keithly is secretary and treasurer of the Mackey-Shelton Copper Company, and withal, is considered one of the well-to-do men of the city.

Mr. Keithly is independent in his political leaning, and is not especially active in party affairs. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Midvale and of the Midvale Commercial Club, while his churchly affiliations are represented by his membership in the Church of Christ.

On January 9, 1902, Mr. Keithly was united in marriage at Midvale, Idaho, with Miss Geneva Mackey, the daughter of Thomas Mackey, a native Missourian. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Keithly—Winifred, Thomas and Ruth, all born in Midvale.

**LESLIE G. KAY.** In 1907 Leslie G. Kay abandoned all other business interests and locating in Midvale, Idaho, purchased the established business of the Cambridge Lumber Company, and, changing its name to the Midvale Lumber Company, has since then given his entire attention to that business. He is the sole proprietor of the concern, and has prospered in his new relations, the constant expansion of the business indicating his success as a dealer in lumber and kindred products. The annual business of the firm is about \$35,000, and from the beginning of his connection with the lumber industry, Mr. Kay has been more than ordinarily successful.

Leslie G. Kay was born August 18, 1881, in Ontario, Canada, and is the son of Joseph and Charlotte (Lake) Kay, natives of New York state and Ontario, Canada, respectively. The father was born in 1845, and died in 1892, aged forty-seven. He was a farmer by occupation, and was quite successful. The mother, who still survives her husband, is a resident of Pueblo, Colorado. They became the parents of six children, Leslie G. being the sixth born and one of twins.

The schools of Denver, Colorado, and the Oxbridge high school, Ontario, Canada, afforded such educational advantages as Mr. Kay received, and in 1900 he was graduated from the latter institution, having removed with his mother to Oxbridge, Ontario, Canada, in 1888. After leaving school Mr. Kay worked for the Denver City Tramway Company for three and a half years, and was also engaged in farming in Pueblo county, some twelve miles from the city of Pueblo. He purchased a farm of fifty-two acres there, and for about three years was occupied in farming. In 1907 he removed from Colorado to Idaho, settling first in Cambridge, where he continued for a space of six months, and then moved to Midvale and purchased the business of the Cambridge Lumber Company, located there, changing the name of the concern to the Midvale Lumber Company, as previously mentioned in another paragraph. This company deals in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, window frames, shingles, lath, paints, oils, glass, lime, cement and plaster. In short the Midvale Lumber Company is qualified to furnish the contractor or builder with everything he may require in the way of building material, no matter how small nor how pretentious the building in course of construction may be. Thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business, of which he has made a most complete and exhaustive study since becoming interested in it, and paying especial heed to the particular requirements of the people of his section of the state, Mr. Kay ranks among the progressive and enterprising business men of the state, who thoroughly believes in working in unison with the other commercial and industrial interests of the community, as the best means of winning the ultimate advancement of the town and surrounding community. Mr. Kay owns the only lumber yard in the town, as well as the grounds and buildings occupied by his industry, in addition to all of which he owns his residence and considerable other realty in the city. He still retains his ranch in Pueblo county, Colorado, although his local interests prevent him from giving much attention to its operation.

Mr. Kay is a Republican, as to his political relations, and though he is not ordinarily active in the ranks of the party, manifests an intelligent interest in political affairs, and he was chairman of the first town board of Midvale. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with the Blue Lodge of Cambridge. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Midvale and is a member of the Midvale Commercial Club. He has made a most unqualified success of his business career, his prosperity coming as the result of his own well directed efforts, no financial aid having been extended to him in the early years of his struggles. Leaving his home as a mere boy, he has gone steadily forward, permitting no obstacles to deter him from his early purpose of making a name for himself in the business world—a purpose which he has already realized, although he is practically in the beginning of his industrial career.

On June 26, 1909, Mr. Kay was married to Miss Edna Melville Wright, the daughter of Malcolm Wright, a native citizen of Michigan. The marriage was solemnized at Salt Lake, Utah.

**GEORGE C. HUEBENER.** The personnel of the bench and bar of Idaho is one in which the commonwealth may well take pride, and among the able, successful and popular younger representatives of the legal profession in the capital city of the state is he whose name initiates this review. He has won secure pres-



tige in his chosen field of endeavor, and has a wide circle of influential friends in Idaho, besides a clientele whose character indicates objective appreciation of his professional ability and sterling personal characteristics.

Mr. Huebener claims the fine old Badger state as the place of his nativity and is a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born in the city of Eau Claire, judicial center of the Wisconsin county of the same name, and the date of his nativity was March 29, 1879. He is a son of George C. and Anna (Seidel) Huebener, both of whom were born in Germany. The father was a pioneer merchant in Wisconsin and in earlier years was a prominent figure in the councils of the Democratic party in that state. He continued his alignment with this party until the nomination of Grover Cleveland and Allan G. Thurman as its national standard bearers, and then showed the courage of his convictions by transferring his allegiance to the Republican party, of whose principles he thereafter continued a stalwart advocate.

George C. Huebener, Jr., the immediate subject of this sketch, duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native city and was graduated in the Eau Claire high school as a member of the class of 1898. He thereafter assisted in the work and management of his father's mercantile establishment for a time after which he studied law at the University of Minnesota. In the spring of 1904 Mr. Huebener came to Idaho and established his home in Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai county, and was admitted to the bar of the state in the same year, where he was engaged in practice until 1905, when he came to Boise and assumed the position of chief clerk at the Idaho state penitentiary. He retained this office four years, at the expiration of which he resigned and accepted the position of secretary of the commission having in charge the Idaho exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon Pacific exposition in the city of Seattle. He held this position from the time of the organization of the commission until the close of the exposition, and then returned to Boise, where he has since continued in the successful work of his profession, in which his precedence is unmistakable. He is a firm believer in the great future of Idaho, to which his loyalty is of the most insistent type, and the state has no citizen who is more enthusiastic in exploiting its manifold attractions and advantages.

Mr. Huebener is a most zealous worker in behalf of the principles and policies of the Republican party and in the campaign of 1912 he was secretary of the "Haines for Governor" Republican Club of Boise. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Huebener is affiliated with the various York Rite bodies in Boise, including Idaho Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander, and is now an officer in the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Idaho. He is also past potentate of El Korah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a sovereign of the Imperial, Ecclesiastical and Military Order of the Red Cross of Constantine. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing, and he is a most popular factor in the professional, business and social circles of the capital city.

**WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS.** As manager of the Midvale Mercantile Company, Ltd., of Midvale, Idaho, William P. Clements occupies a position of prominence in the business life of this city. He organized the firm in 1905, and in addition to his position as manager, he is secretary and treasurer of the company, with C. H. Bussey as president and A. B. Mosee, vice president. This is one of the largest

concerns of its kind in the county, and conducts an annual business aggregating \$100,000.

Mr. Clements was born in Union Town, Kentucky, on August 6, 1874, and is the son of Baldwin and Alice J. (Williams) Clements, both natives of Kentucky. The parents of Baldwin Clements were early settlers of the state of Kansas in its pioneer days, coming from Kentucky, and were occupied in farming and stock raising. Baldwin Clements was born in 1840 and died in 1887, aged forty-seven years. He was a successful farmer, well known and highly esteemed among the people of his community. The mother still survives, and is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. They were the parents of six children, William P. being the third in order of birth.

William P. Clements was educated in the public schools of Independence, Kansas, whither they had moved in 1881, and his schooling extended up to the age of sixteen. His first real work after leaving school was as a telegraph operator, and when he had mastered the key he continued in that work from that time until 1905. He came to Idaho in 1903 and located in Payette, where he was employed as station agent for the Oregon Short Line. He resigned his position in 1905 and removed to Midvale, Idaho, where he proceeded to organize the Midvale Mercantile Company, Limited, as mentioned in a previous paragraph. This is the most weighty commercial institution in Midvale, and carries one of the largest and most comprehensive stocks in southern Idaho. It has been doing business continuously for seven years, and in that time has constantly broadened its field and increased its efficiency. It is a general merchandise store in the broadest acceptance of the word or term, and dispenses practically everything that the people who patronize it can either eat, use or wear. The stock it carries is immense, embracing dry goods, clothing, shoes, furnishings, groceries, flour, feed, grain, hardware and agricultural implements. It would, in truth, be difficult to find a store in southern Idaho that can surpass this one in point of general efficiency as a means of dispensing necessities in the community. The concern occupies its own building—one which presents a most attractive appearance, both as to interior and exterior, and in the arrangement and display of its stock, the store is worthy of praise. Mr. Clements has proven himself to be a business man of the finest quality, broad gauged and comprehensive in his understanding, and one who exerts every energy to give the public the best possible service that is consistent with sound business principles, and the splendid success of the concern is largely due to his splendid executive ability. The business of the company is constantly increasing, and today requires the attention of five people in the store to look after its daily operations.

Mr. Clements has gained popularity in Midvale other than as a successful merchant, and has been postmaster of the town since July 20, 1905, being appointed to the office soon after he located in Midvale. He is a Republican, but not more than ordinarily active in the political life of the community. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with the Blue Lodge, Washoe No. 28 at Payette, Idaho; the Knights Templar and Chapter at Weiser, Idaho; and the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine at Boise. He is a member of the Midvale Commercial Club.

On September 2, 1901, Mr. Clements was married at Evanston, Wyoming, to Miss Margaret M. Lellman, the daughter of J. F. Lellman, a native of Kan-



sas. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clements: Clifford, born January 13, 1903, at Kemmerer, Wyoming; Dudley, born May 16, 1904, at Payette, Idaho; and Jack, born at Midvale, Idaho, on August 15, 1906.

Mr. Clements owns a nice home in Midvale in addition to his other city property besides which he has a fine farm of eighty acres adjacent to the city, which he operates, in conjunction with his other interests.

ALBERT W. GIPSON has been cashier of the Peoples' Bank of Cambridge, Idaho, since 1909, and he is qualified by years of banking experience in every department to fill that important position. Born on May 22, 1876, Mr. Gipson is the son of Albert E. and Lina M. (West) Gipson, natives of Wisconsin and Illinois, respectively. The father was a pioneer of Colorado, removing there in the early seventies, where he engaged in his profession, that of law. In later years he engaged in fruit raising, and is now resident of Caldwell, Idaho, where he settled in 1892, and where he is engaged as editor of the *Gem State Rural Live Stock Journal*. The mother, who was born in Kewanee, Illinois, also lives in Caldwell. They were the parents of eight children, of which number the subject of this review was the second born.

Albert W. Gipson was educated in the grade and high schools of Greeley, Colorado, and Denver, Colorado, his education continuing to the age of eighteen years. At that time the family was residing at Boise, and the father was engaged in the publishing business, being the editor and publisher of *The Commonwealth of Idaho*, and in the print shop Albert W. learned the trade of a printer, under his father's supervision. He followed that work in Boise and Caldwell for three years, giving it up to take a position as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Caldwell, Idaho. It was there he learned the banking business in all its details, and he remained in this connection for ten years, occupying the position of assistant cashier at the time of his resignation. He later served as cashier of the United States National Bank at Vaile, Oregon, and as assistant cashier of the Bank of Washington county at Midvale. It was in 1909 that he and certain of his associates purchased the People's Bank of Cambridge, Idaho, which institution Mr. Gipson has conducted as cashier ever since. This solid and substantial financial institution is managed and upheld by citizens of tried integrity and considerable wealth. In the six years of its existence it has shown itself to be a most influential factor in the growth and development of Cambridge. The bank has a capital stock of \$20,000, deposits of \$150,000, with surplus and undivided profits of \$3,000. Harry M. Coon is president of the bank, Joseph Madison is vice president, and Frank Haasch is assistant cashier. The bank occupies its own building, one of the most attractive and substantial in Cambridge, and its equipment is especially complete and modern. The policy of the bank is conservative, but sufficiently progressive to keep well in touch with advanced ideas.

Mr. Gipson is secretary of the Commercial Club of Cambridge and treasurer of the Town of Cambridge. He is a Progressive Republican, and takes an active interest in the political affairs of his district. Fraternally, Mr. Gipson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World of Cambridge.

On June 12, 1907, Mr. Gipson was united in marriage with Miss Anna Christenson, the daughter of James Christenson, a native of Nebraska, while

Mrs. Gipson was born in Omaha, that state. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gipson—Dorothy, born in Caldwell, Idaho, and Helen, born in Cambridge, Idaho.

LAFAYETTE CREPS. It is but little more than a year ago that Lafayette Creps resigned from his connection with the Weiser Hotel and with his savings of ten years established himself in the mercantile business in Cambridge, but in that brief time he has become firmly established in the business life of the community, and it is everywhere conceded that Mr. Creps is a man of splendid business qualifications, whose success in his chosen enterprise is already well assured.

Lafayette Creps was born in Fort Madison, Lee county, Iowa, on August 19, 1863, and is the son of Reuben and Catherine (Mourer) Creps. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, who moved into Iowa in about 1856, where he was known as one of the pioneer contractors and builders of his time. He was successful in business, and was a man of sturdy character, well known for his upright living and many good deeds. He was a member of the Methodist church. He died in 1902 at Fort Madison, at the age of eighty-eight. The mother was a native German. She came to America as a girl of thirteen years with her parents, and settled with them in Pennsylvania. It was there she met and married her husband. She died in the autumn of 1885 at the family home in Fort Madison, Iowa. Four children were born to these parents, Lafayette Creps of this review being the third in order of birth.

Lafayette Creps was educated in the common schools of his native town, and he was sixteen years of age when he completed his second year in the Academy at Fort Madison. When he quitted school his first position was in a shoe store at Burlington, Iowa. He started on a most meager salary, \$25.00 a month representing his earnings for a year. At the end of that time he entered upon business activities for himself at Red Cloud, Nebraska. The year was 1887, and the business he established was a small merchandise concern. He continued for two years, then sold the place and removed to Hutchinson, Kansas, there engaging in the lumber business. He remained in that place not more than eighteen months, when he sold out and located in Syracuse, Kansas, again becoming active in the lumber business, and at the close of a year of activity removed to the Cripple Creek district in Colorado, locating in the town of Victor. In that place he once more resumed mercantile operations, but his success was cut short by a disastrous fire which destroyed his entire stock. He was so unfortunate as to have but a small amount of insurance, the excessive and exorbitant rates prevailing there having caused him to take chances which his better judgment did not justify, and the small amount he realized was barely sufficient to pay off his creditors at the time. Thus he found himself after a number of years of strenuous business effort, utterly without funds and at the bottom round of the ladder of success. The idea of remaining longer in the town where he had suffered so heavy a loss was exceedingly repugnant to Mr. Creps, but he was without money enough to take him out of the place, so hard had he been hit by the loss he had sustained. He had friends, however, and he borrowed enough to take him to Idaho, settling at Weiser where he secured a position at once as clerk in the Weiser Hotel, of which E. M. Barton was the proprietor. He remained in that position for ten years as clerk and bookkeeper, and he proved himself no small



factor in the building up of a good business for this hostelry, his ever genial manner winning to him a popularity that redounded to the good of the business of the place. In February, 1911, Mr. Creps resigned his position with the hotel, and with his savings of ten years once more established himself in business, locating this time in Cambridge, and opening up a general merchandise establishment. His shop, which is known as Creps' Store, is one of the best patronized houses in the city. It carries the largest stock in the place, barring one other, and from the day when he opened his doors to the public, has plied a thriving trade in dry goods, boots and shoes, furnishing goods, and in addition to these lines, he conducts a retail grocery establishment. Since he began operations in Cambridge Mr. Creps has found it expedient to increase his store space to meet the growing demands of his business, and he bids fair to exceed in this venture any success achieved in former years. His shop is one of the busy places of the city and he employs several salespeople in the establishment.

Mr. Creps was married on November 16, 1903, at Boise, Idaho, to Miss Nina Westgate, whose father was a native of Vermont. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Creps—Leone, born in Weiser, Idaho, on February 11, 1905, and Oscar, born July 11, 1907, also at Weiser.

Mr. Creps is a Republican in his political faith, and shares actively in the labors of the party in his district. He is a member of the Cambridge Commercial Club, and has shown himself to be properly interested in every work set forth for the advancement of the best interests of the community in which he has located. Any success that has come to Mr. Creps during the years of his business activity he may safely take full credit for, as he has never been aided or assisted in any way in any of his ventures. The capital he possessed when he located in Victor, Colorado, and established himself in business, though small, not exceeding \$300 in all, was earned by him while serving as a clerk, and his entire business career thus far has been marked by the most strenuous activity on his part. His methods in business are upright and honorable, and he is eminently deserving of a generous measure of business prosperity, which it would seem, he is in a fair way to realize, judging from his present business.

**LYSANDER C. POND.** Holding prestige by reason of his position as manager of the great interests of the firm of Studebaker Brothers Wagon Company, at Nampa, Lysander C. Pond has been of great service to his city in various capacities where his business abilities, executive capacity and high sense of commercial integrity have made that service of much importance. Although he has taken no part in politics, for which he has had no time, his has been a busy life, and it is to his high credit that he is busied about those things which make for the material and spiritual growth of the city. Mr. Pond was born at Richmond, Utah, December 31, 1870, and is a son of Stillman and Regina (Swanson) Pond. The Swanson family was originally Jacobson, but in accordance with the custom of their country took the name of Swanson for the younger generation.

The progenitor of the Pond family in America, Daniel Pond, came to this country in 1630, and among his descendants were a number of Revolutionary soldiers. The great-grandfather of Lysander C. was Joseph Pond, and the grandfather Preston Pond. Stillman Pond was born in Massachusetts, and was a member of the second company of emigrants that

crossed the plains to Utah in 1847, most of the journey being made on foot. His party settled in Cache valley, where he took up farming lands, became an early convert to the Latter Day Saints, and died in that faith in 1878, at the age of seventy-five years. He married Regina Swanson, who was born in Sweden in 1837, and came to the United States in 1863, being married to Mr. Pond in Utah. Her father, Swen Jacobson, died in his native land in 1807. Four children were born to Stillman and Regina Pond, namely: Lysander C.; Noah S., a well-known merchant of Pocatello, Idaho; M. Alonzo, who is connected with the Short Line Railroad as assistant superintendent Utah division at Salt Lake City; and one child who died in infancy.

Lysander C. Pond attended the schools of Richmond, Utah, for a short period, and continued his education in the public schools of Preston and Idaho Falls, Idaho. Subsequently, he removed to Pocatello, and completed his studies in the college at Logan, Utah, from which institution he was graduated in May, 1893. A month after his marriage he was called on a mission to Tasmania, an island just south of Australia, where he served three years for his church and on this mission was accompanied by his wife. His first position after returning to America was that of salesman and bookkeeper for a furniture house at Pocatello, which position he continued to hold for eight years. At the end of that time Mr. Pond accepted a position as traveling salesman for the bottling works at Nampa, a candy company of the same city and the El Quenno Cigar Company, and for three years traveled throughout the state selling goods for these three concerns. Mr. Pond was then appointed to a position in the United States revenue department, after which he became a traveling salesman and representative for Hewlett Brothers of Salt Lake, Utah, for one year. Eventually, he was made manager of the Studebaker branch at Meridian, and when a vacancy occurred at Nampa his abilities and business acumen were recognized by his appointment as manager of the concern's immense interests here. The business done at Nampa now exceeds \$25,000 per year. Mr. Pond's able management of affairs here having materially advanced the extent of the trade. Home, religion and business, his devotion to this trinity has been the key to his success. Probably he has no strict rule or set of rules which he follows, for he is a man of too broad a mind to be restricted to a formula from which he cannot deviate. He has excelled in his ability to concentrate his whole mind on the subject at hand, while his integrity in matters of business has never been questioned by his associates.

Mr. Pond was married at Logan, Utah, June 28, 1893, to Miss Louie P. Kimball, daughter of Joseph and Lathilla (Pratt) Kimball, now residing in Salt Lake City, Utah, and granddaughter of early pioneers of Utah, Heber C. Kimball and Orson Pratt, where the family was founded in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Pond have been the parents of ten children, as follows: Tasma, born May 1, 1894, at Hobart, Tasmania, now a student in the L. D. S. College of Salt Lake City; Gladys, born May 1, 1895, at Hobart, Tasmania, and now attending the Nampa high school; Lysander C., Jr., born November 24, 1896, at Pocatello, and now attending the high school; Joseph, born June 25, 1899, at Pocatello, died July 27, 1901; Stillman, born April 15, 1901, at Pocatello, attending the graded schools; Lathilla, born November 13, 1902, at Pocatello, a student in the public schools; Reed Kimball, born April 12, 1904, at Pocatello, a pupil in the Nampa schools; Wallace Kimball, born February 18, 1906, who is also attending school; Douglas Kimball,





*L. C. Pond,*







born February 28, 1908, at Nampa; and Edith, born October 6, 1909, at Salt Lake City.

Mr. Pond is a Republican in his political views, but takes only a good citizen's interest in public matters. With his family, he belongs to the Church of the Latter Day Saints. He is the owner of several fine farming properties in Canyon and Bannock counties, and being fond of out door life spends a great deal of his spare time in superintending operations on them.

**DANIEL H. CLARE.** In 1905 Daniel H. Clare settled in Cambridge, Idaho, establishing a small lumber yard and a furniture store and undertaking parlors, that venture representing his first business connection in these parts. In November, 1906, he had so far progressed in his lumber business that he realized the immediate need of expansion, and he organized the Cambridge Lumber Company, Ltd., of which he is president and general manager, with Henry Clare as secretary and treasurer and R. E. Wilson, vice president. The firm also operates a saw and planing mill and in season employs thirty-five men, theirs being the largest plant of its kind in the county. The business, begun by Mr. Clare in 1905 on a meager scale, has in the passing years broadened out into one of the most comprehensive of its kind in the district, with continued expansion in sight, its progress forcibly reminding lookers on of the old familiar proverb that "Great oaks from little acorns grow."

Daniel H. Clare was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, on March 10, 1869, and is the son of Horatio and Helen (Sutton) Clare. The father was born in Missouri, where his family had resided for years. His grandparents were among the early settlers of the state and were near friends of that old pioneer, Daniel Boone. The father followed farming and stock raising and was a successful man, as material wealth is reckoned. He served in the Civil war, with the rank of first lieutenant, and is now a resident of Montgomery county, Missouri. The mother, who was a native of Missouri, died in Lincoln county in about 1887, when she was thirty-seven years of age.

Of the seven children born to these parents, Daniel H., of this review, was the third in order of birth. He received the usual advantages of the schools of Montgomery county, later attending the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, and finishing his studies there at the age of twenty. His early life was spent on the farm, and following the close of his school days he engaged in farming on his own responsibility, locating in his native county, and carrying on a successful farming and stock-raising business for some years. It was in 1905 that he sold his Montgomery county interests and with his family moved to Cambridge, Idaho, where he established himself in the lumber business, as outlined in a previous paragraph. In that paragraph is also given the details of his subsequent advance in a business way in Cambridge, with regard to the lumber industry, so that further enlargement upon that feature is unnecessary at this point.

In addition to his other interests in Cambridge, Mr. Clare is a director of the Cottonwood Lumber Company, Ltd., of Adams county, but with offices in Cambridge, and he is doing extensive development work on a three hundred and twenty acre farm in Adams county. He has demonstrated his unfaltering faith in the future of Idaho by his continued investments in farm and city property, and speaks in glowing terms of the many rare opportunities for

ambition and energy in Washington county and the entire state.

Mr. Clare is a Democrat, but takes no great interest in the activities of the party, confining his efforts and labors to local affairs always with a view to the betterment of civic conditions. He has never sought nor filled public office, his time being too much occupied by other interests to permit of service of that nature. Fraternally Mr. Clare is a member of the Blue Lodge of the Masonic order in Cambridge, as well as a member of Weiser lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He is an active member of the Cambridge Commercial Club also.

On October 2, 1893, Mr. Clare was united in marriage with Miss Jennette Diamond, the daughter of John Diamond, a native of Carroll county, Missouri. Six children have been born to them: Luella, Leon, James G., Jennette, Daniel F. and John H. The family are members of the Christian church, and is one which is prominent and popular in the social life of the city which has represented its home for the past six years.

**DR. CHARLES ERNEST SCHMITZ** has been actively identified with the medical profession since 1903, and his connection with Cambridge in his professional capacity began in 1904, just a year after he was graduated from Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, and he has since continued here, with the exception of a year spent abroad in further study at Heidelberg, Germany, and other famous places of learning. He conducts a general practice in medicine and surgery, and enjoys a pleasing reputation for skill and efficiency in these parts, while his practice is ever extending its limits as his ability becomes the more recognized.

Dr. Charles Ernest Schmitz was born on October 22, 1879, at Fort Scott, Kansas, and is the son of John and Christena (Bauer) Schmitz, both native born Germans, who came to America in young life. The father came in the early fifties and first settled in Wisconsin, removing to Kansas after the Civil war period. He served three years in the war as a member of a Wisconsin regiment and passed his life from the close of the war on as a rancher, in which business he was particularly successful. He died in 1897 at Fort Scott, aged sixty-three years. The mother who still survives her husband, is a resident of Cambridge, Idaho, and makes her home with her son, Dr. Schmitz of this review. Of these parents further details may be found in the biographical sketch of Dr. Frank A. Schmitz, of Midvale, Idaho, in other pages of this work.

Charles Ernest Schmitz was the fifth born of the eight children of his parents. He was educated in the schools of Fort Scott, Kansas, and following his graduation from the high school in 1897 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, remaining there for two years, after which he entered Barnes Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, there completing his medical education. He was graduated from that college in 1903, after which he served as an interne in the City Hospital in St. Louis for a year. He then came west, locating in Cambridge, Idaho, in the spring of 1904, beginning the practice of his profession the first of May. He remained thus occupied, winning an enviable reputation for skill, and in 1907 withdrew from his labors in these parts and went to Germany, where he studied at Heidelberg for some time, and upon his return to America went to Chicago, Illinois, there taking a course in the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago, Illinois. He returned to Cambridge



in 1908, well fortified to renew his labors here as the result of his extensive studies, and he has been in active practice here since that time.

Dr. Schmitz is a member of the State and American Medical Associations. In addition to his general practice in medicine and surgery, he is the appointed examining physician for a number of insurance companies, and all the fraternal societies which are represented in Cambridge. He himself is a member of certain of these organizations, among them being the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and takes a very active and prominent part in the work of the church in this city. He was one of the instigators of the movement to build a new church edifice in Cambridge which was completed March 1, 1913, and has in various other ways demonstrated his interest in the welfare of the church of which he is a member. He is also a member of the local militia of the state, the I. N. G., Co. C.

In addition to his professional interests, Dr. Schmitz is connected with a number of the leading industrial and financial organizations in the city, among them being the Cambridge Publishing Company and the Cambridge Sheep-shearing Plant, in both of which he is a stockholder. He also owns two and a quarter sections of land in the county and a seven acre tract in the heart of the city, together with five lots in the city, and his residence.

Dr. Schmitz is a Progressive and a very active and tireless worker in the interests of the party. He has served in public positions during his residence here, having been county physician for six years.

On May 25, 1904, Dr. Schmitz was united in marriage at Weiser, Idaho, to Miss Myrtle M. McClain, the daughter of John McClain, of Shell City, Missouri. Three sons and one daughter have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Schmitz—Ernest, born at Cambridge, Idaho, on April 9, 1905; Lawrence, born at Cambridge on November 27, 1906; and Orville, born at Boise, Idaho, September 26, 1911; Genevieve, born July 3, 1909, died August 2, 1910.

Dr. Schmitz adds one more to the ever swelling list of really self-made men, in the best acceptance of the term. He worked his way through the University, as the result of his having run away from home in his youth to escape the dictum of his father whose will it was that Dr. Schmitz should become a rancher. As a result of his disobedience to the paternal wishes, and partly because of his own natural independence of action, he continued to make his way through college, unaided by finances from home. He does not hesitate to tell that he found himself in Cambridge, his worldly possessions being represented by a few instruments, a change of clothing and a cash capital of \$4.20. These, however, did not constitute his whole assets, for he was well fortified by his education and his splendid courage and will to succeed in the profession which he had acquired at such cost, and his present position in Cambridge and in Idaho amply bears out his excellent judgment and wisdom in the choice of a life work.

**JAMES A. HUDELSON.** For eight years after locating in Cambridge, Idaho, James A. Hudelson successfully carried on a livery and live stock business, but in 1910 he disposed of his interests in those lines and turned his attention to the furniture and undertaking business, in which he has met with a pleasing degree of success, proving his versatility in business, as well as his excellent judgment and capacity in affairs of commercial life. His estab-

lishment is the first of the kind and the most complete as well, in this part of the county, and conducts an annual business of approximately \$15,000.

James A. Hudelson was born in Osage county, Kansas, on January 26, 1869, and is the son of Archibald B. and Elnora (Leonard) Hudelson, both natives of the state of Indiana. The father moved to Kansas in 1866, where he continued to make his home until 1875 and then moved to Oregon. He came to Idaho in 1901, settling in Cambridge and carrying on a general merchandise business until the autumn of 1911, when he removed back to Oregon and is there residing. He is a Civil war veteran, having served three years in the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry. He was engaged in mercantile enterprises during the greater part of his life, and was active and prominent in political affairs in Kansas for years. He served in the state legislature from Washington county, Idaho, after settling in that state, and prior to his removal to Salem, Oregon. The mother is yet living and resides in Salem, Oregon, with her husband. They were the parents of seven children.

James A. Hudelson was the second child of his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Jefferson, Oregon, to the age of eighteen years, and almost immediately after quitting school he entered upon the ranching business in Marion county, Oregon. There he operated a farm of one hundred and sixty acres for nine years, enjoying a fair measure of success, and for three years he was engaged in the butcher business at Jefferson, Oregon. The summer of 1902 marked his advent into Idaho, and he settled at once in Cambridge, continuing for eight years in the livery and live stock business which he established soon after locating here. In 1910 he disposed of those interests, and entered into an entirely different line. His store today handles furnitures of all kinds, paints, wall paper, etc., together with a thoroughly modern undertaking establishment, the most complete of its kind in the county. Prosperity has followed his business ventures since his boyhood, and this enterprise bids fair to outshine all his previous experiences. He owns the building occupied by his establishment, a fine brick building, 33½ by 70 feet, and modern in its every detail. This was erected in the summer of 1912 expressly for him.

Mr. Hudelson is a member of the Cambridge Blue Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, and is treasurer of the local lodge. He is also a member of the Maccabees at Jefferson, Oregon, and of the Cambridge Commercial Club. At present he is serving as city clerk of Cambridge and is giving good service in that office.

Mr. Hudelson has been twice married. His first marriage took place at Jefferson, Oregon, with Miss Minnie Allen, the daughter of Daniel Allen, a native of Nebraska. She died at Weiser, Idaho, in 1902, leaving five children—Alice, Ruth, Greta, Bitner and Homer. On September 15, 1906, Mr. Hudelson was united in matrimony with Miss Laura McClain, the daughter of John McClain, a native of the state of Missouri. Two children have been born of this latter union—Vernon and Eunice.

**RIEL E. WILSON**, of Cambridge, Idaho, figures as one of the representative men of the State. A *resumé* of his life is therefore of interest in this connection, and is as follows:

Riel E. Wilson was born on the 20th of April, 1863, at Plymouth, Wisconsin, son of Riel A. and Mary (Colbert) Wilson, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Huntingdonshire, England. This branch of the Wilson family traces









L. B. Wehr.



its history in America back to one of the settlers in the Massachusetts Colony, who landed on the rock bound shores of New England about 1640. Mr. Wilson's mother, in 1832, accompanied her parents to the United States, landing at New York City and making settlement at Saratoga Springs, New York.

In his native town, Riel E. Wilson grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common and high schools, graduating from the latter in May, 1881. When he started out on his own account in life, he engaged in the cheese business in Wisconsin. Later he turned his attention to mining, in the Seven Devils (Idaho) district, and was among the first to make locations there. From 1888 to 1895 he was engaged in the mercantile business at Salubria, Idaho, and meanwhile he became interested in law. In 1895 he gave his time and attention seriously to the study of law, the following year was admitted to the bar, and for the past sixteen years has practiced in the Idaho courts. For six years he was United States Commissioner, and he was Referee in Bankruptcy for three years. Since March, 1886, he has been a notary public, and during his residence at Salubria he was postmaster three years. Washington county honored him with a seat in the Idaho State Legislature and he served as a member of the House of Representatives during its fifth session.

In his various business enterprises and investments, Mr. Wilson has displayed unquestioned good judgment. He was successful in mining, and he made his first "raise" from the sale of the Crescent mine in Seven Devils. His mercantile career was a financial success, as has also been his practice in the legal field, and, having from time to time wisely invested his funds, he is today the owner of valuable realty. He owns several thousand acres of Idaho's fertile lands, chiefly in Adams and Washington counties, and he is one of the principal owners of the Cambridge, Idaho townsite. Also he is interested in the First National Bank, of Weiser, Idaho, and in numerous other corporations and private investments, aggregating many thousands of dollars.

Mr. Wilson has been a Republican since his early manhood, with the exception of a time he affiliated with the Silver Republicans of Idaho, and he has always been an active worker in party ranks. At present he is a Progressive Republican.

For years Mr. Wilson has been identified with the Masonic order. While at Salubria he was a member of Salubria Lodge, No. 23, A. F. and A. M., in which he served as Master and filled other minor offices, and he was Grand Representative for New South Wales for several years in the Grand Lodge of Idaho. His religious faith is that of the Baptist Church, he being a member of the First Baptist Church of Cambridge, Idaho.

August 7, 1888, at Weiser, Idaho, Riel E. Wilson and Miss L. Etta Hill were united in marriage, and they are the parents of three children, Harold, Orin and Arthur. Mrs. Wilson is a daughter of Riley Hill, a prominent merchant of Princeton, Missouri. During the Civil war the Hill family were residents of Tennessee. They were strongly anti-slavery in their views, and Riley Hill was a soldier in the Union army, in which he served three and a half years, having the rank of corporal.

**LEONARD B. WEHR.** The popular and efficient postmaster at Star, Idaho, Leonard B. Wehr, is an excellent example of the class of men who, reared on the farm and trained to enter agricultural life, transfer their activities to other lines of endeavor and reach positions of responsibility and trust through the medium of their own efforts. Mr. Wehr has been a

resident of Star since 1901, and during this time has been associated with various enterprises, in all of which he has met with well-deserved success, and in his official capacity he has so conscientiously discharged his duties as to win the universal approbation of his fellow-townsmen. Leonard B. Wehr was born May 9, 1868, in Kane county, Illinois, and is a son of Leonard and Harriet (Snyder) Wehr.

Leonard Wehr was born in Germany, and in the fall of 1858 came to the United States, settling first in Pennsylvania and later removing to Kane county, Illinois. He there engaged in farming and served as county supervisor for a number of years, but in 1878 removed to Nebraska, where he continued to carry on agricultural pursuits and to be prominent in public life. His death occurred in September, 1908, at Beaver Crossing, Nebraska, when he was sixty-nine years of age. Mr. Wehr married Harriet Snyder, a native of Pennsylvania, who survives him and resides at Beaver Crossing, Nebraska, and they had a family of six children, of whom Leonard B. was fourth in line.

Leonard B. Wehr was given excellent educational advantages, attending the public schools of Kane county, Illinois, and Seward county, Nebraska, and spent one and one-half years in a business college at Grand Island, Nebraska. Until he was nineteen years of age he was engaged in assisting his father on the homestead place, but at that time left the parental roof to enter upon a career of his own. He continued to follow farming and stock raising in Nebraska until the fall of 1901, at which time he came to Idaho and settled in the city of Boise, but after three months made removal to Star, where he established himself in business as the proprietor of tonorial parlors. This enterprise was continued successfully for five years, when he formed a partnership with C. N. Palmer, in a general merchandise business, an association which continued to the partners' mutual advantage until January, 1909, when it was dissolved. In the meantime, on August 15, 1904, Mr. Wehr was appointed postmaster of Star, and since taking possession of the office in the September following has continued to act in the same capacity. During the past five years Mr. Wehr has also been a member of the board of school directors of Ada district, and in both official capacities he has demonstrated forcibly his entire fitness to hold office. As postmaster he is courteous and obliging, and has won the friendship as well as the confidence of the people of his adopted city. Fraternally, Mr. Wehr is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he acts as clerk, and the Knights of Pythias. Since the organization of the Boise Interurban Railroad he has served as its station agent at Star, and in other ways he has been connected intimately with many of this section's interests.

On February 22, 1893, Mr. Wehr was married in Dawson county, Nebraska, to Miss Eliza Clark, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of William Clark, and three children have been born to this union: Fred M., born in Dawson county, Nebraska; Everett E., also born in that county; and Hattie B., born in Star, Idaho. Mr. Wehr started in life as a poor youth, without capital or influential friends, and his success, as attributed by himself, is due to his selection of a locality where his abilities could be appreciated. Like others who have gained an independent position here, he firmly believes that this part of the Northwest offers great opportunities to the ambitious, and his faith in the future of his locality has been evidenced by his investing in a comfortable home and productive orchard.



"UNCLE" BOB WHITE. To no one in Washington county, or indeed in this section of Idaho can the sight of the above name bring anything but a warmth to the heart, for there is probably no more beloved character in this district than "Uncle" Bob White, one of the first settlers in this part of Idaho. Not only is he loved for what he has done in years past, though the tales of kind and generous deeds that he performed during those days of hardship and privation make a part of the family history of many of the families in these valleys, but because of his kindly presence here among his fellow citizens of Council. Just to know such a man as "Uncle" Bob is an inspiration for he has kept all the sweetness of character which was his as a young man, and although he is now eighty-five years of age, he is still as deeply interested in the affairs of those about him as he ever was. The people of Council, in particular, have an especial affection for him, for he it was who first settled on the site of their growing little city, and it was about his house that the little settlement grew up.

The father of this old pioneer was Henry F. White, who was born in South Carolina, and moving west settled in Arkansas, where he died before the Civil war, at the age of fifty. His wife was Elisabeth Wiley, who was also a native of South Carolina. She grew up in the state of her birth, married and died there. "Uncle" Bob White was born in Arkansas, on the 14th of August, 1827. The lad grew up in the frontier settlement in Arkansas, and it was not until after the Civil war had been concluded that he came across the plains to Idaho. He had his family and his household goods loaded on wagons drawn by ox-teams, and accompanying him was George Moser, with his family. It was in 1876 that the little party set forth on the long journey that was to take them twelve months. They were more fortunate than many travelers across the plains at this period, for they had no trouble of any kind from the time they started until their arrival in Idaho and their settlement in Council. The two families were the only settlers in this section for many months, but gradually others began to drift in and finally a little settlement was started. At the time of the arrival of the Whites and the Mosers an Indian council composed of the three Indian tribes then living in the valley was being held on the site where Uncle Bob White afterwards located, and so the settlement that grew up hereon was called Council.

After the naming of the little village Uncle Bob was appointed postmaster and later he erected the first real building in the town. Thus it was that the town had its very humble beginnings. The father and protector and angel of mercy, not only to those settlers who had erected their homes in Council, but also to the ranchers and trappers of the whole surrounding district, was "Uncle" Bob White. The only mail in those days was received from Indian Valley by pony express, and on a certain day every week the settlers would congregate at the postoffice to wait for the news from the outside world. It was thus that Uncle Bob White and the others of the early pioneers labored to establish a foothold here in the wilds for civilization and make a foundation for the home builders who were to come later.

Mr. White married Miss Ellen B. Parnell in Arkansas in 1868 and Mrs. White is still living in Council. They became the parents of five children, three of whom are deceased. Robert and Della are deceased, also a baby who died in infancy. William H. White, who makes his home in Montana and Thomas J. White are the two living children.

THOMAS SCOTT has been identified with the flour mill business in Idaho since 1902, since 1904 being located in Nampa, where he operates a flour mill of one hundred barrels per day capacity throughout the year. As the proprietor, of this industry, he had contributed his quota to the industrial life of the town of Nampa since his earliest connection with the place, thus helping to advance the growth and prosperity of the town as only a well conducted industrial enterprise can aid.

Born in Racine county, Wisconsin, on June 18, 1851, Thomas Scott is the son of James and Marguerite (Johnson) Scott, the father being a native of the state of Ohio and the mother coming direct from Scotland as a young girl. James Scott located in Wisconsin in early life, later settling in Nebraska, where he carried on the trade of a miller, which business had also occupied his father before him. Thus we have three generations of millers in direct line, a fact which may be reasonably supposed to have something to do with the successful operations of the subject. The father, James Scott, died in Nebraska while in his early seventies, his death occurring in 1885. The mother passed away in 1907, in Atchison county, Missouri, aged seventy years. They were the parents of three children: Mrs. Margaret Reese, of Los Angeles; Thomas Scott, of this review, and Mrs. M. Sheldon, also of Los Angeles, California.

Thomas Scott attended school in his native town up to his eighteenth year, when he started in the milling business on his own responsibility, being continually identified with it since that time. He had assisted his father in the work sufficiently as a boy at home to gain a thorough knowledge of the details of the business, and he was unhandicapped by ignorance in that particular line when he launched out on his own resources. Prior to locating in Idaho, Mr. Scott plied his trade in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska, reaching Idaho in 1902. He located in St. Anthony, Idaho, at first, building in the place the first flour mill known to the town. He remained in business there for two years, coming to Nampa in 1904 and here erecting the mill which occupies him today. The plant has a capacity of one hundred barrels daily, and is run at full capacity the year around, giving steady employment to a force of five men. The flour is known as "Scott's Best."

Mr. Scott is a Prohibitionist and a member of the Presbyterian church, well known for his progressive ideas in politics and in all civic reforms, as well as in business. He has lived in six different states in the Union, but freely declares for Idaho, affirming that it is the flower of them all, and entirely suited to him in every way. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Nampa and the Merchants Fraternal Association.

On September 2, 1880, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Murray, of Chicago, Illinois, and they have five children: James Scott, the eldest, is married and lives in Chicago, where he is engaged in dental practice; Marguerite lives at Nampa, Idaho; Roland T. is engaged in the business with his father; William O. is a resident of San Francisco; and Frank M., the youngest born, is engaged in the jewelry business in Nampa.

GEORGE F. BRINSON. One of the leading business men in New Meadows is George F. Brinson, head of one of the most important business houses in the town. He is a good example of that eager, energetic, enthusiastic type of western man, who is succeeding by sheer force of determination and by a capacity for hard work. Mr. Brinson is in the









*Ed Fote*



prime of life and as he has won prosperity along the road which he has come, he has also won friends, and with success and friendship both his, the prospect for the future is indeed a bright one.

George F. Brinson was born in Central, Kansas, on the 12th of January, 1874. He is the son of David Brinson, who was born in Iowa. When David Brinson was a young man he came to Kansas at an early period in the history of that section. Here he soon became known as a hunter, some of his exploits winning for him a far-reaching reputation. Later in life he became a contractor and in 1881 he came to Idaho and located at Blackfoot in the southern part of the state. From Blackfoot he removed to Pocatello where he continued in the contracting business. He has now retired from active business and lives in Pocatello, having reached the age of sixty-seven years. David Brinson married Katherine O'Neill, who was born in the state of Missouri. She was brought to Kansas by her parents while yet a child, and there she met and married Mr. Brinson. She is still living at the home in Pocatello, sixty-five years of age. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brinson, of whom George F. Brinson was the eldest child.

The education of George F. Brinson was all obtained in the state of Idaho, at the public schools of Idaho Falls and Pocatello. When he left the school room to take up his work in the world he first went to work for his father, who was then engaged in contracting and building. Under the keen eyes of his father he learned the carpenter's trade and the watchful eye of the father saw to it that the lad was put through a hard apprenticeship and that when he was through he was an expert and dependable workman. He remained with his father for ten years, the experience which he gained during these years being invaluable to him. At the end of this period he started out for himself, locating at Weiser, and then as the line of the Pacific and Northern Idaho Railroad was extended and new cities and towns sprung up alongside the iron rails, he followed the trail of civilization along the line until he finally reached New Meadows, and this seeming the most desirable spot which he had yet seen, became his permanent home. The city was started in 1911 and he was the builder of about half the buildings erected on the townsite. He is still prominent in the contracting business in this part of the state, but he has to give much time that he used to spend in the aforementioned business to the work of the mercantile establishment which he founded in February, 1912. This store bears over its door the words, George H. Brinson, Hardware, Implements, Lumber and Building Materials, and it is one of the most successful of the several houses of this kind established in New Meadows, having grown during the few months of its existence to large proportions.

Mr. Brinson has done some fine work in the building of New Meadows, being the contractor for the New Meadows depot, the new Heigho Hotel, and the fine residence of Colonel Heigho, as well as many of the other important buildings of the city.

In politics Mr. Brinson holds a firm allegiance to the Republican party, and in fraternal affairs he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but his wife is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and an active worker in this church.

Mr. Brinson married Miss Eveline Hilier, of Weiser, Idaho, on the 2d of April, 1905. Mrs. Brinson is a daughter of George J. Hilier and his wife, both of whom are living in Weiser. One child has

been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brinson, a daughter, Helen, who was born in Weiser, in December, 1906.

Although Mr. Brinson has never taken an active part in politics or in public life, that would have a tendency to bring him a wide acquaintance, yet he has traveled widely throughout the state and everywhere he has gone he has made friends so he has as wide an acquaintance as some politicians who make it their business. Like most of the men who really see the tremendous possibilities in the west he is enthusiastic over the future of Idaho, going so far as to say that he believes the chances in this state are far greater than in any other state in the Union. Taking a lesson from his own success, one must remember that this success of which he is an example was only won by hard work and by following closely in the footsteps of progress and modern methods of doing business.

SAMUEL S. FOOTE. Born in the East, from whence as a lad he made his way to the most westerly section of the country, traveling to various foreign ports, and engaging in numerous lines of endeavor, Samuel S. Foote finally came to Middleton, Idaho, something more than forty years ago, and may be indisputably regarded as one of this section's "old-timers." For many years he was engaged in the milling business in Middleton and Caldwell, and at this time has vast realty interests in the former city, the growth and development of which have been due as much to his efforts as to those of any other single individual. Mr. Foote was born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 10, 1846, and is a son of Asa and Caroline (Hale) Foote. His father, also a native of that state, emigrated to Ohio in his youth, but returned to his home in Connecticut and there spent the remainder of his life in the sawmill business, his death occurring in 1875, when he was seventy-seven years of age. His wife passed away in New Jersey in 1876, when seventy-six years of age. They had a family of five children, of whom Samuel was the youngest, and beside him only one other child survives: E. H., who served as a soldier throughout the Civil war, and still resides with his family in New Jersey.

Samuel S. Foote received his education in the public schools of Connecticut, following which he received private instruction from the village rector. At the outbreak of the Civil war he endeavored to enlist in the Union army, but his youth prevented this. He subsequently went to sea and with a sailing vessel made the journey from New York around Cape Horn to San Francisco. He continued to follow a seafaring life for two years, cruising all around the Pacific coast and visiting various foreign ports, and on his return to Sacramento took a course in a business college. He then learned the milling business, in which he continued to be engaged for many years thereafter. His advent in Idaho was in 1867, when he took up mining in the Boise basin, but after one year returned to California, and there continued to follow the miller's trade until 1872. In that year Mr. Foote came to Middleton, Idaho, then in its infancy, establishing a mill which was successfully conducted by him for twenty-seven years. At the end of that period he moved his business to Caldwell and enjoyed uninterrupted success for six years, when misfortune overtook him in the shape of a fierce fire which burned his property to the ground. Returning to Middleton, where he had large realty holdings, Mr. Foote engaged in the real estate business in what is now known as the business section of Middleton, and here he has continued in active business to the present time, his partner being a Mr.



Long. Mr. Foote is a shrewd, alert and progressive business man, and his numerous and varied experiences have served to sharpen his wits while at the same time broadening his views of human nature. While he is always quick to grasp an opportunity, he has also kept in mind and respected the rights of others, and for this reason has gained a wide reputation as an honorable business man of the highest integrity. One of his former partners, who was connected with him in his various enterprises until leaving Middleton, was Mr. Packard, the first internal revenue collector in the Boise basin, and a man widely known. Mr. Foote is a director in the Middleton Bank, and has various other business and financial interests. He takes an active interest in public matters, and is serving as a member of the board of commissioners of Canyon county. Fraternally, he holds membership in Caldwell Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., having been formerly connected with Middleton Lodge, of which he was a charter member.

On July 29, 1885, Mr. Foote was united in marriage with Miss Cordelia Wilson, at Penryn, California, daughter of James Wilson, of Iowa. Four children have been born to this union: Miss Georgia, born in Middleton, and a graduate of the normal school at Lewiston, who is now teaching school at Moscow; Harold, who graduated from Preparatory College of Idaho, at Caldwell; Joy, now a student in College of Idaho; and Samuel, who is attending the graded schools. Mr. and Mrs. Foote and their children are members of the Baptist church, and all have numerous friends in this city.

A. B. LUCAS. It is hard to place A. B. Lucas, of Meadows, Idaho, in any one phase of the world's work, and say he is a banker, or an editor, or a politician, for he has so many interests that he can not be said to be distinctively of any one type. He is one of the leaders in Meadows in both business and public matters, and is a man thoroughly capable of leadership, who has won his high position not through a place having been made for him, but through sheer force of merit and personal worth. A man of splendid executive ability, of keen judgment and a wide knowledge of men and affairs, acquired both through actual experience with the world and through a fine education, it is quite natural that Mr. Lucas should be placed in the position of a leader, and regarded as a man of force and power.

A. B. Lucas is a son of William U. Lucas, who was born in 1834 in Carroll county, Indiana, and grew up in that state. He moved to Iowa in 1856, making the trip across the country in a wagon, this same journey being his wedding trip, for he had just been married. Taking up land in Iowa he settled there with his young bride. He not only farmed but taught school and performed his duties as a minister, being thus engaged until the outbreak of the Civil war. At this time he enlisted in the Fourteenth Iowa Regiment, Company "B," with the rank of first lieutenant. He fought in many battles, and for bravery was promoted to the rank of colonel, but by a miracle, in spite of the many times he was under fire he was never seriously wounded. For many years after the war he lived in Iowa, and he became a very prominent and useful citizen of that commonwealth. He was elected county treasurer of Bremer county, Iowa, and served in this position for six years. He then took up the newspaper business and became a very successful editor. He made himself so popular and respected that he was elected to the legislature and in 1876 he was one of the electors for President Hayes. In 1880

he was elected state auditor of Iowa, and held this post until his removal from the state in 1883. At this time he went to South Dakota and became as popular in his new surroundings as he had been in Iowa. He was elected to Congress from South Dakota in 1890, and it was at about this time that he was commandant of the soldier's home. In 1896 Mr. Lucas was present at the Republican National Convention when it met in St. Louis and nominated William McKinley for president of the United States. This was practically his last appearance in the political world, for in 1904 he went to California and located at Santa Cruz, where he now resides. Mr. Lucas married Mrs. Saphronia M. Lowe, who died in 1896 at the age of sixty-one years, in Iowa.

Seven children were born to William B. Lucas and his wife, and of these A. B. Lucas was the next to the eldest. He was born in Waverly, Iowa, on the 22d of September, 1858. He attended the public schools of his home town and then entered the State University, receiving his degree of LL. B. from that institution, in 1879. Upon completing his education the young man entered his father's office, and took charge of the paper, of which he was then the editor, the *Cerro Gordo Republican*, located at Mason City, Iowa. He conducted this paper until May, 1883, and gained the practical knowledge of the management of a newspaper that was to stand him in such good stead later in life. In 1883 he sold the paper and went to South Dakota, where in connection with his brother he conducted the *Cassalia Republican* until 1884. He then started the Charles Mix County Bank and proved himself as able a financier as a newspaper man for the institution was a decided success. He conducted this bank until 1896 when he determined to leave South Dakota.

Mr. Lucas now came to Chicago and went to work for the Deering Harvester Company, remaining in their employ for three years. At this time, in 1900, he left Chicago to seek the far west and came to California, where he bought the *Santa Paula Chronicle*. He edited this paper until 1902 when he bought a farm near Santa Cruz. Farming did not suit him, however, and he sold his property to become a revenue officer. In 1906 he resigned this position in turn, and on the 17th of March he came to Idaho, where he at last found a country and people that he felt he could do his best work among. He bought property in Meadows and organized the bank, which he has since conducted as the Meadows State Bank, and which has proved to be a very successful and much needed institution, and in which he holds the position of cashier and is a member of the directorate. In 1907 he established the Roseberry State Bank at Roseberry and became its president. Among his many interests in Meadows is that of the Meadows, Warren Roosevelt Telephone Company, in which he is director and secretary. He is the editor and publisher of the Meadows newspaper and is president of the Meadows Real Estate Company, also being vice president of the Rock Flat Mining and Milling Company, and director in the Overland Mining Company. In addition to all the work which these numerous offices evidence Mr. Lucas was appointed United States Commissioner in 1907 and has held this office ever since, and has carried on the work of the office with great success.

In politics Mr. Lucas has always been very active, having inherited the taste and ability in this direction from his father. He has always been a member of the Republican party, and the first important



event in his political career was his election in 1883 as a delegate to the first constitutional convention of South Dakota, held in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. It was in this year also that he was appointed United States Commissioner for that district. In 1886 he was elected probate judge of Charles Mix county, and in 1892 he was elected to the state legislature of South Dakota, an office which he held until 1896, when he resigned on his removal to Chicago. During this time, in 1892, he was appointed a member of the state board of agriculture of South Dakota and held this post until 1896, when he left the state. He has taken a keen interest in the political situation in Idaho and is always ready to give his time and the benefit of his wide experience for the support of his party.

He has been a member of a number of fraternal organizations, among them being the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, in the latter of which he was Worthy Master. He has dropped his membership in both of these now, but still remains a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he holds the post of secretary and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is secretary. In religious matters Mr. Lucas is a member of the Congregational church.

At Mason City, Iowa, in September, 1881 Mr. Lucas married Miss Ella M. Mayne, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Mayne, and a native of the state of New York. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lucas. Carroll Mayne Lucas, the eldest, was born in Mason City, Iowa, in 1884. He married Miss Helen Scott of San Diego, California, and is now living at Meadows, where he holds the office of postmaster. He is a graduate electrical engineer of the State University of California. The second son, Parker Vincent Lucas, was born in Castalia, South Dakota, in March, 1888. He married Miss Etta Denigan, a native of the state of Florida, and they have two children, Elisabeth and Elinor Lucas, both born at Roseberry, Idaho. Parker Lucas is a graduate of the Law Department of the University of the State of Idaho. The youngest son, Aaron Briney Lucas, was born in Piru, California, in April, 1900, and is now attending school in Meadows. Mrs. Lucas plays an important part in Meadows social life. She was the organizer of the Woman's Club, the W. C. T. U. and Mother's Club of Meadows and is at present chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State organization of woman's clubs.

**PHILIP A. MCCALLUM.** Among the younger members of the bar in Adams county, Idaho, the name of Philip A. McCallum is often mentioned as being that of one of the most brilliant and promising. Although he has not been in the practice of his profession for a great length of time he has already proved to the satisfaction of his associates and of the public at large that he is worthy of a leading place among the members of the profession in Council, as his success has shown.

Philip A. McCallum is the son of D. E. McCallum, who was born in Montana. The latter was a well known figure in the early history of this state, and has spent all his life in the two main occupations of the Northwest of that period, ranching or mining. He removed to Idaho and settled at Lost River where he was engaged in ranching and mining for a number of years. He is now in Colorado, near Denver, where he is carrying on mining operations, having reached an age when most men are thinking of retiring. Not so this sturdy old pioneer of sixty, he believes in working as long as one has strength to do so. He married

Anna F. Stranahan, who was born in Indiana and came to Montana when the country was still young. She now lives at Mackay, Idaho, in the Lost River county, having reached the age of fifty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. McCallum have had five children born to them, one of whom is deceased. Leda M. McCallum is teaching school in Mackay; George E. McCallum lives in Mackay and is engaged in the plumbing business; Mabelle McCallum is also a resident of Mackay. Philip A. McCallum was the next to the eldest of these children.

Philip A. McCallum was born at Virginia City, Montana, on the 10th of March, 1884. He had all of his early education in the state of Iowa, where he eventually graduated from the high school at Mount Ayr, in that state, in 1903. He then attended the College of Colorado for a time, and then having determined to study law he took up this study in the offices of N. H. Clark. He remained here for several years and was ready to take his bar examinations in 1908. He passed this dreaded test and was admitted to the bar of the state in that year. He first began to practice in Mackay, remaining there for two years and then removing to Council where he has since lived. He has built up a very successful practice and has become widely known and liked throughout the county. He is now candidate for probate judge of Adams county on the Republican ticket, and he has a fine chance for coming out of the race victorious. The closeness with which he applies himself to his work as a lawyer prevents his entering very largely into the commercial or business life of the town, but as secretary of the Adams County Abstract Company and as the owner of considerable valuable real estate in the county, he is well known in the business world.

It is very evident that he is one of the men upon whom responsibilities and honors are going to be placed for he has the strength to bear the first and the ability to hold the latter. He is a fair representative of that new generation that is coming forward to take the place of the old pioneers who are daily laying down the lives which have been given to the service of their state, realizing that the younger generation is animated by the same love for the country that they themselves felt.

**G. W. GOULD.** During the past several decades the vocation of educator has kept up with the other professions in their steady and continuous advance. The educator of today has to meet and overcome many obstacles of which those of an older day knew nothing. The enlarging of the curriculum of the public schools, with the demand for the practice of pedagogy, necessitates a long and careful training and constant subsequent study on the part of those in whose care is placed the responsibility for the training of the plastic mind of youth. Popular demand has resulted in the production of a class of men who have probably no equal in the history of the country as educators. Their knowledge of their work and matters in general is extensive and profound, and at the same time they are called upon to possess sound judgment and keen insight into human nature, in order that it be possible for them to give to each pupil the individual training and attention now regarded as so necessary for the proper rounding out of character. Careful training, inherent ability and a natural inclination for his chosen work have made G. W. Gould one of the best known and most popular educators in southern Idaho, and as superintendent of schools of Weiser he has gained the unqualified regard of his section's people and is maintaining the high



standards of his honorable vocation. Prof. Gould was born May 12, 1868, in Ionia county, Michigan, and is a son of N. D. and Naoma A. (Cooley) Gould. His father, a native of Ohio, moved with his parents to Michigan as a boy, and when still a young man left home and went to Wisconsin, where, at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he served throughout the war between the States. On receiving his discharge after a brave and meritorious service, he returned to Michigan, resumed farming operations, and was so engaged up to the time of his death in August, 1910, when he was seventy-two years of age. His wife was a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and died in Michigan in February, 1908, at the age of seventy-three years.

G. W. Gould was the second in order of birth of the five children of his parents, and his early education was secured in the graded and high schools of his native state. Subsequently, he came west as far as Denver, Colorado, where he completed his academic work, and in 1898 graduated from the University of Denver. He subsequently attended the University of Wisconsin two terms and the University of Colorado for two terms; and is thus thoroughly equipped for his professional career. Three years were spent in teaching in Cripple Creek, Colorado, following which he had charge of the city schools of Telluride, Colorado, for two years, and he was next the incumbent of the office of superintendent of city schools of Durango, Colorado, for three years. In 1906, he first came to Idaho to accept the office of superintendent of the schools of Blackfoot, where he spent one year, and after a like period in Tacoma, Washington, returned to Idaho and took charge of the Weiser schools. As has been said elsewhere, there is no more urgent problem in America today than the problem of education. The success of the democratic experiment, the preservation of our free institutions, is dependent upon its successful solution. Progressive in all things, Professor Gould has demonstrated that he is in favor of modern educational methods and reforms. His work has been such as to demonstrate his entire fitness for his high position, while his personal integrity and probity of character recommend him as a man in whose care the youth of the vicinity can be entrusted with entire safety. He has the scholarly touch, the capacity for clear and exact thinking and for forceful expression. Continued industry and the exercise of good judgment, a kindly feeling for all with whom the relations of life bring him into contact, and the lending of his influence to make both the children and the community types of good citizenship, he counts as great factors in the success of his work. His personal popularity demonstrates forcibly the possession of a kind and pleasing personality.

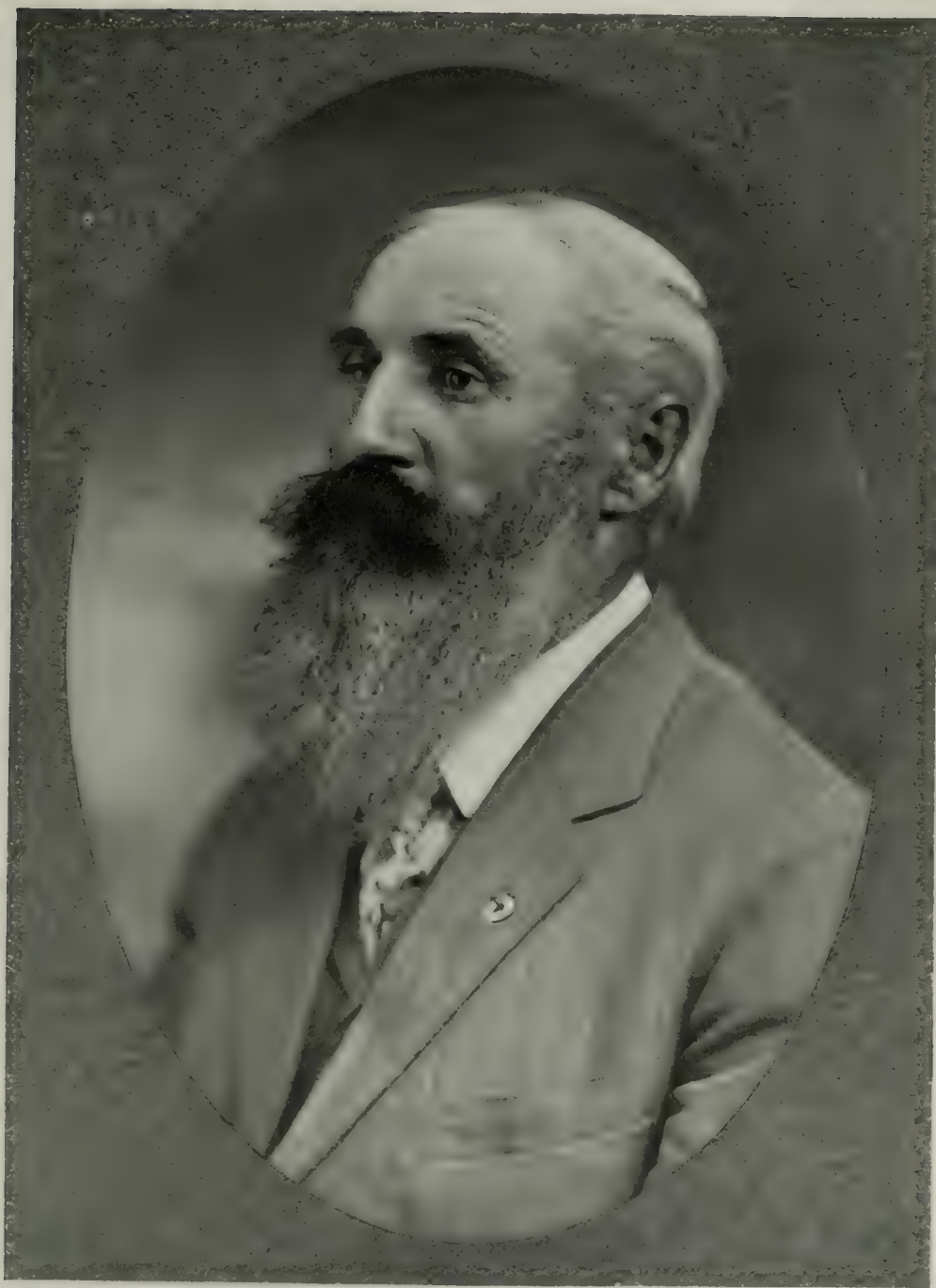
In July, 1892, while a resident of Denver, Colorado, Professor Gould was united in marriage with Mary F. Laycook, daughter of Francis and Marian Laycook, of Denver, the latter of whom is deceased, while the former is a resident of Lyons, Colorado. Two children have been born to this union: Irene N., born in 1895, in Denver, a graduate of Weiser high school; and George W., born November 19, 1905, in Denver, and now attending the graded schools. The family has a pleasant home in Weiser, where Mr. and Mrs. Gould attend the Congregational church. He is independent in his political views, and is fraternally affiliated with Durango Blue Lodge, No. 46, of the Masonic order; and Blackfoot Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star

ARTHUR MEYER. Of the nationalities that have helped to make up this great republic of ours the Swiss have necessarily had but a very small part, but though their numbers are comparatively few the quality of their citizenship is such that every community welcomes them; they have been trained to make the most of every resource and such an element is especially valued in a developing state like Idaho.

Arthur Meyer, born December 8, 1856, in Canton Aargau, Switzerland, is one of the prominent business men of New Plymouth, Idaho, who in his personal success has been contributory to the prosperity of the whole community. He is the ninth in a family of eleven children born to Jacob Meyer and Elizabeth (Flugel) Meyer, the former of whom was a music teacher and both of whom were natives of Switzerland, where they continued to reside until their deaths. Arthur attended the public schools of his native canton to the age of fifteen and then became apprenticed to learn the gardener's trade. He applied himself diligently to its mastery for three years and then, attracted by American progress and opportunity, he crossed the Atlantic, arriving at Omaha, Nebraska, May 11, 1875. The first year here he worked as a gardener's hand; then he took up farming independently on rented land, later purchasing a farm in Burt county, Nebraska. He was quite successful in his agricultural activity and continued in Nebraska until 1903, when he sold all of his interests there and removed to New Plymouth, Idaho, locating there on March 16, 1903, at which time the town contained two business houses, one a store and the other a blacksmith shop. Shortly after his arrival he formed a partnership with Louis Wachter, who was conducting a hardware store there, and about a year later they added a lumber yard to their hardware interests. This arrangement continued until 1908, when Mr. Meyer purchased the entire business, but a year later he resold the lumber branch to Mr. Wachter and retained the hardware and implement business, which he has since conducted. In 1911 he erected a modern cement block building on Plymouth avenue to house his implements, machinery and other such ware. He is not only one of the oldest business men there but is also one of the most successful, his personal achievements in the way of business being such as have contributed to the prosperity of the whole community. A man of sterling character, progressive and truly interested in the general welfare and development of his community, he makes his life count for good in all of its relations. He has been chairman of the village board since its organization and he has also served as a member and secretary of the New Plymouth board of education. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Nebraska, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at New Plymouth, in which latter order he has filled all the offices of the local lodge and is a member of the Idaho grand lodge. He is a member of the New Plymouth Commercial Club and keeps alert to every opportunity to forward the industrial and commercial prestige of New Plymouth and its vicinity. He landed in America with \$7.50 as his sole capital in the way of money; today he not only owns a thriving business but also owns sixty acres of good land near New Plymouth and is one of the substantial men of that community.

Mr. Meyer was married January 8, 1881, at Omaha, Nebraska, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, who also is a native of Switzerland, but was but a babe one year old when her parents immigrated to the United States, locating first in Iowa in 1863 and removing





A. Meyer.







from thence to Nebraska in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have four children: Anna, the wife of J. F. Creasy, of New Plymouth, who was formerly a merchant, but is now farming; Katie B., wife of William Rankin, a farmer, living in Burt county, Nebraska; Ernest F., formerly associated with his father in business but now located at Boise, Idaho; and Ella, at the parental home. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are communicants of the Swiss Protestant church and are both highly esteemed people of their community.

**THEO. J. FISHER.** An enterprise which not only demonstrates the rapid growth of Weiser and its industries during the past half a decade, but also reflects credit upon its progressive, energetic proprietor, is that of the Weiser Steam Laundry, a business conducted along the most up-to-date lines which has the patronage and support of some of this locality's best people. Six years ago this establishment was a struggling concern employing six people, but with the advent of Mr. Fisher as its directing head began the growth that has been continuous and rapid, until today eighteen employes are necessary to handle its business, and the concern has customers not only throughout Weiser, but in the surrounding country. Mr. Black is interested in the property and building, but not in the running of the plant.

Theo. J. Fisher was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, January 20, 1877, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Ditchel) Fisher, natives of Germany. His father, an agriculturist by vocation, emigrated to the United States as a young man and settled in Ohio, where he was married, and continued to follow farming in that state until his death, which occurred in 1886, when he was fifty-three years of age. His widow survived him some years, and passed away in 1900, at the age of sixty-four.

The ninth in order of birth of his parents' eleven children, Theo. J. Fisher was but a small lad when his father died, but he managed to secure a good education in the public schools of his native state. On completing his studies, he entered the laundry business at Anaconda, Montana, where he eventually became the proprietor of a business of his own, and continued to carry on his activities there for a period covering ten years. In 1903 he disposed of his interests advantageously and went to Seattle, Washington, carrying on a business there of a similar nature for something under three years, and then following the same occupation in Missoula, Montana, until the spring of 1906. At that time he came to Weiser, and with R. T. Black as a partner purchased the business that formed the nucleus for his present large establishment. This partnership continued until 1911, when Mr. Fisher purchased Mr. Black's interest, and since that time has been the sole proprietor. The Weiser Steam Laundry is housed in a commodious building, equipped with the most modern machinery known to the trade. Mr. Fisher's long experience in the business has made him thoroughly competent to handle every detail of laundry work to the entire satisfaction of his customers, and his strict business principles have firmly established him in the confidence of the people. Goods are called for and delivered free throughout the city, promptness is one of the chief objects in view, and Mr. Fisher takes pride in the fact that every article handled by his concern receives the most careful attention and that nothing is parceled for delivery unless it reflects credit upon the workmanship expended upon it. He is one of Weiser's most enthusiastic "boosters," and a valued member of the Commer-

cial Club, where he has many friends, as he has, indeed, throughout the city in all circles. His religious connections is with the Baptist church, while in political matters he is independent, exercising his prerogative of voting for the man he deems best fitted for the office irrespective of party lines.

In 1906, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage with Miss Martha Paulson, and to this union there have been born two children: Ruth, in 1909; and Frederick, in 1910, both in Weiser.

**JOHN H. HILL.** In the thriving young town of New Meadows, Idaho, no one is more respected or more highly esteemed than John H. Hill, cashier of the Meadows Valley Bank. Having had a practical education in financeering, through his connection with other financial institutions, his management of the affairs of the Meadows Valley Bank has been highly successful and satisfactory to the board of directors and to the people at large. In beginning a new bank there is always considerable risk and the confidence which Mr. Hill has been instrumental in establishing has done much towards prospering this new venture. It is ranked as one of the most reliable banks in the county and will continue to grow as the development of this section increases.

John H. Hill is a son of J. R. Hill, who was a youthful pioneer of Oregon, having been brought to this state by his parents when he was but six years of age. His parents settled in Lane county, Oregon, in 1852, and were among the very first families to settle in that region. They came across the plains from St. Joe, Missouri, and spent the remainder of their lives in Oregon. J. R. Hill grew up in this state and became a successful farmer and stock raiser. He was born in 1846 and has now reached the age of sixty-six years and makes his home in Palouse City, Washington. J. R. Hill married Ellen Bailey, who was born in 1857 in Lane county, Oregon. She was reared in her native county and there met and married Mr. Hill. She is now living in Palouse City, Washington. Five children have been born to J. R. Hill and his wife, namely: R. B. Hill, who lives in Nampa, Idaho; Mrs. B. C. Spencer, who makes her home in Palouse county, Idaho; Mrs. James Hayes, who lives in Cresswell, Oregon; Miss Ruth Hill, who lives with her parents in Palouse county, Idaho; and John H. Hill, who was the next to the eldest in order of birth.

John H. Hill received his elementary education in the schools of Oregon and then attended the Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon. When he had completed his college course, he took up the drug business and served what was practically an apprenticeship for one year until he had mastered the practical details of the business. He then went into business for himself at Junction City, Oregon. His business grew and he became quite successful, remaining here for six years. Then, selling out the store he removed to Nampa, Idaho, and started a drug business there. This was in 1906 and by 1909 he had made a fine reputation as a druggist and business man and a man who could be relied upon to do the honest and fair thing always. When in this year he sold out his interests to become a director in the Bank of Nampa, it was felt that the board of directors had received a distinct asset. Receiving an advantageous offer from a bank in Nessa, Oregon, Mr. Hill sold his interests in Nampa in 1910 and removed to the former city, where he became cashier of this bank. He did not remain



there very long, however, for he was so strongly urged to come to New Meadows and take charge of the New Meadows Valley Bank that was then just being organized, that he resigned from the Nyssa, Oregon, Bank in June, 1911, and came to New Meadows, where he became cashier of the above mentioned institution. He has held this position ever since and the bank's affairs are in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Hill is a Republican in politics, but has never taken a prominent part in political affairs, his business affairs having always taken all of his time. He is a member of the Christian church and in fraternal affairs is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been initiated into this order in Oregon. He is an active member of the State Bankers' Association. Mr. Hill married Miss Cora Elisabeth Wilton, at Emmett, Idaho, in July, 1911. She is a daughter of Robert H. Wilton and Elisabeth Jane (Consell) Wilton, who were residents of Albion, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are the parents of one child, a daughter, Ruth Elisabeth Hill, who was born on the 17th of April, 1912, in New Meadows, the first child to be born in the town.

Mr. Hill is a firm believer in the future of Idaho. He says that there is a world of possibilities awaiting the investor here and that the "future is bound to show great development."

EDWARD EWELL LORTON has been established in his present drug business in Cambridge, Idaho, since 1900, in which year he concluded his studies in pharmaceuticals at the St. Louis College of Pharmaceuticals. He was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, on May 29, 1866, and is the son of W. H. and Mary (Saylor) Lorton. The father was a native of Kentucky, who moved to Missouri in about 1850, being a pioneer settler of the locality in which the subject was born and reared. He was a farmer and stock raiser of considerable extent, and was well and favorably known in his community. He was a volunteer soldier of the Civil war, but was never in active service after his enlistment. He is at present a resident of Cambridge, to which place he came in 1888, following his retirement from ranch life in Missouri, and is still active and enjoying the best of health. He is a member of the Christian church and a man of highly religious character and of the finest principles. The wife and mother was born in Missouri in 1836. She is still living and in excellent health. Of the eight children born to them Edward E. is the third in order of birth.

In the public schools of Shell City, Missouri, Edward Ewell Lorton received his early education. When he was nineteen he entered the teaching profession, and continued therein until 1896, having during the passing years served as superintendent of schools and principal in Washington and Adair counties. In 1900 he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1902. He came to Cambridge at once and established his present business, in which he has been very successfully engaged ever since. His establishment was the first of its kind in Cambridge, and enjoyed the reward of the pioneer.

Mr. Lorton is a Democrat in his political faith. He is a member of the Cambridge Commercial Club and of the Baptist church.

On September 25, 1901, Mr. Lorton married at Montgomery City, Missouri, Miss Beulah F. McGinnis, the daughter of W. G. McGinnis. They have three sons, Garland N., Gerald A. and Reginald D.

In addition to his thriving drug business in Cambridge, Mr. Lorton is the owner and operator of a fine two hundred acre farm and his city residence, and altogether is in a most comfortable and independent position.

WALTER V. MARTIN. Iowa has made a large contribution to the citizen-body of Idaho, and her sons, for the most part, have been an honor to the state that sent them and have been of that vigorous type that has made the West famed for its accomplishment and progressiveness. One of these young, worthy and energetic workers is Walter V. Martin, editor and proprietor of the *New Plymouth Sentinel* at New Plymouth, Idaho. He was born at Guthrie Centre, Iowa, July 3, 1889, the youngest of two sons that came to John S. Martin and Minnie (Hutchinson) Martin, both of whom are representatives of very early pioneer families of Iowa. John S. Martin was born in Muscatine, Iowa, of which city his father was a pioneer merchant, engaged in the retail and wholesale grocery business and a very prominent factor in both the commercial and social life of that city in his day. The father of our subject now resides at Palisade, Colorado, and is there very extensively engaged in fruit raising. His wife, Miss Minnie Hutchinson, as a maiden, who was born at Wapello, Iowa, also comes from an old pioneer family of that state and is still living. Their two sons are Clinton H. Martin, formerly editor of the *Emmett Examiner*, Emmett, Idaho, and at one time associated as editor and part owner of nine publications in this section of Idaho and Colorado, and who is now engaged in fruit raising near Emmett; and Walter V. Martin, the immediate subject of our mention.

Walter V. was educated in the common schools of his native state and Colorado, completing his high school education at Utah, where he was graduated in 1908. Following that he attended the Polytechnic College at Oakland, California, where he studied journalism. Mr. Martin began his acquaintance with printer's ink at the early age of nine and continued to work at the printer's trade during vacation periods until he had completed his education, when he took up newspaper work independently as editor of the *Boise County Sentinel*, published at Sweet, Idaho, after which he became owner. He was then but twenty-one years of age and was the youngest editor in Idaho, a distinction which is probably his at the present time also. On April 1, 1912, he purchased the *New Plymouth Sentinel*, originally established February 8, 1910, at New Plymouth, Idaho. He is a young man of ability, vim and push and mirrors his energy and progressive spirit in his paper, which is a bright, newsy sheet devoted to local interests and to the dissemination of matters of general interest. Mr. Martin owns the plant and the building and ground of its location, and his paper has a circulation of five hundred subscribers, which is a very satisfactory showing in consideration of its recent establishment. He started out for himself with a capital of \$3 in the way of money, but character is the determining asset in the career of every man and Mr. Martin is succeeding. He is independent in his political views and his paper reflects the same policy. He is a director of the New Plymouth Commercial Club and both personally and through his paper lends influence to the progress and development of this community and of the state.

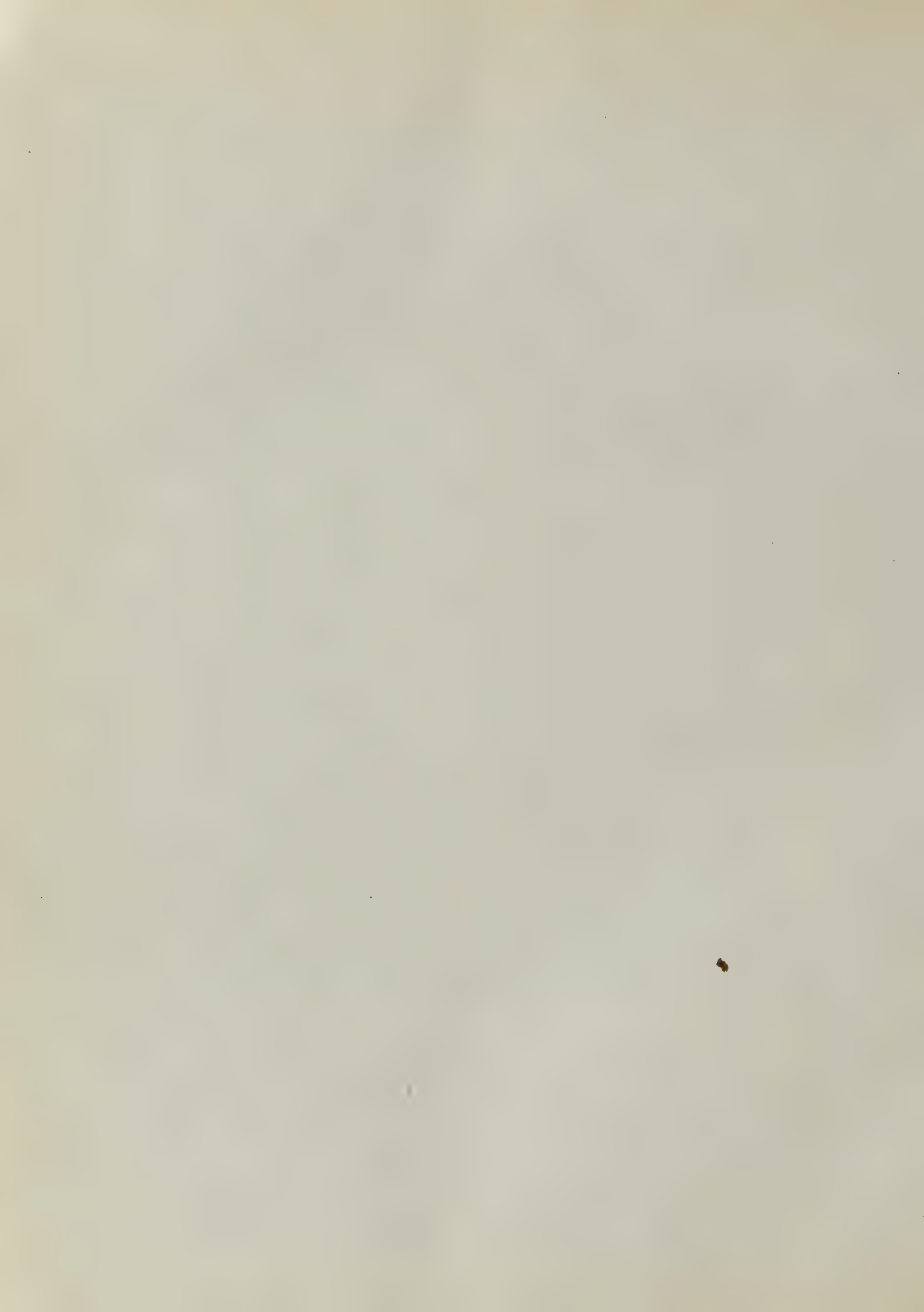
At Caldwell, Idaho, Mr. Martin was married on April 1, 1911, to Miss Amy Woody, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Woody, of Emmett, Idaho. Mr. Woody is one of Idaho's pioneer's, having been a resident of the state over thirty years.





Walter V. Martin







GEORGE S. MITCHELL is the owner of one of the most prosperous mercantile establishments in Meadows, and his reputation for honest business methods and reliability is what has gained him his patronage. He is yet a young man with the best years of his life before him and judging by the success he has already attained, he may be expected to accomplish even greater successes in the future.

Appanoose county, Iowa, is the birthplace of George S. Mitchell, the date of his birth being July, 1873. He is a son of John W. Mitchell and Sarah (Wear) Mitchell. Both of his parents were born in Indiana and came to Iowa with their parents when they were children, both the Wears and the Mitchells being early settlers of Iowa. They were married in Iowa and John W. Mitchell became a successful farmer in that state. He went from Iowa to Kansas and then went to Oregon, crossing the plains by wagon, locating at Grand Ronde Valley, where he again went to farming. In 1888 he came to Idaho, arriving at Meadows on April 24, 1888. He settled near Meadows and went to farming and lived here until his death in March, 1895, at the age of sixty-three. His widow now makes her home in Meadows with her son, having reached the age of eighty-six. John W. Mitchell and his wife became the parents of seven children, four boys and three girls, and of these George S. Mitchell was the youngest.

The first peep into the world of books that came to little George S. Mitchell was had in the schoolhouse in Grand Ronde Valley in Oregon and in the little log schoolhouse of Meadows. Under such conditions his education was not all that he could have wished, but like most western men he has supplemented it since by his own efforts. After leaving school he went to work at a small wage, but he realized that the only way to get a start was to save his money and this he proceeded to do, and after a time he had a sufficient sum to invest in the cattle business. He remained in this business until 1897, and made considerable profit out of it, during the six years in which he was thus engaged. He first engaged in the mercantile business in Meadows with Mr. Keezer, but sold out his interest in 1901 to go to Oregon. He did not remain in the latter state a great length of time and on his return he bought out a mercantile establishment in Meadows, which he has since developed into his present thriving business.

In politics Mr. Mitchell is a Republican and has been quite active in behalf of his party. He was county commissioner of Washington county and at the time of the division of Washington county, and the formation of Adams county, he was appointed commissioner for the latter county, which post he now holds. In the fraternal world he holds membership on the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed through all the chairs of this order and at present serving as treasurer.

Mr. Mitchell married Miss Anna Zweipel, of Grand Ronde Valley, Oregon, on the 22nd of July, 1902. Mrs. Mitchell is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Katherine Zweipel, of Grand Ronde Valley, Oregon, well-known residents of that section. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Congregational church and is active in the same.

Supplementary to the above brief sketch might be added some extracts taken from a letter written by Mr. Mitchell to the *Meadows Eagle* and published in this paper in December, 1911, and giving in Mr. Mitchell's own words his impressions of this country:

"About twenty-four years ago I came here, at that time just a mere boy, in company with my

father and mother. At that time the valley boasted but one painted house, in fact most of the homes were of the log cabin type, which is characteristic of the frontier. The land was practically all in its raw state, there was but little fencing, no roads, no town, no telephone service, and but once a week mail service. These were some of the conditions confronting the early pioneers of the valley. With the nearest trading post sixty-five miles distant, the nearest physician the same distance away, and in order to reach this town one had to travel a road which our roads of the present time would be turn-pikes in comparison, and with these same roads closed throughout several months of the year from deep snow.

"Perhaps there is no one thing which is so clear an index of the progress of a community as the development of its schools. At the time that I came here, the whole valley maintained but one school, and that the little old log structure which still stands at the lower edge of the town.

"And there many of the men and women who are now engaged in the active development of this valley, received their educational training which fitted them for home building and good citizenship.

"Such were the school conditions in those days. Today we have in our valley and in Price valley, which is tributary to this place, five schools ranging in cost of construction from one to twelve thousand dollars, in three of which the higher branches are being taught, and employing in all at the present time nine teachers, to whom salaries are paid amounting to six hundred and fifty dollars per month. Some little progress in the way of educational institutions, eh? From one little schoolroom with one teacher to our present facilities along that line.

"The progress of our mail service has been a parallel one with our schools, and one sack or possibly two was sufficient to hold all the mail that was brought in, but with our home development, our mail service was increased from once a week service to twice a week, and from that to three times a week. Our progress was so rapid that we were soon granted a daily service, which we have enjoyed for some time past, and today there are dozens of sacks of mail unloaded at our office every evening containing hundreds of pounds of mail.

"As with our schools and our mail, so has the development of our lumber industries, from a little sash saw, with a capacity of about a thousand feet per day, to six mills with an aggregate capacity of hundreds of thousands of feet per day.

"One of the most interesting things to me in the way of the development of our valley has been the birth and growth of our little town of Meadows from a postoffice and log hotel to its present proportions. Mr. Calvin White earned the distinction of not only being one of the pioneers of this valley, but of also being the pioneer merchant of Meadows, and while the stock he carried was not large it filled a long felt want, and many a poor devil was enabled to fill his haversack at the counter and thus keep the wolf of hunger from the door. And from that date forward our town began to grow, keeping pace with the development of the country. The next in the line of merchants was Uncle John McMahan, with M. E. Keizur a close second, with whom I afterwards formed a partnership. A few years later the firm of Smith & Webb was brought into existence and sandwiched in between and following closely after the business houses I have just mentioned came other needed business institutions such as our drug store, newspaper, bank, hotels.



feed and livery barns, blacksmith and so forth, until today practically every avenue of business is well represented, with all the different proprietors wearing the smile that won't rub off. As to the beauties of the valley, the unparalleled resources which have brought about these wonderful developments, I will leave to a more able pen than mine to portray.

"But with our valley dotted with magnificent homes, fit for kings to dwell in, our people happy, prosperous, well clothed and fed, we may well say peace on earth, good will to men."

GEORGE M. WINKLER. As the head of one of the most complete and extensive hardware establishments in Adams county, Idaho, George M. Winkler, of Council, is one of the prominent figures in the business world of this section. He began in a modest way, but he had a practical knowledge of just the kind of a stock that would prove most salable, for he had himself been engaged in farming and ranching for many years, and he also had the advantage of a wide acquaintance among the ranchers of Adams county, therefore with the growth of the county came the growth of his own business and it is now one of the leading concerns of its kind in the southern part of Idaho.

George M. Winkler was born in Jackson county, West Virginia, on the 25th of September, 1856. He is the son of George A. Winkler, who was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was one of the earliest pioneers in Idaho, coming into the state in 1878. He made the journey across the plains with his teams and wagon and small stock of household goods, with little idea of what kind of a place he would find at his journey's end. He settled in Ada county, and in that same winter this county was divided and the section in which Mr. Winkler had settled became Washington county. Mr. Winkler and his family were the fourth white family to settle in this valley. He took up land and began its cultivation, eventually developing it into a fine farm, upon which he reared a large family. He died in November, 1902, and is buried in Council. He married Letitia Summerville, who was born in the state of West Virginia, and who died in Council, in 1892, at the age of sixty-five years. Of the five children born to Mr. Winkler and his wife, George M. was the eldest in the family. The others are Mark A.; William, who is the present sheriff of Adams county; Louis and James.

George M. Winkler first attended school in West Virginia and then was at school in Arkansas for a time, finally completing his education in Missouri. After finishing his schooling he took up agriculture, working for his father for a time. When his father decided to remove to Idaho, he went also, being at that time twenty-two years old. Upon reaching the western state he followed his father's example and took up land in the valley near the present site of the town of Council. This land he cultivated and improved until he had the reputation of owning one of the finest pieces of property in the valley and certainly one of the heaviest producers. He continued as an agriculturist, well known and highly respected throughout the county, not only for his success, but also for his character and personality. In 1909 he sold his property and moved into Council, where he established the hardware store now known as G. M. Winkler & Company. In a statement made in the *Weiser Semi-Weekly Signal* reference is made to the fact that the sales of hardware concerns may be taken as the true barometers of the prosperity of an essentially farming region, and that judging by the business transacted by G. M.

Winkler & Company the growth and development of the surrounding country is indeed flourishing. G. M. Winkler and C. T. Doughty are the members of the firm, and they carry an extensive stock, embracing everything in the line of shelf and heavy hardware, building material, paints, oils and glass, agricultural implements, harness and saddles, in fact, everything that the farmer or rancher could desire in this line. They have a trade that is far-reaching and their reputation for honesty and fair dealing is prevalent all over the county.

Mr. Winkler is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of the Council lodge. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party.

On the 18th of April, 1878, Mr. Winkler was married to Miss Elisabeth Harp, at Barry county, Missouri. Eight children have been born of this union. The eldest, Alice, is now the wife of T. L. Hunt, having been born in Council, on September 29, 1879, and now living in San Francisco. She has two children. Agnes is now Mrs. Poynor, and lives in Council, one son, James, having been born to her in 1901. Artie married Mr. Donahue and has two children. Mary is Mrs. Anderson of Council and has one child, George, who was born in 1909. Ernest W. Winkler lives in Council. George A. Winkler, Jr., is attending school in Council, as are the other two sons, Charles and Henry.

CHANDLER W. HOLMES is a clerk of the district court and dealer in real estate. In this newly settled area of the United States the handling and transference of lands is perhaps one of the most important occupations, having as it does such an effect on the growth of a community. In Chandler W. Holmes the real estate business has a valuable representative, for not only is he an able and successful business man, with a thorough knowledge of his business, but he is also a man who believes in fair play and who belies the reputation, which the real estate business engenders, of trickery and falsifying.

Chandler W. Holmes was born in Johnson county, Nebraska, on the 19th of October, 1880. He is a son of Warren Hawley Holmes, who was a native of Jefferson county, Wisconsin. In the early seventies the latter removed to Nebraska, and eventually settled in Omaha, where he became, before his death, a prominent banker. He died in Omaha in 1896 at the age of forty-seven years. Warren Hawley Holmes married Flora Seaver, whose birthplace was the same as her husband's, Jefferson county, Wisconsin. She is still living in Omaha at the age of sixty-two years. Three children were born to this couple: John R. Holmes, who lives in Omaha; Chandler W., and Eunice H. Holmes, who also lives in Omaha.

Chandler W. Holmes first attended school in Tecumseh, Nebraska, and later attended the high school at Omaha, Nebraska. He left school at the age of eighteen years, eager to go to work. His first position was as a clerk in a wholesale grain firm in Omaha, where he remained until his twenty-third year. He next went to Nevada and there went to work on a cattle ranch, being thus engaged for a year and a half. In 1904 he came to Boise City, where he secured the position of cashier for the *Capital News*, and in this work he had a splendid opportunity to get closely in touch with the life of the state, and to become cognizant of the real condition of things, as one can do more quickly in a newspaper office than anywhere else. He remained here for five years and at the end of that time having decided that Council and the surrounding









*Sincerely yours,  
Lee Higley.*



country offered more opportunities than any other section of the state, he came here to locate. He had by this time had considerable experience in varied fields\* of work and was well fitted for the real estate business, into which he now went in partnership with E. W. Bowman. They have made a great success and are rated as one of the most reliable firms in the valley.

What the public in general thinks of this firm may be gathered from the following clipping taken from the *Weiser Semi-Weekly Signal*: "The Bowman-Holmes Company of Council is composed of business men who will not stoop to misrepresentation. Conversant with real estate values, knowing full well the opportunity offered the homeseeker here, honorable in their dealings, dependable as to the information they furnish, and equipped by training to handle property, this firm has exerted a much wider influence on the growth of Council and Council valley than any other factor during the past year. It has listed some of the best fruit land in Washington county, as well as desirable alfalfa and general farming property. The *Signal* can unqualifiedly commend this firm to all who contemplate a trip to "Sunny Idaho," or, who are almost convinced to invest in this section, knowing that in following the advice of the Bowman-Holmes Company they will become satisfied, valuable settlers and home-builders."

When the Council State Bank was established in 1910 Mr. Molmes became assistant cashier and so remained until the institution was absorbed by the First Bank of Council. He is the owner of a considerable amount of choice real estate in and around Council, in orchard lands and in town lots, and is looked upon as one of the substantial and influential citizens of the thriving young city.

In politics Mr. Holmes is a member of the Democratic party. He served as village trustee for South Boise for one term during his residence in that city, and he is now serving as county clerk and recorder of Adams county, to which post he was appointed by the present governor on the 15th of March, 1911.

Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Bertha Clark at Boise, Idaho, on June 27, 1906. Mrs. Holmes is a daughter of Charles W. Clark and of Carrie J. Clark. Her father, who was a native of Nevada, is now dead, but her mother is living in Boise. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Warren Hawley Holmes, who was born on the 7th of March, 1911, in Boise, Idaho.

**LEE HIGHLEY.** The engineering profession seems peculiarly adapted to bringing out all the strength of character of a man, and giving him not only splendid self-control and reliance upon himself, but control over other men and ability to carry out difficult undertakings. One of the members of this profession who is indeed an honor to it is Lee Highley, chief engineer of the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railway Company, and one of the men who has made the new town of New Meadows what it is today—a thriving, growing center of civilization.

Lee Highley was born at Farmington, Missouri, on the 5th of December, 1871, and is the son of Thomas Johnson Highley. The latter, who was also born in the state of Missouri, is now a prosperous farmer and lives near Farmington. He has witnessed many interesting events, having lived through the exciting period of the Civil war and the Reconstruction days that followed. He, himself, was exempt from service, being too young to bear arms, but his father enlisted and was killed in

a skirmish near Red Bud, Illinois. He married Mary Josephine Williams, who was born in Missouri and is still living, having reached the age of sixty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Highley became the parents of four children, and of these Lee Highley was the eldest. The others are Mrs. Tessa E. McClanahan, Maurice Highley and Mrs. Estella Hopkins, all of whom are living in Missouri.

The early schooling of Lee Highley was had in the district school near his home. He then attended Carleton College at Farmington for a time. He next matriculated at the Missouri State University at Columbia, Missouri, and in 1896 he was graduated from this institution with the degree of B. S. in C. E. Determining to have the best education in his chosen profession that the country could afford he then entered Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and after studying for a year he was graduated from this institution, then as now acknowledged to be without a peer in its engineering department. He received his C. E. degree from here in 1897 and then went into active civil engineering work.

His first position was with the Illinois Central Railroad, in the engineering department, in the office of supervisor of tracks. He remained in this position for eight months and was then sent to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was chainman in grade reduction and change of alignment work. He remained in the southern city for seven months, then went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and as instrument man on the construction of the Fort Dodge and Omaha Railroad remained there until the completion of the road, which took place in January, 1900. From there he went to Centralia, Illinois, and became assistant engineer, in charge of the double track work in Illinois, for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, remaining in that position until December, 1900, when he received another promotion, this time to Carbondale, Illinois, as assistant engineer, in the maintenance of way office, for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He remained there for four months and then resigned from the service of this road to enter that of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain system. He accepted a position in the bridge and building department, making his headquarters at first at Pacific, Missouri. He went into the service of this road in 1901 and remained at Pacific for five years. Then his headquarters were changed to St. Louis and he resided there until 1910, when he resigned his position to come to Idaho.

It was in June, 1910, that he came to Weiser, Idaho, as chief engineer in charge of the construction work on the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railway Company, from Evergreen to New Meadows. In June, 1911, the offices of the company were moved to New Meadows and Mr. Highley removed to the new town. Here he has since lived and has played a very important part in the development and growth of the city.

In addition to being chief engineer of the Pacific & Idaho Northern, he is also one of the directorate, and he has many other business interests in this section of the country. He is a director and is secretary and treasurer of the Coeur d'Or Development Company, which owns the townsite of New Meadows, and the town itself was laid out under the supervision of Mr. Highley. He is president of the Meadows Valley Bank, and is chairman of the board of trustees of the village, which is equivalent to saying that he is mayor of the town. He is one of the directors of the Missouri Bridge and Iron Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. He has always taken a keen interest in educational matters and is



one of the school trustees of New Meadows, displaying great activity in establishing good educational facilities in the town.

In politics, as is to be expected, Mr. Highley votes independently of any party, preferring to vote for the man he thinks best fitted for the office and not because he is the candidate of any one party. He is very active in church affairs, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was elected chairman of the Bishop's committee for the building of St. George's Episcopal church and he still remains in that capacity, his work now being to see that the church is maintained. He is also superintendent of the Union Sunday school of New Meadows. In fraternal affairs he is a member of the Masons, belonging to Salubria Chapter at Cambridge, Idaho. He is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the National Geographic Society. Although deeply interested in social and fraternal organizations he finds a chief pleasure in the home and family.

Mr. Highley was married on the 12th of May, 1906, to Miss Olive Myrtle Henderson, of Missouri Valley, Iowa. Mrs. Highley is a daughter of David and Sarah Henderson, prominent and highly respected citizens who were natives of New York and Indiana, respectively. The mother is still living in Missouri Valley, but Mr. Henderson is now deceased. Mrs. Highley is as able in her field of work as is Mr. Highley in his, and she is counted one of the leaders in church and social affairs in New Meadows. She is president of the auxiliary guild of St. George's, which was organized in August, 1912, and in many other ways lends an active and loyal support to the work of the church. Being a woman of considerable executive ability and with progressive and practical ideas, when the Women's Improvement Club was formed in the fall of 1911, Mrs. Highley was very naturally elected president. She filled the office with great credit until the expiration of her term, when she was succeeded by Mrs. E. M. Heigho.

Mr. Highley is in a position to know perhaps better than most business men the advantages and disadvantages of the state in which he has come to make his home. He believes it to be a country fraught with great possibilities, and capable of supporting a greatly increased population. He says that the spirit of its people is very progressive and this will naturally result in a wonderful development in the next decade. He says that, "in this part of the state our resources are almost untouched and hold out a splendid inducement to persons in older parts of the country, who have the courage to come here and take hold with a will and determination to succeed."

ALBERTUS L. FREEHAFFER. It would be hard to find in Council, Idaho, a man who is more popular or more deserving of this popularity than Albertus L. Freehafer. He has taken an active and leading part in business, political and social affairs in Council ever since coming here to reside, and the people of the city and county have come to depend on his judgment and trust his leadership, for they have learned through experience that he possesses the ability to think wisely and act quickly. As mayor of the city in all but name, as member of the state legislature and state senator, he has had many opportunities to prove his worth and the universal esteem in which he is held is evidence that he has not failed.

Albertus L. Freehafer is the son of Andrew Freehafer and Martha (Kinton) Freehafer. His father

was born in Ohio, in 1840, where he has been engaged in farming during all of his active life. He is now retired and is living at Mount Vernon, Ohio. The mother died in 1911 at the age of seventy-three and is buried in Ohio. Four children were born to this couple, of whom Albertus L. was the third in order of birth. His two sisters are now deceased, but his brother, W. E. Freehafer is a resident of Council.

Albertus L. Freehafer was sent to school at an early age, for he was unusually gifted as a child. His first schooling was had in Richland county, where he was born on the 12th of February, 1868, and he was graduated from the high school in Belleville, Ohio, and then entered the classical course at Ohio Northern University, from which he was graduated in 1893. The next three years were spent in teaching school, and then he entered the law offices of Bell, Brinkerhoff & Mengert, at Mansfield, Ohio. He was shortly afterward appointed deputy clerk, and for three and a half years continued to read law, at the end of which time he left Ohio and came west to Utah. Here he went back into the teaching profession, becoming principal of the school of Scofield, Utah. After remaining there for two years he came to Council, Idaho. This was in 1902 and for the next three years he was principal of the schools here.

All of this time he had set as his goal the right to practice law and he had been constantly reading and studying during his years as a teacher. He now took the bar examinations before the supreme court and was admitted to practice. He at once entered upon his legal career and has been very successful ever since. His political duties have kept him away from Council much of the time, but he has never given up his practice and in 1911 he took James A. Stimson into partnership and the new firm is handling a large and growing practice.

Mr. Freehafer has other interests outside of his profession, for he is in business with Joseph Carr in the real estate and insurance business, and he is a director of the First Bank of Council. He is also the attorney for this bank and handled all the legal work in connection with the merger of the Council State Bank and the First Bank of Council.

In political matters Mr. Freehafer's name is well known throughout the whole state, for since his election to the state legislature in 1906 as representative from his county he has taken an active part in state politics. He filled this office until 1908 and so satisfactory was his service to the people of his section that he was elected state senator in 1908 and reelected to same office in 1910. He was extremely efficient as minority leader in the legislature since that time, and his popularity with his constituents has grown with each year of service. In local politics he has been quite as active. He is chairman of the town board of trustees, which is the equivalent of the mayoralty as far as authority and actual work is concerned. He was also appointed city attorney in 1911 and is serving in that capacity now. In all matters that pertain to the welfare of Council, socially, economically or commercially, Mr. Freehafer takes a keen interest and is always ready with whatever help he may be able to render. He is an enthusiastic believer in the future of the state and of this section and says that it is the best state in the Union for the young man of today.

It was on the 18th of August, 1897, that Mr. Freehafer was married in Belleville, Ohio, to Miss Olive Robinson. Mrs. Freehafer is a daughter of Samuel and Anna Robinson. Her mother is de-



ceased, but her father who was born in 1840 and is a veteran of the Civil war is still a resident of Belleville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Freehafer have had two children: Marie Freehafer was born on the 26th of May, 1898, in Mansfield, Ohio, and is attending the high school in Council, and a baby who was born in 1912 and died in February of the same year. Mr. Freehafer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having become a member in Ohio in 1893. He has passed through all the chairs of this order, but with this exception he takes no interest in the fraternal world, his time being so fully occupied with business and professional matters.

**ROBERT P. YOUNG.** Believing that "Idaho will be the best state on the Pacific coast; all that it needs is development," to quote his own words, Robert P. Young, of Council, Idaho, has done his best throughout his life to aid in that development. As one of the enterprising business men of Council he has done much to place that little city where she stands today, and he is always eager for an opportunity to add to her prosperity and prestige. He is the owner of one of the largest lumber yards in this section of the county and carries on a thriving business, for lumber is in great demand in this growing community.

Robert P. Young was born in Carroll county, Arkansas, in 1871, on the 29th of September. He is the son of James M. and Susan (Seitz) Young. His father was born in Illinois and his mother in South Carolina, both of them coming to Arkansas at an early age when their parents moved thither. Here they grew up and were married, and James Young settled down as a farmer. He was a rather unusual man, having a natural ability that he could turn in almost any direction, and every kind of work seemed to be easy for him. Although devoting himself to farming all of his life, he would have been a success in a dozen other lines of work. He enlisted in the army of General Price during the Civil war and took part in many battles. In one of these he was wounded and so disabled that he was discharged from further duty. He left Arkansas in 1885 and coming west settled in eastern Oregon. From there he removed to Council in the spring of 1898, where he lived until his death in 1909. His wife died in Weiser in 1907. They were the parents of six children and of these Robert P. was the fourth in order of birth.

Robert P. Young received his education in the common schools of Arkansas and later of Oregon, and when he was ready to lay aside his school books he was eager to plunge into a man's work. He therefore became a range rider and for three years rode the range in Oregon. Then, coming to Council, he took up the carpenter's trade and soon became proficient. He followed this trade for four years in Council, building the greater number of the residences in the growing little city. He continued his work as a carpenter until 1908, when he gave up his trade to go into the mercantile business. He was thus engaged for two years and then sold out and in partnership with H. H. Cossitt established a large lumber yard. The building that was going on in the valley made this enterprise highly successful and in 1911 Mr. Young bought the interest of his partner and has since conducted the business alone. He deals in rough and dressed lumber, doors, sash and window frames, and building materials of all descriptions, including lime, cement, plaster, paper, and such things. He also handles paints, oils, wallpaper, in fact everything that is necessary to the builder and contractor.

In politics Mr. Young gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, although he has never taken a very active part in party affairs. Mr. Young is a member of the Maccabees, being commander of this tent and having passed through all the chairs. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Young married Miss Elva Kessler in Council, Idaho, August 31, 1899. She is a daughter of Alex and Martha Kessler, who have long resided in Council and were among the first settlers in this valley. Mr. and Mrs. Young have had four children, as follows: Frankie, who was born in 1900 and died at the age of four months; Violet, who was born in 1901 and died in 1906; Lilia, who was born in 1905 and is now attending school; and Marian, who was born in 1911.

**LUTHER L. BURTENSHAW.** As county attorney of Adams county, Idaho, and one of the leading lawyers in the town of Council, Idaho, Luther L. Burtenshaw is a prominent and influential figure in this section of the state. He has been a resident of Council for only twelve years, but in this space of time he has done much for the town and county, taking a leading part in advocating the separation of the county from Washington county, of which it had been a part. He has the strongest faith in the future of the state and of this section of the state, and whenever there is an opportunity he is always ready and willing to give his assistance towards the advancement of this section.

Luther L. Burtenshaw was born in Davies county, Missouri, on the 5th of November, 1861, the son of B. Burtenshaw, whose native land was England. He came to America at the age of ten, in 1835, and settled in Kentucky. Here he met and married his wife, who was a daughter of Reverend Charles C. Mavity, of Boyd county, Kentucky. Her father was a co-worker with the Reverend Charles P. Cartwright, who was a noted minister in the early days of Kentucky, and he himself was also well known. Mrs. Burtenshaw was born in Kentucky on August 17, 1831, and her marriage to Mr. Burtenshaw took place at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, June 27, 1848, their sixty-fourth wedding anniversary having been celebrated not quite a month before her death, on June 27, 1912. In 1862 Mr. and Mrs. Burtenshaw loaded their household effects on a wagon and with an ox team crossed the plains and finally located in Scio, Linn county, Oregon. Here they lived until 1885 when they moved to Lebanon, in the same county. Here Mr. Burtenshaw became a prosperous farmer and here he still lives, though retired from active life. The mother died on July 8, 1912, at the age of eighty-three. Thirteen children were born to this couple, eight of whom are now living, as follows: Mrs. Fannie Prior and Mrs. Eliza Crabtree of Scio; Mrs. America Elliot, Mrs. Jacob Fitzwater and J. M. Burtenshaw of Lebanon; W. A. Burtenshaw of Maple Valley, Washington; T. H. Burtenshaw of Bellingham, Washington; and Luther L. Burtenshaw of this review. B. Burtenshaw and his wife also had thirty-four grandchildren and forty-three great-grandchildren. Mrs. Burtenshaw was of a charitable disposition and widely known throughout the section where she lived for her many acts of kindness.

Luther L. Burtenshaw was the sixth of the children of his parents, and he was just a baby when his parents came west. He received his education in the Santiam Academy at Lebanon, and in the Moscow Independent Academy at Dallas, Oregon, under Professor T. M. Gatch, the well known edu-



cator. After leaving college he read law under William L. Hill at The Dalles, Oregon, remaining with him for three years. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and practiced law until 1889 in Washington, and then returned to Coos county, Oregon, and continued in the practice of his profession until 1900. At the end of this time he removed to Council, Idaho, and he has been in continuous practice here ever since. He has built up a flourishing practice and has become a well known and prominent member of the bar of this county. He was appointed by Governor Hawley as county attorney of Adams county and is now serving in this position. He took an active part in helping to prepare the bill which provided for the establishment of Adams county and assisted in its segregation.

In politics Mr. Burtenshaw is a Democrat and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of the local lodge, in which he is past grand. He was the first president of the Washington County Bar Association.

Mr. Burtenshaw was married on August 17, 1893, to Miss Nettie C. Gray, of Coos county, Oregon. Mrs. Burtenshaw was a daughter of Nathan S. and Marguerite Gray, both of whom were natives of Indiana. They came to Oregon in 1885, and the father has since died, but the mother is still living in Bellingham, Washington. One child, Edward Burtenshaw, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burtenshaw. He was born on August 28, 1894, in Oregon, and will be graduated from the Council high school during the winter of 1912.

What Mr. Burtenshaw thinks of the country and of the people where he has come to make his home may be best told in his own words: "We believe that we are God's favored children, we have seen the desert 'blossom as a rose,' we have seen the wilderness transformed into happy homes, we have seen the broad acres tilled by happy, contented and willing hands, on every hand nature has poured forth her generous bounty into the lap of a happy and contented people.

"And yet our progress has but just begun, with the advent of the means of transportation, and distribution, we are at the threshold of greater things, our cup of gladness should be full to overflowing, the heritage is ours, upon our shoulders rests the responsibility of transmitting to future generations, that which we enjoy today.

"We are proud of our citizenship, we are proud of our surroundings, we are proud of our resources, and most of all we are proud of those brave old pioneers, who laid the foundation for our future greatness."

CRISPIN WRIGHT, M. D. In the person of Dr. Crispin Wright, of Fruitland, Canyon county, Idaho has a citizen that is a worthy representative of the Old Virginia commonwealth, one who springs from one of the most prominent and highly esteemed families of Pittsylvania county of that state and who in his own career is well bearing out the reputation which the family name has for worth and attainment. There are four sons in this family and all have taken up professional careers, three of them having chosen the profession of medicine. The brief ancestral mention that follows will serve to indicate the family influences that have moulded his character and inspired his ambition. Dr. Crispin Wright was born July 16, 1882, at Chatham, Virginia, of which place his father, Dryden Wright, also is a native. The latter has occupied a very prominent

place in the public life of his state and community, being a Confederate veteran of the Civil war and having served from 1888 to 1892, or two terms, as a Democratic representative in the Virginia state legislature. He was a loyal supporter of the Southern cause in the war between the states and went into the Confederate service under Captain Henry A. Wise, later a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. Mr. Wright, who became first-lieutenant of his company, served in both the infantry and artillery and during four years at the front was never wounded or taken prisoner. His business career has been spent as a farmer and planter, and in political affiliations he is a Democrat. He continues to reside at the old homestead near Chatham. Octavia Clement Wright, the mother of Dr. Wright, was born in the same Virginia county as her husband and son and is yet living, aged, but yet the charming mistress of the old Virginia home.

Dr. Wright is next to the youngest of eight children that came to these respected parents. His earlier education was received in public and private schools in Virginia and later he was a student in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. To prepare for his profession, he took up studies in the University College of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia, remaining there two years and completing his course by two years of study in the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, from which institution he was graduated in 1910 as an M. D. To be more fully prepared for his chosen work he became an interne in St. Luke's hospital at Denver, where he spent one year in acquiring practical experience in professional labor. In June, 1911, he located at Fruitland, Idaho, for independent practice and already has a very satisfactory clientele. The spirit of thoroughness shown in his careful preparation for his profession is one that cannot but make him a most efficient practitioner and warrants the prediction that in due time he will take a place among the most successful physicians of the state. He is local health officer and deputy health officer of Canyon county, and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies. He is licensed to practice in Colorado and Oregon, as well as in Idaho, and is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity, being identified with the Denver, Colorado, chapter. In politics he is a Democrat and in church membership he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He is well satisfied with his choice of location and has an optimistic faith in the future of the Payette valley and in his own professional future there.

One of his brothers referred to in the beginning of this review is Joseph Wright, a civil engineer in the government reclamation service and now located at Babb, northern Montana, who has been in the government service since 1895. O. C. Wright, another brother, who is a prominent physician at Jarratts, Virginia, served one term as president of the Virginia State Medical Society in 1910 and 1911; has been a member of the Virginia state board of medical examiners for the last eight years, and is now a member of the Virginia state board of health. Dr. F. J. Wright, the third brother, is a prominent and successful physician at Fork Union, Virginia, where he has been engaged in practice since 1899. Dr. Wright has three sisters, and another brother was deceased at the age of eight.

At Colorado Springs, Colorado, he was married on July 30, 1910, to Miss Emma Lane, a daughter of George H. Lane, of Chicago, Illinois, and to their union has been born one son, George Dryden Wright, born April 16, 1911, at Denver, Colorado.





*Crispin Wright, M.D.*







ALBIE R. KRIGBAUM. For over twenty-three years Albie R. Krigbaum carried mail over various routes in Idaho, and he is as widely known as most of her prominent politicians and probably better known personally to a large number of people than any other man in this section. He has of recent years taken to ranching and in addition to being a prosperous rancher he is also highly respected as a business man in Meadows, Idaho, near which place he makes his home.

Albie R. Krigbaum was born in Illinois at Fulton on the 16th of April, 1869. His father was James H. Krigbaum, who was born in Maryland and emigrated to Illinois at an early period of his career. He became a farmer in Illinois and was well known in the section where he resided as a successful raiser of fine stock. In the early fifties, inspired by the tales that floated back from those who had crossed the plains to California in 1849, Mr. Krigbaum went to the Golden state himself, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He remained in California until 1856 and then he moved to Illinois, and after a few years then moved to Texas. In 1884 he came to Idaho, crossing the plains, the lure of the west again calling to him. He died in Council Valley, Idaho, where he had settled on coming to the state. He married Margaret L. McClaren, who was born in Iowa, and later came to Illinois to live. She is still living, having reached the age of seventy-one, and makes her home in Council Valley. James Krigbaum and his wife became the parents of ten children, of whom Albie Krigbaum was the fifth child and the eldest of six brothers.

Albie Krigbaum first went to school in Texas, but in that part of the country the schools were poor and there was much work to be done, in consequence of which the lad did not have much of an education, leaving school at the age of nine to go to work. He worked on his father's ranch until he was seventeen, and then he went out into the world to seek his living without his father's assistance. He came to Idaho and here took a contract to carry the mails between Indian Valley, Ward and Roosevelt. During this time he helped to provide for his family out of his small earnings. He continued in the stage and mail business for many years, and even now is connected with the mail route business in Meadows. He is also interested with Mr. McCully and Mr. Hendrick in the Meadows Electric Light & Power Plant, which is located at Meadows, and which is an important asset to the town.

Mr. Krigbaum might be allowed to tell his story in his own way, however, as he told it in the *Meadows Eagle* in an open letter. He says, "I am glad to be living in as grand a country as Meadows, Idaho, where almost to the man, are the highest type of good citizens, all of whom have plenty of the necessities of life that one could wish for; some at times have imagined that there are better places than Meadows, but after they have tried other countries they come back only to see the ones that remained here, better off, fatter, healthier and better looking. I wish I had stuck to my little homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, I sold ten years ago for two hundred and fifty dollars. Now it's worth eight thousand dollars, and the buyer has bought another place just as good, paid for it and has both to the good. I have lived in good old Illinois, Texas, California and Oregon. I did not stay in either place longer than nine years (not because the people wanted me to leave), but thinking I would find a better place. I finally came to Idaho, but did not stay here the first five or six years because I wanted to, but because I could not get

away, money was scarce and wages low, no railroads or wagon roads and a very poor trail. I followed mail-carrying for a good many years, most of the time in the interior, as wages were better on snow-shoe lines. I have traveled in the last twenty-three years on skis and on foot something over sixty thousand miles; carried over thirty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds of United States mail and fifteen thousand pounds of express. Some years I have traveled as high as seven thousand miles and carried during the winter one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight pounds and have received from the United States government in the neighborhood of one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars as contract pay. I could write for many days and tell you of some bad old trips I and other boys have had, snowed in on the high mountains, sick and lying out under the trees in twelve to twenty feet of snow. Days and nights on the trail alone without food or shelter, nothing to cheer you but the cry of a cougar or the hiss of wolverines. How would you like some of those trips of life in the wild and woolly west? No more for me—I can make money easier on my little farm in Meadows. I can raise everything that is good for man to eat, apples, pears, plums, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and all kinds of hardy vegetables, from potatoes to cucumbers, corn and string beans." And so starting in life at the age of nine, a poor boy, Mr. Krigbaum now lives in the midst of plenty, prosperous and content.

In politics Mr. Krigbaum prefers to vote independently of any party. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also of the Modern Woodmen of America. He married Annie Osborn at Meadows, Idaho, in February, 1895. Mrs. Krigbaum is a daughter of William H. Osborn and his wife. The former was killed in the Indian uprising of 1877, and the latter died in August, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Krigbaum have become the parents of five children, all of whom were born in Meadows. Edelo, the eldest, was born in 1897 and is now a student in the high school at Meadows; Zora, who was born in 1901 is in the graded school, as is her sister Mary, who was born in 1905; Carl was born on the Fourth of July, 1910, and there is a baby named Devonna, who was born in August, 1911.

Mr. Krigbaum is a sincere believer in the future of Idaho and says: "To my notion there is no country that I have visited that offers better inducements to the homeseekers than Meadows. Wages are good and there is plenty of work for those who want to work. Why should we not be happy?"

HERBERT W. BOND. One of Weiser's most successful men is the well known architect, Herbert W. Bond, who has been one of her citizens since 1903. The extremes of eastern and western residence have been represented by Mr. Bond and other members of his father's family. He is the son of Charles and Mary Bond, both former residents of Boston, Massachusetts. The father is a native of the state of Vermont, and there enlisted at the time of the Civil war in a Vermont company of sharpshooters. He later enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, and was one of its non-commissioned officers, serving as first sergeant under Captain Putnam. Sergeant Bond fought throughout the Rebellion, participating in numerous engagements. He is now, at the age of sixty-eight years, a resident of the state of California. His wife, who was Mary A. Hill before her marriage, was born in



Boston, and there she married her husband. She is still living, at the age of sixty-six years.

During the residence of his parents in Boston, Herbert W. Bond was born on October 8, 1869, and was the first born of their three children. His two younger brothers were named William H. and George A. The former now holds a responsible position as inspector of customs at Boston, while the latter is educationally prominent as the principal of a high school in Santa Cruz, California.

The early life of Herbert W. Bond was marked by no more important incidents than those connected with his attendance at the public schools of St. Auburn, Maine. When the time came for him to discontinue his studies he made preparation for his vocational existence by learning the carpenter trade. This practice he gained by assisting his father, who was engaged in that business, and he meanwhile occupied his leisure hours in the close study of architecture. His activity in the building business brought him into close touch with many architects and it was from them that he gained a practical knowledge of the profession, rendered definite and accurate by the studious attention he gave to the principles observed in his daily work.

In 1889 Mr. Bond first cast in his lot with the rapidly developing Idaho. He first located in Owyhee county and there experienced the novel and stimulating life of a range rider. There he remained for four years, but at the end of that time returned to activities somewhat related to those of his original occupation. Going in 1893 to Santa Barbara, he became associated with the Union Lumber Company of that place, and in that connection he mastered the planing-mill business. Such was his success in that line during his seven years' work in Santa Barbara that he had been put in charge of the mill at the time when he severed his connection with the company.

The lure of a life in vigorous and promising Idaho again made its appeal to the intense nature of Mr. Bond, and in 1900 he located, somewhat experimentally, it is true, in Albion. Two years later he went to Boise, where he was engaged with one Mr. Schriver in the mill, and he also occupied himself to a considerable extent in building work. He was made president of the Carpenters' Union and his prominence in his line is attested by the fact that he was employed on some of the finest structures of which Boise boasts today.

In 1903 Herbert Bond came to Weiser to construct a planing mill for Thomas E. Kelley, and after three seasons of work in that respect he entered into the practice of his profession. So steadily did his interests advance that soon after he formed a partnership with G. A. Smith, a former Missourian, and under the firm name of H. W. Bond & Company, they conduct a thriving business as architects. The buildings in and about Weiser for which they have furnished plans and have carried to completion, comprise a most imposing list, a few of them being mentioned here: the United Presbyterian church, the Masonic Temple, the J. W. Barton residence, the W. A. Fulkerson residence, and the Doctor Hamilton residence in Weiser; the Hotel Drexel and the Odd Fellows' building at Vale; the Hotel Pomona, Whitely Brothers' store and the Doctor Brown residence, all at Council; the American State Bank and the Odd Fellows' block at Halfway, Oregon; the Bank of Washington County, the Odd Fellows' building, the W. L. Anderson store, the Fletcher Brothers' store building and the Winger barber shop in Midvale, and the Postoffice and Y. M. C. A. buildings at Pavette. Many others of equal importance might be added to this representative list, but those men-

tioned will convey an adequate idea of the operations of this hustling firm of architects and builders. Both members of the firm have made a careful and especial study of public buildings, residences and business blocks, keeping fully abreast of the times in their work, and the splendid success they have met with is but the fair reward of their diligence and energetic methods.

Mr. Bond is also the official architect for the P. & I. Railway, and his capable work in architecture is known throughout the state. It is a matter of especial comment in his own town, for many of the finest residences in Weiser are the work of the combined energies of Mr. Bond and his capable partner.

It is true that the professional life of Mr. Bond of necessity monopolize a great deal of his time and energies, being the matters of his chief consideration, still he does not neglect either social or political duties. Though he has preferred to take a quiet part in the political activities of his community, and has withheld himself from public service, he has ever been a staunch and sturdy supporter of Republican doctrines. He is a prominent member of the Weiser Commercial Club, while his fraternal connections include membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is past grand in the former named society and in the latter he has passed all chairs. He and his family are attendants of the Congregational church.

The married life of Mr. Bond began during that period of his life spent in Owyhee county, when on September 4, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Cook, of Albion. Three children were born to them. The first, Jennie, was born blind. She is receiving all the advantages of the School for the Blind at Santa Barbara, California. The second, daughter, Helen, is now a student in the Weiser high school, while the third child, George Bond, likewise attends the same school. In 1900 Mrs. Bond passed away, and in 1903 Mr. Bond contracted a second marriage, Miss Bertha M. Hansen, a resident of Rock Creek, becoming his wife. She is a daughter of John F. Hansen, an old pioneer of Twin Falls county. One child has been born to this later marriage—a son named Frederick, who was born in October, 1909.

The Bond family is one which contributes to the worthy and substantial citizenship of Weiser. Not alone in professional service and in commendable personal influence is his share in the city's prosperity represented, but he has invested heavily in real estate in this section and his part in the development of this desirable section of the state will be even broader in the future than it has been in the past.

JOSEPH T. GALLAGHER. During the past several decades land values have advanced to a remarkable degree in Washington county and the surrounding country, owing to the added industrial and commercial importance of this section and to the recent discovery of its true worth as an agricultural and stock-raising center. These realty interests are of such an important nature that those in whose hands they have been placed become leading factors in the development of their communities, and probably no real estate dealer in the county is better known or handles a larger volume of business than Joseph T. Gallagher, of Weiser, self-made man and booster of Idaho's interests, whose career has been marked by steady progress since earliest manhood. Joseph T. Gallagher was born at Osage Mission, Kansas, April 9, 1871, and is a son of Barnard and Susan Galla-









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gher, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Germany. Mr. Gallagher's father, who was a farmer all of his life, passed away at the age of eighty years, in 1909, the mother having died in 1885, when sixty years of age. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Joseph T. Gallagher was the youngest.

After attending the public schools of Marshall county, Kansas, Mr. Gallagher apprenticed himself to the butcher's trade, to which he served three years, then returning to work on his father's farm, where he remained five years. In 1896 he came to Idaho and settled in Patterson, in Lemhi county, where he took up a homestead and remained for six years. Having met with but indifferent success, Mr. Gallagher sold his interests there and moved to Dubois, Fremont county, and for five years was engaged in a livery business, then selling out to come to Weiser. In this city Mr. Gallagher was first engaged in the meat business for two and one-half years, then entering the real estate, loan and insurance business, the opportunities of which he had been familiar with for some time. He handles both city and farm property, is well posted on land values, and his strict integrity in all transactions makes his name one to conjure with in realty matters. Mr. Gallagher belongs to that type of citizens who realize that to strengthen one's own interests it is necessary to develop the resources of the community and is accordingly promoting the welfare of Washington county both by word and deed. In the insurance line he represents the leading companies, including five of the largest insurance companies of America, and been successful in writing some of the heaviest policies sold in the Weiser county. His business is rapidly growing along both lines, and at this time he maintains a branch office at Midvale, Idaho. Mr. Gallagher is a member of the United Artisans, and his political views are independent. He is fond of out-of-door sports, such as hunting, fishing and automobilizing, but also takes great pleasure in his home, and owns his own beautiful residence and other valuable property in Weiser.

Mr. Gallagher was married at Marysville, Kansas, in 1894, to Miss Mary A. Miller, daughter of Philip and Laura Miller, both of whom died at Patterson, Idaho. Three children have been born to this union, as follows: Maggie, born at Patterson, Idaho, in 1896, and now attending high school at Weiser; Mary, born in Patterson in 1898, also a high school student; and Alfred, born in 1899 at Dubois, attending the graded schools.

WILLIAM A. COUGHANOUR has been prominently identified with the business and civic life of Payette, Idaho, of which he has long been a resident, and in fact, may almost be looked upon as one of the founders of the city. He has been connected with many of the greatest industries that have come into existence in Payette, and has played a large and important part in the growth and advancement of the city to its present status. As mayor of the city through nine successive years, he has contributed no little of time and energy to the direction of its affairs in a municipal way, and has ever exhibited the most worthy interest in the advance of the civic life of the community.

Born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on March 12, 1850, Mr. Coughanour is the son of Dutch parents. The father, H. S. Coughanour, was born in 1815, and passed practically his entire life in Fayette county. He was a ship-builder, and gave his attention to the work throughout all of his active career. He married Caroline Conkle, a daughter

of one of the good old Dutch families of his neighborhood, and they became the parents of four daughters and a son.

William A. Coughanour was thus the one son of his parents. He was reared in the place of his nativity and received his education in the public schools of the community. He was twenty years of age when he made his first appearance in the state of Idaho, and this state has since represented his home and the center of his business activities. When he arrived in Idaho, after a long and tedious trip overland, he assumed the management of the Gold Hill mine, at Quartzburg, becoming secretary and treasurer of the company and retaining that position of importance for a matter of fifteen years, as well as being superintendent of the mine and mill for practically the same time. Today this is one of the big mining properties of Idaho, and under his management ore to the value of three million dollars was mined.

In 1885 Mr. Coughanour came to Payette, where he at once assumed a position of considerable weight as the promoter of many needed industrial enterprises in the community, which have not alone tended to advance his personal interests, but have resulted in great good to the community at large. He has large landed interests in Oregon and Idaho and for many years conducted an extensive lumber business in Payette, with yard and manufacturing of lumber that would supply every demand of the public in the way of building material. He was a director in the Payette Valley Bank and a stockholder and secretary of the Lower Payette Ditch Company, a concern which has been a most potent factor in the irrigating of lands in this section of the state. He has been deeply interested in fruit growing in Idaho, and it is generally conceded that Mr. Coughanour laid the foundation for the wonderful development of Idaho into a fruit growing country, he being the first to enter that enterprise and the most enthusiastic in advertising the splendid results that accrued as the result of his efforts. He developed one of the finest orchards in the state, located a short distance from the city. Further, he has gone into stock raising to a considerable extent, and has had as high as five hundred head of cattle on his ranch at one time. His reputation in the fields of agriculture and horticulture is wide and he served for six years as president of the State Horticultural board of inspection, resigning from his office at the end of that time.

Politically, Mr. Coughanour is a Democrat, and prior to his location in Payette served as county commissioner of Boise county. In 1896 he was elected to the state senate, from Canyon county, and while serving in his official capacity he introduced the horticultural inspection bill, which he pushed through to a successful issue, securing at the same time an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, in order that the horticultural board might be able to carry forward its projected work of protecting the fruit interests of the state from destructive fruit pests. While he served as president of that board, he was able to bring about many effective measures for the further protection of the fruit industry of the state, and in that capacity alone he has done for the state a work which it can never repay. As mayor of Payette through seven successive terms, the city passed through its greatest period of prosperity and municipal activity, as during his incumbency of the office he put forth every possible effort to promote such measures as would conduce to the greatest public benefit. He has occupied an important place in the political life of the state for a number of years, and has been instrumental in bringing about



many of the important reforms, as well as aiding in the ultimate election of various executives. In 1910 his was the honor of placing in nomination his old time friend, Honorable James H. Hawley, for the office of governor and saw him elected to the gubernatorial chair. Mr. Coughanour was a member of the governor's staff, and in 1912 placed Governor Hawley in re-nomination, and the last official act of Governor Hawley was the appointing of Mr. Coughanour on the board of regents of the State University of Idaho at Moscow, Idaho.

In 1874 Mr. Coughanour was united in marriage with Miss Galena Bunting, a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, like himself, and a son and daughter were born to them. The daughter, Emma L., married Dr. W. R. Hamilton, of Weiser, Idaho, where they now reside, and the son, William M., married Miss Alta Stroup, of Fayette.

Mr. Coughanour has long been prominent in fraternal circles, being affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Of the latter named order he is past grand master and grand representative, being at the present time grand treasurer of the grand lodge of the state of Idaho. He is vice president and a member of the Payette Commercial Club, and is now vice president of the First National Bank of Payette.

Mr. Coughanour is a man of splendid attainments, and is widely known throughout the state as an orator, as well as a most effective and entertaining after-dinner speaker, welcomed everywhere in that capacity. His public speaking is always marked with a spice of humor that wins him the attention and applause of any audience. When the golden spike was driven which marked the commencement of the railroad which connected the entire Payette valley with Emmett, Mr. Coughanour delivered an address that attracted state-wide attention to him as a public speaker, and he is always in great demand when forceful, logical and entertaining speech-making is in order. His political, fraternal and business prominence has won to him a wide acquaintance throughout the state, and it is not too much to say that he is regarded everywhere as one of the chief citizens of Idaho, who has been up and doing in the best interests of the commonwealth since the first day he located within its borders, and cast in his lot with its citizenship. In 1908, on Second avenue, North, in front of the depot he built a pavilion, in the center and on the top of which is mounted an oxidized copper elk, nine feet in height, life size, its antlers illuminated with electric bulbs. Our subject has perhaps one of the rarest collections of mineral specimens in the United States, which represents in value thousands of dollars and among which are several gold nuggets ranging in price from \$25 to \$150.

**EDWIN D. CAMPBELL.** The material upbuilding of Emmett, Idaho, has been largely in the hands of a competent firm of contractors, builders and architects, whose extensive operations have made them known all through this section of the state. Reference is made to those representative and reliable business men of Emmett, F. C. Berry and Edwin D. Campbell, doing business under the firm style of Berry & Campbell. Both partners have had years of experience, and their combination of talent has resulted most advantageously for the section in which they have chosen a home and field of work. A brief review of the life and activities of Mr. Campbell will prove interesting to those who admire

self-made manhood, as his present success is entirely due to his own efforts and abilities.

Edwin D. Campbell was born on the Hudson river, in eastern New York, October 3, 1864, and comes of sturdy stock. His paternal grandfather was born in Scotland and proved a worthy bearer of his historic name, losing his life under General Jackson in the Mexican war, having enlisted from New York. On the maternal side he is a grandson of Edwin Powell, a native of the Empire state, who was well known in his day and locality. John D. Campbell, father of Edwin D., was born in New York, from which state he enlisted for service during the Civil war, and saw two years of hard fighting, eventually receiving his honorable discharge. His death occurred in 1906, when he was seventy years of age. Mr. Campbell married Esther J. Powell, also of New York, who survives her husband and resides with her son in Emmett, being sixty-six years old. Three children were born to them: Edwin D., Mrs. Annie M. Keck and Mrs. Grace Taylor.

Edwin D. Campbell received his early education in the public schools of New York, and at an early age showed his industry by securing employment in a factory in his native state. Industrious and enterprising, he carefully saved his earnings, which he wisely invested in farming land, and eventually moved to Nebraska and then to Wyoming. There he took up carpentering and contracting, and in November, 1903, made his advent in Emmett, where he was engaged in business alone until 1905, in which year he formed a partnership with F. C. Berry, another well known contractor and builder, a sketch of whom will be found in another part of this volume. This connection has continued with mutual satisfaction and uniform success to the present time, the firm of Berry & Campbell being known as the leading contractors of Canyon county. Through their activities the city of Emmett has been largely built, and in addition to contracting and building, they have engaged in designing, Mr. Campbell being a skilled draughtsman. A partial list of structures erected by this firm shows the high grade of work with which they have been connected, as follows: the Bank of Emmett, the Methodist Episcopal church, five cottages for the Idaho Orchard Company and two houses for J. R. Field, the Craig, Jackson and Rundstrum residences, and the homes of W. W. Wilton, Durham Brothers, Joseph Jolly, Jr., Joseph Berry, A. Bird and Dr. B. O. Clark, the latter acknowledged to be one of the finest homes in the city.

While a resident of Nebraska, in 1894, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage (first) with Miss Kittie M. Daniels, who died in Emmett in 1906, having been the mother of two children: Glenn W., born in 1896, in Nebraska, who is now attending the Emmett high school; and Frances E., born in 1903, in Wyoming, who is a student in the graded schools of Emmett. Mr. Campbell was married (second) in October, 1909, in Emmett, to Miss Rena Nelson, and to this union one child has been born: Ivan D., born in Emmett in 1912.

Mr. Campbell is a Republican in his political views, but has never cared for the turmoil of a public career, even if he could spare the time from his business interests. He is fraternally connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has numerous warm friends, as he has, indeed, in all walks of life. With his wife he is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



F. C. BERRY. There was a time when man was contented with a cave for a dwelling house and when his life-providing activities needed no shelter but the depths of a forest where creatures as wild in nature as himself could be slain, but life's horizon has widened since then, and in the twentieth century no structure can be too magnificent or too stately to meet the demands of business for the requirements of social existence. In the ancient days, when life was but a survival of the fittest, there would have been no call for the exercise of the genius that now gathers its enduring material from near and far and covers the landscape with the homes and marts of trade that so surely indicate a prosperous and thrifty people, and in this connection the work of Berry & Campbell, leading contractors and builders of Emmett, Idaho, stands out in stellar prominence. Since the forming of this partnership, in 1905, the firm has erected some of the stateliest residences and most substantial business buildings in this section of Canyon county, and its members have gained a wide reputation in their chosen field of work.

F. C. Berry, senior member of the concern and a business man of unquestioned ability, was born August 9, 1859, in Cass county, Illinois, and is a son of B. C. and Isabella (VanEaton) Berry. His father, a native of Virginia, was brought to Illinois by his parents when a lad, and there engaged in farming and stock-raising. During the Civil war he fought as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, General Logan's command, under Colonel Judy, and rose to the rank of captain. On the expiration of a gallant service, he returned to his agricultural operations in Illinois, but subsequently removed to Iowa, and his death occurred in that state, at Indianola, in 1894, when he was seventy-five years of age. He was married in Illinois to Isabella VanEaton, who was born in Ohio and taken to Illinois as a child, and she survived her husband ten years and died in Indianola.

The fourth in order of birth of his parents' five children, F. C. Berry commenced his education in the public schools of his native state, and later attended the graded schools of Iowa, and took a preparatory and freshman course in Simpson College. On leaving school he took up farming, but at the age of twenty-five years learned the trade of carpenter, and in connection with contracting followed that vocation in Missouri. He was in business in Springfield for upwards of twenty years, but in 1905 came to Idaho and settled at Emmett, where he formed the partnership above mentioned with Mr. Campbell, a sketch of whose career will be found in another part of this volume. The progress of this firm has been steady and continuous, and it is now rated the leading firm of contractors and builders in Canyon county. There work may be found throughout Emmett and the surrounding country, and among the buildings designed and erected by them may be mentioned the Bank of Emmett, the Methodist Episcopal church, five cottages for the Idaho Orchard Company and two houses for J. R. Field, and the private residences of the following parties: W. W. Wilton, Durham Brothers, the Craig home, the Jackson and Rundstrum residences, and the family homes of Joseph Jolly, Jr., Joseph Berry, A. Bird and Dr. B. O. Clark, the latter being considered one of the finest residences in the city. Mr. Berry is essentially a business man, but has taken an interest in Republican politics, and the high esteem in which he is universally held was demonstrated by his election to the eleventh general assembly, in which he

served with becoming dignity and rare capability. He is a valued member of the Commercial Club, and with other earnest, hard-working citizens is doing all in his power to advance the industrial, commercial and educational interests of his native locality. He believes not only in the future of Idaho, but in its present, and his appreciation of the many fine opportunities offered by the state for hunting and fishing take the form of an annual expedition, from which he invariably returns with trophies of the field and stream.

On February 1, 1882, Mr. Berry was married at Shenandoah, Iowa, to Miss Clara M. DeClark, daughter of J. B. Clark, of that state. Mr. Berry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SAMUEL F. CHANEY. A resident of the vicinity of Middleton for thirty-seven years, Samuel F. Chaney during this time has shared in the wonderful progress which has been made in this section, mostly under his own eyes, and has been identified in an eminent degree with the industrial, financial and political life of Canyon county throughout his period of residence here. His career has been one of great activity and uncommon success, due to the exercise of good judgment and the exhibition, under all circumstances, of the strictest integrity.

Mr. Chaney was born in Clay county, Missouri, August 3, 1847, and is a son of Joel R. and Annie (Dowden) Chaney. His father, a native of Kentucky, moved to Missouri with his parents as a child of five years, the family settling in Clay county among the pioneers, and there Joel R. Chaney followed the trade of blacksmith and became the owner of extensive tracts of land. His operations were very successful, but during the Civil war he met with heavy reverses. His death occurred in DeKalb county, Missouri, about 1880, when he was sixty-two years of age. His wife, who was born in Kentucky in 1819, passed away in 1903 in Johnson county, Kansas, while there on a visit. She was a resident of Missouri from childhood.

The fourth of his parents' family of eight children, Samuel F. Chaney received his education in the country schools of Missouri, which he attended until reaching the age of eighteen years. In the meantime he had been spending the summer months in work upon the home farm, and eventually he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account, continuing to remain in Missouri until 1875, in that year first coming to Idaho. After spending the winter in the Salubria Valley, in the spring of 1876 he came to what is now Middleton and engaged in farming, in which he has been interested to the present time, now being the owner of a finely cultivated tract of one hundred and eighty-five acres. As the town of Middleton grew and developed, Mr. Chaney identified himself with various projects of a business and financial nature, becoming one of the organizers and a director of the Bank of Middleton, of which he was subsequently elected president, and an incorporator of the Middleton Irrigation Mill Ditch. He is also a director in the Canyon County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company and one of the organizers and a director since organization of the Caldwell Commercial State Bank. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Chaney was elected county treasurer of Canyon county in 1896, and in 1906 and again in 1908 was elected county commissioner. At this time he is serving in the highest municipal office in the village, that of chairman of the board of village directors. He is prominent in Odd Fellowship, having gone through all the chairs and being a past grand of his lodge. With his family



he attends the Baptist church. Mr. Chaney's Middleton life is contemporaneous with that of the thriving village and he has borne not an inconspicuous part in its busy industries. The trackless prairie which greeted his sight when he first came to this section has given way to a center of commercial and educational activity. It is given to few men to witness during their mature life such a transformation and to participate, along so many practical lines, in the development of such a community.

Mr. Chaney was married first in 1868 in Missouri to Miss Mahala Hancock, who died in 1869, three days after the birth of her son, James R., who is a prominent farmer of Franklin precinct, Canyon county. In 1874, in Holt county, Missouri, Mr. Chaney was married to Delilah E. Langdon, a native of Missouri and daughter of Garrett Langdon. Five children were born of this union: Samuel Edgar, born in Idaho in 1876 and now a resident of California, and Frederick O., born in 1878, in Canyon county, and now a prosperous farmer of Middleton, living, and two daughters and a son deceased: Ethel Bell and Othelm, both of whom died in infancy, and Lee F., who died at the age of thirty years. Mrs. Chaney died January 10, 1913.

W. R. CARTWRIGHT. The ability which is developed in an active business life, in great commercial transactions and in the fluctuations and rapid changes of trade and finance, have proved in practice as valuable in the management of the public affairs of the state and nation as that which comes from the exclusive study of law. The accomplished merchant, banker or financier is more likely to take a plain, common-sense view of the questions of the municipality, and to be unembarrassed by the quibbles, chicanery and superfine distinctions and definitions of the lawyer, than the man who has been trained in the school of precedent, authorities and legal hairsplitting. To this class belongs W. R. Cartwright, who has been mayor of Emmett, and president of the Emmett State Bank, a man whose long and successful career has been of material value to his community. Mr. Cartwright was born in San Jose, California, September 15, 1853, and is a son of John and Jane (Wayland) Cartwright. His father, a native of Kentucky, crossed the plains to the gold fields of California as a "forty-niner," and subsequently became the owner of a fine ranch near San Jose, but on retiring from active life went to Coose Bay, Oregon, where his death occurred in 1892, when he was seventy-six years of age. His wife, to whom he was married in Virginia, was a native of Virginia, and died at Coose Bay in 1890, at the age of seventy-four years. Seven children were born to them, W. R. being the seventh in order of birth.

W. R. Cartwright attended the country schools of California, after leaving which he rented a farm in Angor in that state and followed agricultural pursuits for upwards of three years. He then entered the Harrisburg (California) establishment of the firm of Seller & Falk, but three years later, September 26, 1881, came to Idaho as an employe of Mr. Falk. He was soon appointed to the position of janitor of the State House by Governor Stromson, a position which he held for four years, then embarking upon a business career as the proprietor of a merchandise business at Emmett. Emmett was then a town which boasted of but one store, but here Mr. Cartwright started activities, and for ten years was the owner of a fine and rapidly growing trade. He sold out in 1902 and organized the First National Bank, of which he became vice-president, but in 1905 severed his connection with that insti-

tution and organized the Bank of Emmett, which threw open its doors to the public in 1906. Mr. Cartwright is president of this concern, C. J. Bulard is vice-president, and V. T. Craig is cashier. The concern is capitalized at \$40,000, and enjoys a wide reputation as a solid and substantial banking institution. In the management of its affairs Mr. Cartwright has displayed judgment, ability and progressive ideas, and among his associates he is known as alert and far-seeing business man. He has been staunch in his support of Democratic principles and candidates, and in 1911 was elected mayor of Emmett, in the discharge of the duties of which office he has been conscientious and courageous. He belongs to the Commercial club, the Masons, in which he has passed all the chairs and the Order of the Eastern Star. While he belongs to no particular denomination, all religious bodies receive his liberal support, and any movement tending to advance Emmett along the lines of progress, morality and good citizenship finds in him a hearty co-worker. He has a nice home in Emmett, but takes great pleasure in travel, and spends a good deal of his time in his elegant residence at Long Beach, California.

In September, 1875, Mr. Cartwright was married at Harrisburg, Oregon, to Miss R. A. Waters, and they had two children: one who died in infancy; and Zena, born in 1884, at Falk Store, Idaho, and died in 1898 at Boise.

WILLIAM B. HARMAN, whose keen intelligence and power of initiative have made his work signally successful as a pioneer insurance man in Idaho, is a descendant of a long line of pioneers and of enterprising men. Tradition says, indeed, that in the early history of Germany the forbears of the Harman line were of important rank and service in connection with King Gustavus. In a primitive period of the civilization of this country, William Harman's paternal grandfather came to America, settling first in New York and later in Virginia. He was one of a family accustomed to large land holdings and in the latter state he became well known. He was that Husika Harman who was distinguished for bravery in the Indian wars of that troublous era and was honored with a "sheep-skin" or letter of honor signed by King George III of England in honor of this German colonist's valor. He became a large stock and produce buyer in Taswell county, which was in a most unsettled state at the time when he took up his residence there. He and his wife were the first residents of the county who brought to it the convenience of a cook-stove and were the first to purchase a pound of coffee in that section. Husika Harman was not only a stock dealer and dispenser of produce but in that capacity he filled a position of great importance, adjusting prices for market commodities throughout the region. A still more important work was accomplished by that capable man, who was particularly well educated and accomplished as a surveyor. Many of the roads through that county were surveyed and constructed by him. His son, E. G. Harman, also became a stock raiser and agriculturist. He married Miss Mary May, a native of Kentucky and became a Nebraska pioneer. He was a Confederate veteran of the Civil war, serving as a captain. He lived to the age of eighty-two, his last years being spent in Nebraska and closing in 1903. Mary May Harman, his widow, is still living at the age of eighty-two and is now a resident of Boise.

It was while E. G. Harman and Mary, his wife, were still living at Taswell Courthouse, Virginia,





W. R. Cartwright







that their son, William B. Harman, was born on May 11, 1857. He was but a child when the family removed to Nebraska, and it was in the public schools of that state that he received his preliminary education. He subsequently entered the state normal school of Nebraska and was graduated from that institution in 1875. For two years he was engaged, somewhat experimentally, in the pedagogical profession. At the end of that time, he accepted a position with an insurance company, locating at Auburn, Nebraska, and also engaging in real estate and farm loan negotiations. He continued his business in Auburn until 1906, at which time he sold out his interests there and followed the example of his forefathers in becoming a pioneer. He came to Boise, Idaho, where he practically blazed the trail in the insurance business. His official position was that of general manager for the Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has ever since continued his connection with this company and has become one of the notably successful insurance men of the state. His field has been chiefly in the southern part of the state and his progress at the beginning was accompanied by many serious difficulties. From that rather discouraging beginning he has brought his company's status in his territory to that indicated by its 1,000 policyholders. In connection with this line, he has also loaned out over \$1,000,000 on farm lands.

Mr. Harman has become a highly valued citizen of Boise. He is a loyal member and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the official sponsors as a member of its governing board. Fraternal societies have welcomed him to their membership in the orders of the Knights of Pythias, of Knights Templar and of Masons, in the latter of which he is a Shriner and holds the office of secretary and recorder. Mr. Harman is politically independent, believing that a voter's intelligence as to his individual men and specific issues should not be hampered by hard and fast party lines or by the limitations of a party name.

The attractive home of William B. Harman is graced by his estimable wife and three children of gratifying promise. Mrs. Harman, nee Eva Horn of Lincoln, Nebraska, is a daughter of Thomas and Maria Horn, who were famous pioneers of Nebraska, where Mr. Horn was prominent as one of the organizers of the Republican party. The Horn-Harman marriage was solemnized on February 7, 1895, and the succeeding years have seen the addition of two daughters and one son to the family circle. They are named, respectively, Mary, Leonard and Fidelia Harman; the two elder children were born in Nebraska and Boise was the birthplace of the youngest. Boise is fortunate in having as an element of its population a family characterized by the superior mentality and the ideals of culture which are notable qualities of Mr. and Mrs. Harman.

**JAMES M. HARBERT.** With a firmly established belief in the future of Idaho, and constantly promoting its realty and insurance interests, James M. Harbert, president of the Home Land Company, stands today a prominent figure in the business life of Boise. He possesses many traits of mind and character that Americans look for in their business leaders, being bold, masterful and courageous, and his personal record includes those episodes of humble origin, absence of early opportunities and struggle for success that have marked the lives of many of Idaho's most dependable citizens. James M. Harbert was born January 21, 1869, in Barry county, Missouri, and is a son of Frank M. and Eliza (Lee) Harbert.

Frank M. Harbert was born in 1844, in Illinois,

and removed during the early sixties to Missouri, from whence he enlisted in the Twenty-first Missouri Cavalry. He also served in the Arkansas Cavalry and the twenty-first Illinois Infantry, and was three times discharged on account of disability, seeing a great deal of hard service, and participating, among others, in the battles of Pea Ridge, Pilot Knob and Missoula. He still survives and resides at Shawnee, Oklahoma, being engaged in farming and the real estate business. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Lee, was born in the state of Virginia, and came to Missouri with her parents during the early sixties, her father being an agriculturist of Barry county. Her death occurred in June, 1898, when she was fifty-nine years of age, having been the mother of eight children, of whom James M. was the second in order of birth.

James M. Harbert received an education in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of eighteen years left home to complete his education in the schools of Boise, Idaho. His early life had been spent on the home farm, but it was not his intention to follow the life of an agriculturist, and for that reason left home. Arriving in Boise with a cash capital of fifty cents, he soon secured employment with the United States Government Geology surveyors as general utility boy. Bright and industrious and quick to grasp an opportunity or any knowledge that came his way, he kept his eyes open and was soon in possession of some information gained from the natural water sheds that made his services valuable to the Boise Artesian Hot and Cold Water Company. Associated with John Grumbling, Mr. Harbert engaged in the mechanical work of drilling the hot and cold water wells which furnish Boise its water system, and supplying the ideas which have been adopted by many other states. He also established an artesian hot water supply for the state penitentiary, and subsequently did work of the same nature all over the state of Idaho, and in this way became an expert in mineral formations, supplying to the state facts regarding such formations that saved the mining industries millions of dollars and untold labor. Mr. Harbert then embarked in a mercantile business at No. 708 Idaho street, Boise, where he successfully conducted a grocery, bakery and restaurant, continuing in business until he established his present enterprise, the firm of Harbert, Perkins & Company, Incorporated, real estate, insurance, etc., one of the first firms to subdivide five and ten acre tracts, these lands consisting of some of the choicest adjacent to Boise. These were sold under the incorporated firm of the Home Land Company, of which Mr. Harbert is president, Dean Perkins, secretary and treasurer, and William Hardy, vice president. Mr. Harbert is also a director and stockholder in the Orchard Home Land Company, and has many other interests. He is justly considered one of the leading business men of Boise, and one who has done much to advance its interests by bringing people from the eastern states to settle here and develop land. A stalwart Republican in his political views, he has taken an active interest in the success of his party, but has never accepted political preferment. He is a popular member of the Commercial Club and is fraternally connected with Boise Lodge, Woodmen of the World. Mr. Harbert maintains well-appointed offices at No. 301 Louisa Building, and his pleasant home is at No. 1805 Idaho street.

**OWEN M. VAN DUYN.** A prominent member of the Idaho bar, assistant attorney general of the state, and at the date of this writing the Republican



candidate for the office of attorney general, Owen M. Van Duyn has been identified with his profession in this state since 1900 and has attained success and distinction as a lawyer and in public affairs.

Mr. Van Duyn, who was born at Eugene, Oregon, October 24, 1874, belongs to a pioneer family in the settlement and development of the northwest. His grandfather, Isaac Van Duyn, in the early days brought his family and his household effects out to Oregon in an emigrant wagon drawn by an ox team and spent the rest of his life in Lane county, Oregon, as a farmer and stockman. The late John H. Van Duyn, father of the Idaho lawyer, was a boy member of the household in this long journey from his native state of Illinois to the Pacific slope. He spent his career in farming and died in Lane county in 1904 at the age of fifty-nine. He married Ermine Owen, who was a native of Oregon. She died in 1874 a few weeks after the birth of her son Owen M., who was her only child.

Mr. Van Duyn was well educated for the best attainments in his chosen career. From the public schools of Coburg, Oregon, he entered the University of Oregon, where he was graduated A. B. with the class of 1897. He taught school three years, and at the same time pursued his studies in the law, and was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1898. In July, 1900, he located in Nampa, Idaho, being admitted to practice in this state the following fall, and during the four years of his practice at Nampa gained the initial success which has since brought him distinction. For one year he was city attorney, and in 1905, after his election to the office of county attorney for Canyon county, he removed to Caldwell. As county attorney for three consecutive terms, or six years, his record was marked by an efficiency and vigor in the prosecution of the cases for the state which gave increased power to the rule of law in Canyon county. It was chiefly on his service as county attorney that he was offered the office of assistant attorney general, and it was a distinct promotion in his professional career. During the three years in this position he has been identified with many important cases, and his experience and success made him a logical candidate for the office of attorney general in 1912.

Mr. Van Duyn has been a resident of Boise since the beginning of his official service for the state government. For a number of years he has taken an active part in the affairs of the Republican party, and he is a member of the Canyon county and the state bar associations. He is affiliated with the Knight Templar Masons at Boise and the blue lodge at Caldwell, is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Nampa, and belongs to the Boise Lodge, No. 310, of the Elks.

June 17, 1904, Mr. Van Duyn was married at Portland, Oregon, to Miss Florence Miller, a daughter of H. D. Miller, a native of California.

P. MONROE SMOCK, known in the west as the Lincoln of Idaho, was the candidate of the Progressive party in the election of 1912, for Congress, and is at present National Committeeman of that party in Idaho. He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the farm of his father, on February 27, 1874, and is the son of William and Susanna (Anderson) Smock. He attended the country schools of his native community, later entering Geneva high school, and finishing the junior course in the Edinboro State Normal school at the age of seventeen. One year later he was engaged as principal of the McKean schools. In 1895, when he was twenty-one years old, he came to Iowa and

was there ordained in the Baptist ministry; being distinguished as the youngest minister in the state. He continued to devote himself to educational work, however, and became county superintendent of schools in Bremer county, running on the Democratic ticket, and his majority in that election was the largest ever accorded to any candidate for any office up to that time.

In 1903 Mr. Smock removed to the Black Hills and was there engaged as minister of the Baptist church in Hot Springs. While there he was president of the board of education, a director in the Hot Springs National Bank, and he led the local fight in the campaign of the Insurgents against the Stalwarts and won. In 1906 he came to Idaho as pastor of the First Baptist church of Boise, and in two years' time he added two hundred members to his church, and then moved to New Plymouth, where he now makes his home.

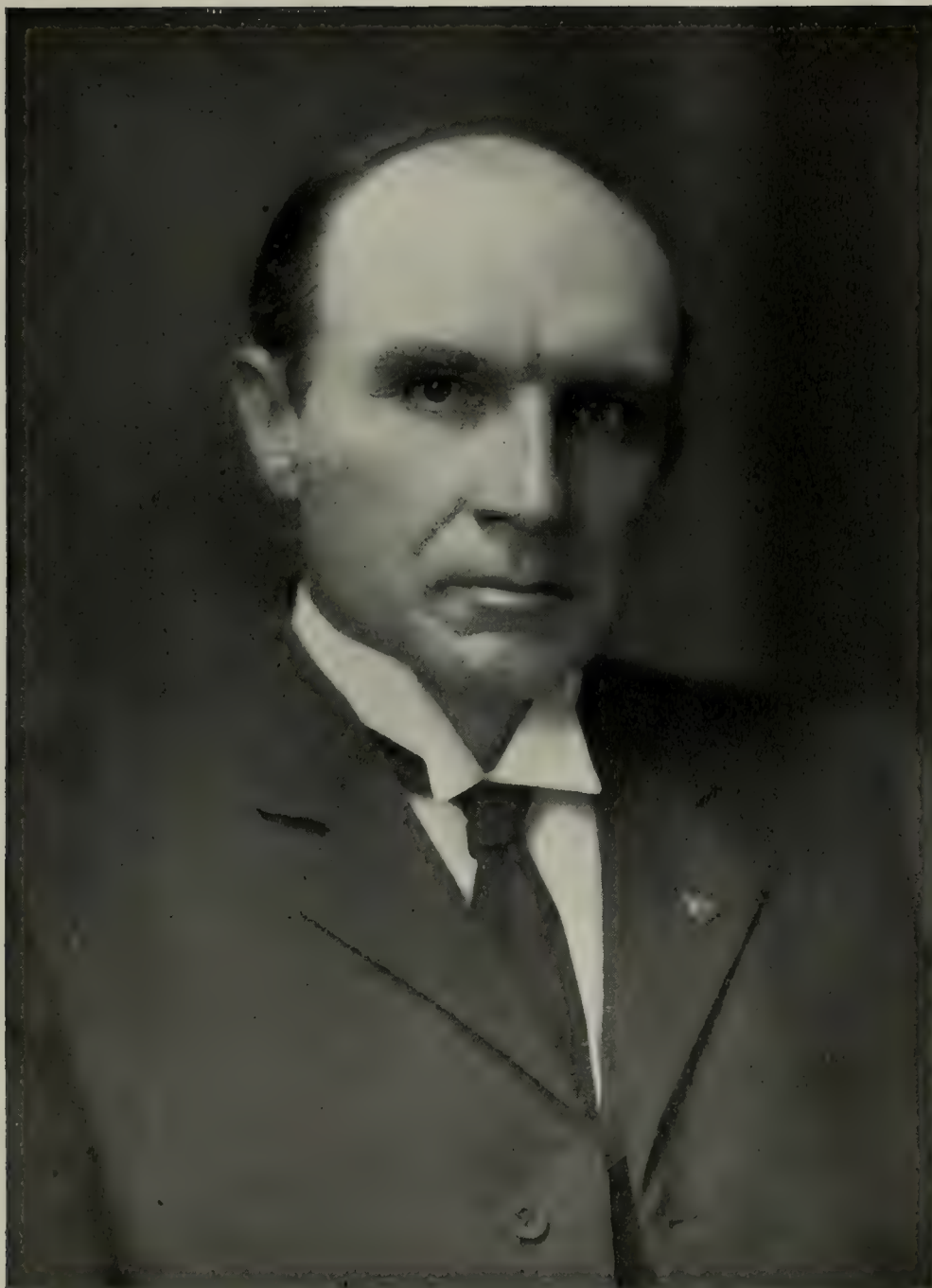
Mr. Smock is heavily interested in the growing and marketing of fruit. He owns the Mona Lisa orchard, adjoining the village of New Plymouth, which is one of the choicest tracts in the state, and four years ago he organized the New Plymouth Fruit Growers Union, of which he has been president ever since. This union shipped more than twenty-five thousand boxes of apples last year. Mr. Smock is a director in the local Commercial club, chairman of the board of trustees of the Baptist church, and a member of the various fraternal organizations of the state, among them the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Smock has been a student of literature and political economy all his life, and it is doubtful if Idaho holds a man more familiar with the writings of the great masters of literature and government than he. He is a commanding public speaker, and during his two years' residence in Boise addressed school commencement exercises in Boise, Pocatello, Caldwell, Weiser, Payette, Emmett, Mountain Home, Glens Ferry, and both the state normal schools in Albion and Lewiston. He has addressed the Caledonian Club on "Burn's Night," every year since coming to the state but last year, being absent in Pennsylvania at the annual event that year. He is a practicing attorney in all the courts of the state. He lives in New Plymouth in his comfortable home, happy in the companionship of his wife and three children, his good books and loyal and true friends.

ROBERT U. BRADSHAW. The town of Weiser, in Washington county, Idaho, has attracted to itself many able business and professional men who have aided immeasurably in the development of the city in the years of their connection therewith, but it would be difficult to mention one who has been more actively occupied with big interests in the city than Robert U. Bradshaw, president of the Weiser National Bank, and prominently connected with numerous other financial and industrial concerns in this district. In view of this very patent fact, it would be inconsistent with the spirit of this publication to omit some mention of Mr. Bradshaw, however brief it must necessarily be.

Robert U. Bradshaw is a native son of Iowa, born in Dyersville, Dubuque county, on September 12, 1863. He is the son of Edward H. and Eliza (Gibbons) Bradshaw, both natives of Lincolnshire, England, where they were reared and married. They came to America about 1857, settling in Winnebago county, Wisconsin. The father was a tailor by trade, but abandoned that work when he located in this country and engaged in the manufacture of brick,





*P. Monroe Smock*







in which he continued during the remainder of his active business life. He died in 1907 at Worthing, South Dakota, at the patriarchal age of ninety years, honored of all who knew him. The mother followed him one year later, being eighty-one years old when she passed away. They were the parents of six children, Robert U. being the youngest of the number.

Robert U. Bradshaw attended the schools of Dyersville, Iowa, until he was twelve years old, and on leaving school turned his energies in the direction of farming, beginning that work on his own responsibility. In South Dakota between the years of 1882 and 1893 he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and was more than ordinarily successful in the life. In 1893 he changed his occupation, going into stock buying and shipping, and this business held his close attention for several years, in which he prospered and accumulated a considerable material wealth. He then engaged in the retail lumber business at Worthing, South Dakota, and in 1904 he organized and established the Peoples Security Bank and was for some years the cashier of the bank, in fact, holding the position until 1910, although he was not active in the same during the last two years of his incumbency. It was in 1908 that Mr. Bradshaw came to Idaho, locating in Weiser in August of that year. But he had been in the state on short trips before and almost immediately he set about establishing himself in a suitable business. He organized the R. U. Bradshaw Loan and Real Estate business in February, 1912, forming a co-partnership with Robert Coulter, of whom more extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume, and the business then established is expanding rapidly and assuming proportions which promise well for the members of the firm, already the extent and volume of its operations placing it in the lead of all similar concerns in Washington county.

On August 17, 1912, Mr. Bradshaw assumed the presidency of the Weiser National Bank, a position for which he was well fortified by his years of banking experience of South Dakota in an official capacity, and it is wholly consistent with the spirit of this work that more than a merely cursory mention be made here of this flourishing financial institution, of which the subject is president. The bank was established in November, 1905, and its growth and expansion with the succeeding years has been little short of phenomenal; it would, in fact, be regarded as abnormal in any section of the country less rich than is this. According to a statement issued September 1, 1910, the Weiser National Bank had at that time resources amounting to something more than \$492,000, with a paid-in capital stock of \$50,000 and deposits in excess of \$398,000, while the surplus fund and undivided profits amounted to \$11,422.69. These figures convey an especial significance to the reader when it is recalled that on May 1, 1906, seven months after the organization of the bank, the deposits aggregated but \$158,255. No higher testimony to the resources and prosperity of Washington county could be brought forth than this simple statement of fact. The state of Idaho, as well as the United States, is careful in the choice of that institution which shall be designated as the government depository, and it is a distinct credit to the officers and directors of the Weiser National Bank that it was so designated by both the state and federal governments.

Among other enterprises with which Mr. Bradshaw has been definitely associated since settling in Weiser may be mentioned the irrigating system in Dead Ox Flat on the Oregon side of the river. This plant is carried out in wooden pipe lines and is said

to be the most complete system ever installed in the state, covering an acreage of fifteen hundred acres, while the benefits which have already accrued to the settlers of the district and to the community itself may not be overestimated.

Mr. Bradshaw is a Democrat, but has not taken an active part in the affairs of the party in Weiser or Washington county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Royal Arch degree, and also holds membership in the Commercial Club of Weiser, in which he has been active and prominent. He is a Christian Scientist.

On December 1, 1884, Mr. Bradshaw was united in marriage with Miss Eliza B. Moyses, daughter of John Moyses, of Dyersville, Iowa, where the ceremony was performed. The family is one of English extraction. Four children were born to them, as follows: Anna Belle, the wife of J. E. Ingalls, of Worthing, South Dakota, where Mr. Ingalls is cashier of the Security Bank of that city; Della is at home with her parents, as are also Mae and Ray.

Mr. Bradshaw is a striking example of success reached through individual effort, guided by knowledge and understanding of principle. He has accomplished more than is given to the average man to attain in the years he has already passed, and his success continues and broadens with each ensuing season. He is an enthusiastic convert to the charms and wonderful possibilities of Idaho, and speaks in terms of warmest praise of the splendid opportunities and advantages here existing for all who will avail themselves of her bounty.

MOSES HUBBARD GOODWIN. There are probably few persons in Boise who did not know the late Moses H. Goodwin. He was certainly one of the best and most known citizens. Those who knew him admired and loved him, for he had that quality which held men to him in affection. The ability to make friendship, however, was not all that distinguished the late Mr. Goodwin. He was one of the greatest and one of the last of the great pioneers of Idaho. He had come into the Boise basin during the gold excitement, was one of the most enterprising of the mining developers in this region, subsequently transferred his energies to ranching, from that to lumber operations, and until within a few years before his death was actively engaged in large business affairs at Boise.

Moses Hubbard Goodwin, the sixth in a family of seven children, was born in Waldo county, Maine, December 29, 1834. The family belonged to New England stock, originally transported from England. Erin Goodwin, the grandfather, was a sailor under the noted Commodore Paul Jones, was twice taken prisoner by the British during the revolution, but each time after his release returned to his duty as a soldier for the colony. A son of this revolutionary patriot, was Moses Goodwin, who was born in New Hampshire and married Hannah Ricker, whose father had also served in the navy and on the ship commanded by Paul Jones. Moses and Hannah Goodwin were the parents of the late Moses H. Goodwin. The parents were industrious farming people and devout members of the Baptist faith. The father remained upon the farm in Maine until his death at the age of seventy-nine, while his wife survived to be more than eighty years of age. All of the children have now passed away, and Moses H. Goodwin in June, 1911, visited two of his sisters who still resided near the old home in Maine, but they too have passed away since his death.



The late Moses Hubbard Goodwin was reared on his father's farm in the old state of Maine, spending the summers in the labor of the homestead and in the winter pursuing his education in the local schools. At the age of 17 he began learning the carpenter's trade, and after working for a year in Boston went to Minnesota where he was employed for 2 years. Minnesota was then a territory on the wild Northwest frontier. He then went south to Mississippi, where he remained until the breaking out of the war. He was personally a strong Unionist, and when the authorities of Mississippi attempted to compel him to enter the Confederate army he rebelled and left the country. Suffering from ill-health, he went out west to California, sailing from New York in 1861 and reaching San Francisco after a voyage of four weeks' duration. In San Francisco he began work at his trade until the following winter, and in the spring came the news of discovery of gold at Auburn, Oregon. On reaching Portland he learned that the reports were greatly exaggerated, and accordingly remained in that city and was engaged by the Oregon Navigation Company in building steamboats.

It was the Boise Basin gold excitement which finally brought him into Idaho, where he arrived in July, 1863, almost with the vanguard of pioneers of this state. He did some mining here, but there was too great a demand for carpenter work, at \$8.00 per day for him to neglect a sure thing for one of a speculative nature. He aided in the erection of the mammoth quartz mill, the second mill of its kind in the state, and in 1864 built the first water wheel of any size in Idaho, 30 feet in diameter. The following year he assisted in building the Elk Horn mill, and in the fall of 1865 was engaged to superintend the mammoth mill and the interests of the company, occupying that position for two years. He then became a part owner of the mill and continued in charge until 1870. Meeting with excellent success in these undertakings, his health failed him and he removed to Payette, where he bought an interest in a farm and a herd of cattle. He also did some carpenter work, while looking after his ranch.

During the centennial year, Mr. Goodwin went East on his wedding journey and the following year on returning to Idaho he bought and put into operation a planing mill. He subsequently united this with the saw mill and bought in 1883 a water-power and mill site. From that time on he conducted an extensive lumber business, and for a long period was the only planing mill operator and had the only improved machinery for the manufacture of door, sash and blinds in the city of Boise. He cut his pine lumber in the mountains, and with two lumber yards and offices in Boise supplied a very large trade. In 1903 Mr. Goodwin sold out his lumber interests to the Page & Mott Lumber Company, though he remained a silent partner in the mill, and retained a lumber yard at Boise in the retail trade until June, 1911, at which time he closed out all his holdings and retired.

Mr. Goodwin was stricken with apoplexy on October 1, 1912, and passed away very suddenly. He had been overseeing some work in Boise and his death occurred soon after he was brought home. He was laid to rest in the Masonic cemetery at Boise, where his funeral services were conducted with the ceremonies of Odd Fellowship. The late Mr. Goodwin had been a leader not only in industrial affairs but was also a man of much prominence in politics and in the moulding of public thought and opinion. For many years he was one of the staunch Republicans, and served twice as a member of the ter-

ritorial legislature. He also was twice elected a member of the county board of commissioners, serving as its chairman. He acquired unusual success in business, but always by the most honorable methods and by the exercise of untiring industry and a skillful management. He held the warm affection of many friends in private life and was without doubt one of the best esteemed men in this city.

On July 4, 1876, Mr. Goodwin married Miss Emma Frances Burdge. To their marriage was born one daughter, Mabel C., who became the wife of Mr. R. V. Stone, who for many years was Mr. Goodwin's city manager in the lumber business, but who died on April 26, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Stone were the parents of one son and one daughter, namely: Robert Goodwin and Frances Claire Stone.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, who is president of the Juvenile Clothing Company of Boise and a man who deserves especially creditable mention among business men, has been a citizen of Boise since 1907, his former location being in Iowa, his native state. His father, James Thompson, was of Illinois birth and had in 1850—while yet in his boyhood—removed to Bedford, Iowa. There the family subsequently resided. In the Civil war James Thompson was made second lieutenant of the Fifty-fifth Iowa Volunteers, continuing in his service at the front for three years. He afterward held many high offices of public honor in Bedford, his incumbency of the official position of county supervisor continuing for an extended period. He established the Thompson Mercantile Company of Bedford and was its head for forty years. He died in 1906, at the age of seventy-two years, in the city which had so long been his home. Mrs. James Thompson, the mother of the special subject of this review, was in her girlhood Miss Martha Hedrick, of Indiana nativity and of Iowa residence from the year 1850, at which time her parents had located at Ottumwa. She is still living, at the age of seventy-three, in Bedford, the scene of her marriage and of all her domestic life. All of the five sons and three daughters of James and Martha Thompson are still living; and all of the sons except John C. Thompson are still in Bedford. These brothers—D. Edward Thompson, Ralph Thompson, Guy Thompson and Lawrence Thompson—are associated in the Thompson Mercantile Company of Bedford. The sisters are Mrs. Grace Dickey, of St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Helen Guthrie, of Los Angeles; and Mrs. Mary Richards, of Oklahoma City.

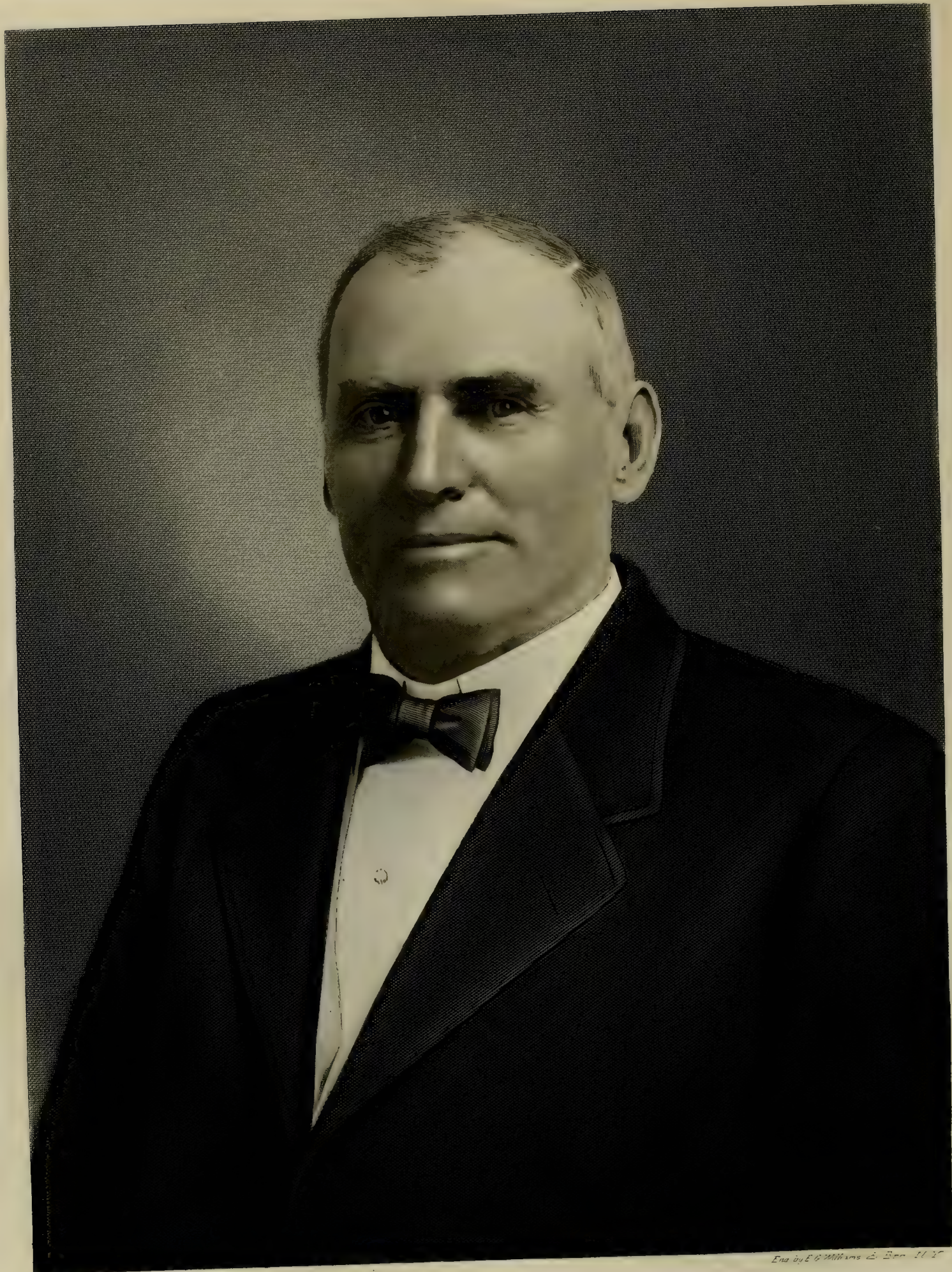
In the above mentioned family of brothers and sisters John C. Thompson was the sixth in order of birth and was the youngest son. As a boy he attended the public schools of Bedford and completed the high school course of the same system. He then entered the university of Iowa, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. His education concluded, he entered into business association with his father and brothers in their extensive and prosperous mercantile business at Bedford.

In 1907 Mr. Thompson was attracted by the business possibilities of Boise. In order to learn the wants of the people and to acquaint himself with local conditions, he first accepted an engagement in the employ of the Wheeler Company. After retaining this position for eighteen months, Mr. Thompson established an independent business of his own upon somewhat original and distinctive lines and one thoroughly practical. This business, which is located on the ground floor of the Overland building, on one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city, is an emporium for the sale exclusively of children's apparel. Under the name of the Juvenile Clothing









Eng. by E. G. Williams & Son. N. Y.

C. H. Turner



Company, this house is a model of its kind, its growth and success having exceeded the highest ambition of the proprietor.

Mr. Thompson is the owner of considerable valuable real estate in Iowa, but is deeply interested in the future of Idaho. He is primarily a business man, but is a rational thinker along political lines and gives his party allegiance to Republican principles and to the candidates that represent them. In religious affairs he is allied with the Presbyterian branch of the church, he and his family being connected with the same.

Mrs. John C. Thompson, nee Helen Crum, is a daughter of William and Hattie V. Crum, well-known residents of Bedford since 1870. Helen Crum Thompson is an alumna of Vassar College, from which institution she was graduated with the class of 1902. The Crum-Thompson marriage took place on October 1, 1904. Since their residence in Boise, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have become the parents of two children, named Virginia C. and William C. The culture and social experience of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson add to their high value as desirable residents of the city of Boise.

CHARLES H. TURNER. The readers of these pages in the years to come will doubtless be especially curious in regard to the men in public life, those upon whom this generation of citizens have laid the burdens of civic responsibilities. The careers of such men are valuable studies both now and always. And as municipal government is now the center of study and interest, with a tendency to increase in that respect in passing years, the heads of such administrations has a conspicuous position. The city of Caldwell is by no means least in population and enterprise of Idaho's best group of cities. In April, 1913, the electorate chose for the office of mayor Mr. Charles H. Turner, and before speaking of his individual career, it will be of value to state some of his particular views and attitude to municipal affairs. Mr. Turner said: "Specifically I am in favor of a clean, forceful and economical administration of city affairs. I am convinced that the taxes of the people of Caldwell can be materially reduced by giving to municipal affairs that close study and attention which they merit. Particularly I will insist that no ordinance incurring any considerable expenditure of money or indebtedness shall be passed by the City Council without the sanction of the taxpayers of the city."

Mr. Turner also called for a system of permanent street improvement, one which would result in always keeping in good repair the principal streets. First in importance in a city is its water supply, and Mayor Turner is giving special attention to such improvements as will make the water system one that Caldwell may be proud of. Further he says: "My greatest interest is in the general welfare of Caldwell. It seems to me that concentrated efforts to procure outside capital to invest in manufacturing, packing and canning our products is essential to the upbuilding of the community." A mayor whose study and energies are being directed to those things which concern the vital and essential welfare of a city is an official whose record may well be watched and will prove of great practical benefit to Caldwell both as a civic community and to its individual inhabitants.

A former member of the Kansas legislature and a town builder and live business man of that state, Mr. Charles H. Turner has been identified with the city of Caldwell for the past ten years. He has brought to his new field of residence and enterprise

the same active qualities of business and citizenship which he earlier displayed in the Sunflower state.

Charles H. Turner is a thorough American. His grandfather, Jerome Turner, who was a Methodist minister, and also his father, Charles Turner, were both natives of Ohio. His mother, Susan (Bidwell) Turner claimed Maryland as her native state. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Bidwell, was of English descent. Charley Turner, as he is familiarly called, was born in Pottawattomie county, Iowa, in 1861, and when fourteen years of age moved with his parents to Phillips county, Kansas, where he assisted his father in the development of a large farm, a portion of which was sold in 1882 to the Kansas Town & Land Company. Upon this land the town of Agra, on the Rock Island Railway, was platted and built.

Mr. Turner became interested in the upbuilding of that town, and helped materially to make it a real live place. He built a hotel, a grain elevator, several store buildings, and established a newspaper called the *Agra News*. Mr. Turner's experience in the Kansas legislature was during the sessions of 1897 and 1898. The handling of live stock has always been a passion with Mr. Turner, and some fifteen years ago he gave his special attention to the livestock market, and in this he found his vocation. He was successful from the first, shipping as high as three hundred carloads in one year. In 1903 Mr. Turner came West to Idaho to make a specialty of buying and selling horses and mules, locating at Caldwell in Canyon county, he began operations in his chosen calling, which has made this little city one of the most noted horse markets of the great northwest. He purchased his first shipment of five hundred range horses at ten per head. He has furnished "Uncle Sam" with hundreds of cavalry mounts, and has sold more than two hundred head of fine horses at the Yellowstone Park. On the market in Atlanta, Georgia, he has had as many as five hundred head of horses, and he sent hundreds of horses and mules to San Francisco and Seattle horse market. These facts indicate the broad extent of his business, and there is hardly a market in America to which he has not sent his horses and other live stock. His barns and corrals will accommodate hundreds of animals and his annual sales for the past few years have amounted to over \$300,000.00.

Mr. Turner believes firmly in the adage that "Honesty is the best policy" and considers it applicable even to the horse market. Mr. Turner owns one of the finest homes in Caldwell, which is made cheerful by his wife, who was formerly Miss Olive Barney of Salem, Iowa. They are the parents of six vigorous sons and one daughter.

AUGUST H. LAKE. A Boise citizen who is well known as one of her most energetic and progressive business men is August L. Lake, the genial and successful manager of the Star Decorating & Painting Company. Mr. Lake's industry and integrity are characteristics inherited from his ancestral Scandinavian race. His father, George Lake, was a Swedish manufacturer who had been an army officer in the king's service and in the regiment of the Crown Prince of Sweden. He spent all his life in his native country, where he died in 1897. Matilda Rosedahl Lake, his wife, and the mother of August Lake, came to America in 1898 and is still living at the age of fifty-eight years in her adopted Canadian home.

August L. Lake was born in Malmo, Sweden, on the 15th day of October, 1877. He was educated in



the public and high schools of his Swedish home, and after completing his general education in 1892, he entered the Academy of Art and Design at Malmo, Sweden, and was graduated from that institution in 1897.

Wisely realizing that the greatest success was possible in the United States and in that part of it known as the New West, Mr. Lake's ambitions pointed across the Atlantic. As soon as he found himself thoroughly equipped for his chosen vocation, he sailed to the land where opportunity waits on ability. He first located at Montpelier, Idaho, where he experimentally followed his profession. He then investigated Salt Lake City with a view to determining its advantages as a home and place of business. Being young and adventurous and therefore not easily satisfied, he next located in Denver for a brief time and then in San Francisco. Having gained much breadth of practical knowledge through this variety of residence and of experience, he then sought Boise, which since 1904 has been his home.

His first work in this city was in the nature of painting by contract. After continuing such business arrangement for four years, Mr. Lake established, in partnership with Mr. Robert Fair, the Star Decorating & Painting Company. After its very successful inception and a brief period of joint proprietorship, Mr. Lake bought out his partner's share in the concern, which has since been conducted by himself exclusively.

Being of an analytic turn of mind and appreciating the political freedom of which this country boasts, Mr. Lake is independent in politics, his selection from candidates being based upon the character of each and upon the immediate effect that may be expected from a given election. He has a lively interest in all the affairs of Boise, both civic and personal. His social nature has won him many friends, chief among whom are his fraternal associates in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he has passed all chairs.

Mr. Lake's home life was founded July 5, 1906, when he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Simon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neck Simon, the father a retired captain residing in Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Lake are the parents of one child, a son named Ford Lake. This family are highly esteemed as being among the most worthy and substantial residents of Boise.

**HENRY ASHCROFT.** Known throughout the Boise Basin as a competent, painstaking and thoroughly responsible public official, Henry Ashcroft, county clerk and recorder of Boise county, Idaho, has gained his present high position through the exercise of native intelligence, tireless industry and never-failing application to the subject at hand, whether of a business, official or social nature. A wide experience, gained during a long and varied career as miner, prospector and saw mill operator, has not only given him a keen insight into human nature, but also a knowledge of conditions in his state that fits him for whatever position he may be called upon to fill. Mr. Ashcroft has the added distinction of being a native son of Idaho, having been born in the town of Placerville, November 23, 1874, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Johnson) Ashcroft. His father, who was born in England, became a pioneer settler of Idaho, locating in the Boise Basin in 1863, where he followed mining and prospecting and eventually became a mine owner, and at this time he is living a retired life in Placerville. He and his wife, who is a native of Pennsylvania, have five children: Margaret, who married Ernest Thurston, of Placerville;

Thomas, engaged in mining at Cripple Creek, Colorado; Henry; Edna, who married Amos C. Gallupe, of Placerville; and John L., also of Placerville.

Henry Ashcroft received his education in the public schools of Placerville, and as a young man began mining in the Boise Basin. Being industrious and thrifty, he succeeded in accumulating some means, which he invested in a saw mill business, and for ten years was engaged in that line in and about Placerville. Selling out his interests at the end of that period, he again became identified with mining operations in the Boise Basin, as foreman of one of the leading placer mines there, and was so engaged at the time of his election, in 1908, to the office of assessor of Boise county. His signal services in this capacity won the confidence of the voters of this section, and when he became candidate for the more responsible offices of county clerk, auditor and recorder, in 1910, he was loyally supported, and returned a winner in the election that followed. Mr. Ashcroft has given the people of Boise county no reason to regret their choice. With other earnest and hard-working public officials, he is striving to institute reforms that will benefit the county and its people, and that his efforts are appreciated is evidenced by the high regard in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. He devotes his entire time to the duties of his office and the prosperous condition of the county's affairs testifies to his abilities and to the conscientious efforts he has made to better conditions.

**MELVIN WIEGEL.** Some of Idaho's most successful business men, who now hold positions of prominence in commercial and financial life, first came to the state from more easterly sections of the country, their desire to see the West bringing them here as visitors and their recognition of the wonderful opportunities to be found causing them to make permanent settlement. In this class stands Melvin Wiegel, vice president of the Boise Basin Bank of Boise county, and a man known as one of the discoverers of the famous Mary Lou gold mine, as well as one through whose skill as a hunter and fisherman has been gathered together one of the finest collections of trophies to be found in the state. Mr. Wiegel was born in Erie county, Ohio, July 6, 1875, and is a son of Milton and Mary (Prentiss) Wiegel, who are now residing on the old homestead in Erie county, the senior Wiegel being a prominent farmer and fruit grower of the Buckeye state. There were four children in the family: Melvin, who is the eldest; Bruce W., an expert mechanic and machinist of Sandusky, Ohio; Pearl, who married John Dehr, and also lives in Sandusky; and Earl, who is operating the old homestead in Erie county.

Melvin Wiegel first attended the grammar schools of his native locality, following which he became a student in Castalia College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1892. His first serious employment was with the Electric Light and Railway Company, of Loraine, Ohio, where he thoroughly learned the vocation of electrical engineering, and remained in the employ of that company for a period of thirteen years, during the last three years of which time he acted in the capacity of chief engineer. From earliest boyhood, it had been Mr. Wiegel's ambition to have a first-hand view of the "Great West," and when opportunity offered in the shape of what appeared to be a desirable proposition, he came to the Boise Basin of Idaho and settled in Idaho City, where he was engaged in installing an electric plant for the Gold Coin Mining Company. This company, however, failed to carry



out its original plans, and Mr. Wiegel decided to try his hand at mining and prospecting on his own account in Boise county, with results that far exceeded his expectations, for, with his partner, William Ottenbacher, he discovered the rich Mary Lou gold mine in 1906, a property that is a very good prospect, having a tunnel two thousand feet long, which crosses a good vein. He still owns a large block of stock in this mine, and has interested himself in various enterprises of a business nature. He is vice president of the Boise Basin Bank of Boise County, of Idaho City, and here owns valuable realty and a modern residence. Mr. Wiegel holds independent views in county politics, but in affairs of a national nature inclines towards Republican policies and candidates.

Mr. Wiegel is an ardent hunter and fisherman, and favorable mention is frequently made of his collection of elk, deer, goats and mountain lions, all superbly mounted, while his specimens showing his skill in pisciculture are equally valuable. On his numerous outing trips his camera is invariably a part of his luggage and in his home are to be found numerous views of the beautiful Idaho scenery. He finds an enthusiastic companion, during these trips, in his wife, who shares her husband's reputation as a skillful handler of gun and rod. She was Miss Mary Toll, of Loraine, Ohio, and they were married in 1904. Both have numerous friends in Idaho City, and are general favorites in social circles.

**JOHN S. SPRINGER, M. D.** One of the able and popular physicians and surgeons granted to Idaho by the sterling old province of Ontario, Canada, is Dr. John Scott Springer, who is engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession in the city of Boise, capital of the state, and who is known as a broad-minded, liberal and progressive citizen. He maintains finely appointed offices in suite 206-09 Idaho building, and his attractive modern residence, erected by him, is situated at the corner of Eighteenth and Alturas streets in the beautiful Highland Park district of Boise, the home being known for its gracious and unostentatious hospitality under the direction of its popular chatelaine, Mrs. Springer.

Dr. Springer was born on the homestead farm of his father, near the village of Nelson, Halton county, province of Ontario, Canada, and the date of his nativity was March 15, 1878. He is a son of David Warren Springer and Elizabeth Ann (Ghent) Springer, who still reside in Halton county and both of whom were likewise born in the province of Ontario, though both families were originally founded in the state of Delaware, where the city of Wilmington is situated on land originally owned by paternal ancestors of the doctor, the genealogy in the agnatic line being traced back to German sources, and that on the distaff side to English extraction. David W. Springer has devoted virtually his entire active life to agricultural pursuits and is one of the substantial and honored citizens of the county that has been his home for many years. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist church. Of their fourteen children Dr. John S. was the eleventh in order of birth, and of the others five sons and five daughters are still living.

The public schools of Watertown, Ontario, afforded Doctor Springer his early educational advantages, and there he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1898. During the ensuing three years he was a successful and popular teacher in the schools of his native province, and he then entered the Toronto Medical College, in which admirable institution he was graduated as a mem-

ber of the class of 1905 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

With marked wisdom and circumspection Doctor Springer decided to make Idaho the stage of his professional endeavors, and soon after his graduation he located at Emmett, Canyon county, this state, where he was engaged in practice one year. He then passed eight months in effective post-graduate work in the city of Chicago and upon his return to Idaho he established his home in Boise, where he became associated in practice with his elder brother, Dr. Warren David Springer. This pleasing alliance was continued until the death of the brother in October, 1909, and since that time the doctor has continued in active general practice in an individual way. He has built up a large and substantial business in his chosen profession, his practice is of representative order, and he has every reason to felicitate himself upon his choice of residence and professional work. He is retained as surgeon for the Idaho & Oregon Railroad and also for all of the electric interurban railway lines entering the capital city. He is actively identified with the Ada County Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and he is held in unequivocal esteem by his professional confreres as well as by the public in general. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and he likewise holds membership in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as well as the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He takes a lively interest in all that tends to advance the civic and material welfare of his home city and is an active member of the Boise Commercial Club. In politics he accords allegiance to the Republican party, but he has had no desire to enter actively into political manoeuvres.

On the 29th of September, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Springer to Miss Neva Rice, who was born and reared in Idaho and who is a daughter of Frederick G. Rice, a sterling pioneer of the state, who died in May, 1909. Dr. and Mrs. Springer have no children. Mrs. Springer is a popular factor in the representative social activities in the capital city and has a wide circle of friends in her native state.

**WILLIAM WARNER.** One of Idaho City's substantial citizens, whose talents as a business man have made him a prominent figure in the commercial world of Boise county, and have given him a wide reputation among his fellow-townsmen, which his continuous transactions, since 1901, without the slightest infringement of his word or of his integrity, fully entitle him to, is William Warner, Junior member of the firm of Lippincott & Warner, conducting the largest general store in Boise county. Mr. Warner was born November 26, 1855, in Nevada county, California, and is a son of William and Sarah (Kling) Warner.

The elder William Warner was a pioneer of California, whence he migrated in 1852 and engaged in mining and prospecting, being fairly successful and accumulating enough money to embark in mercantile life in the town of Sweetland, Nevada county, as the proprietor of a general merchandise business. He was so engaged until 1889, in which year he retired from active life, and from that time until his death made his home with a daughter in Oakland, California. His wife, a native of Ohio, also passed away in Oakland, in 1895, having been the mother of three children: Alice, who became Mrs. George W. Hunt, of Oakland; William; and Charles



S., who has been prominent in politics in Oakland and now holds a city position.

William Warner received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Sweetland, California, following which he took a course in a business college in San Francisco. His initiation into the mercantile business was in his father's store at Sweetland, where he remained two years, and he then turned his attention to mining in Nevada county, where he eventually became the owner of several properties. After three years, however, he disposed of his interests and came to Idaho, where in 1895 he became engaged in mining in the Boise Basin, and was engaged successfully therein for six years. In 1901, in partnership with J. H. Lippincott, he bought out the business of Davis Brothers, at Idaho City, a general store that has since been conducted under the firm style of Lippincott & Warner. The partners worked faithfully and industriously, and soon began to see the beneficial results of their efforts in the increased patronage, and being thus encouraged they redoubled their efforts, to such good purpose that today the establishment is the leading enterprise of its kind in Boise county. Mr. Warner is a shrewd, alert and far-sighted business man, at all times able to grasp any legitimate opportunity, and possessed of the ability to develop it to its fullest degree of success. Attention to detail has always been one of his leading characteristics, while his progressive methods have served to increase the volume of business, and his earnest efforts to please have added many customers to the concern's books. He is well known throughout the county, and in his adopted city has gained the reputation of being a man of public spirit and one who can be depended upon to support all movements for the public welfare. He is a Republican in his political views; and served Boise county as recorder in 1889 and 1890, but is more a business man than a politician, preferring to give his attention to his commercial enterprise and to his home. He owns a pleasant residence in Idaho City, and has invested in other realty, being regarded as one of his community's substantial citizens. His success in life is gratifying to him, for he has made his way to the front through the exercise of his own efforts and abilities, and deservedly bears the title "self-made man."

In 1890, Mr. Warner was married to Miss Clara Garrecht, a native of Idaho City, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Garrecht) Garrecht, who although bearing the same name were not related to one another. Two sons have been born to this union: Garrecht and Elmer, both residing in Idaho City.

**JOHN KENNALY, JR.** The incumbent of public offices almost from the time he attained his majority, John Kennaly, Jr., postmaster of Idaho City, has spent almost his entire career in the service of his native city, and although still a young man has so directed his activities as to win the unqualified esteem of his community. He is of pioneer parentage, his father, John Kennaly, Sr., having come to Idaho a half a century ago, while on the maternal side he is descended from Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, James Jacobs, having fought in the Continental army.

John Kennaly, Sr., was born in 1833, at Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side, and came to Idaho in 1862. In the spring of 1864, in partnership with Fred Hottes, he embarked in the hardware business in Boise, but in May, 1865, disposed of his interests and visited Cleveland, his old home. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Idaho and once more engaged in the hardware and implement busi-

ness, his partner being Frank R. Coffin, and they developed the leading business of its kind in the state. Mr. Kennaly became a prosperous business man, but the passage of the Sherman Act marked the turn in his fortunes, and in order to retire with an honorable name, he turned over his vast business interests to his creditors, although the inheritance of an estate in the East provided for his declining years, and he is now living quietly in Idaho City, one of his locality's most highly respected citizens. He has served four times as judge of the probate court, and since 1855 has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married to Miss Eliza Jacobs, daughter of Richard Jacobs, a pioneer of 1852, and she died January 7, 1911, having been the mother of five children, as follows: Mary, who married C. B. Mosher, of Idaho City; Margaret, the wife of Ernest Huppertz, also of this city; John, Jr.; and Frank C. and Louis E., who are engaged in business here.

John Kennaly, Jr., secured his education in the public schools of Idaho City, and his first serious employment was as a worker in the gold mines of the Boise Basin, where his father at one time had large interests. The greater part of his career, however, has been spent in serving in positions of trust and responsibility, being clerk in the auditor's office and deputy assessor of Boise county, and in the fall of 1911 was appointed postmaster of Idaho City, a capacity in which he has acted since January 1, 1912. He has discharged his duties in an able and faithful manner, and his native courtesy and genial manner have made him numerous friends among those whose business brings them to the post-office. Fraternally, he is connected with the Woodmen of the world, and at this time is serving as banker of his lodge.

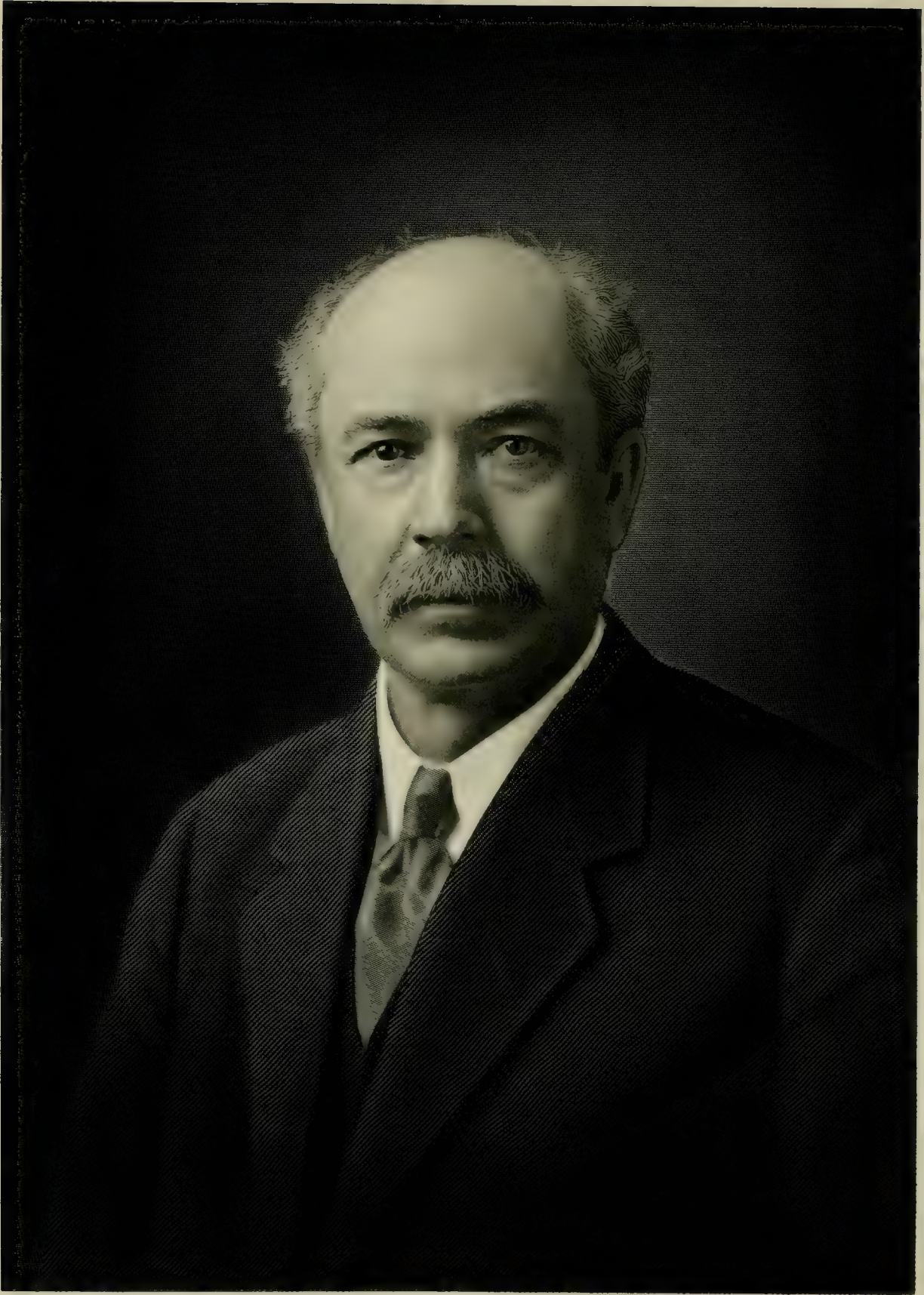
On September 20, 1911, Mr. Kennaly was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Miller, daughter of Edgar Miller, a well-known agriculturist of Boise county. He is a great lover of home, and owns a pleasant residence in Idaho City, where the numerous friends of himself and wife are welcomed and entertained with true western hospitality.

**CHARLES E. JONES.** One of the most prominent figures in the journalistic field of Idaho, who holds prestige not only by reason of his own talents, but as the sole owner of the *Idaho World*, the oldest newspaper in the state, is Charles E. Jones, of Idaho City, a man whose whole career has been spent in journalism, and whose abilities have been demonstrated in every department of newspaper management. Mr. Jones was born March 2, 1856, in Marion county, Oregon, and is a son of Heman and Nancy Margaret (Walker) Jones. His father, a native of Illinois, became a pioneer settler of California in 1850, crossing the plains and engaging in the fevered search for gold, and subsequently returning to the Prairie state via the Isthmus. In 1852 he again made the perilous trip overland, this time locating in Marion county, Oregon, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1861, when he moved to Florence, and with his family removed in 1865 to Idaho City, where he located permanently, and began placer mining in the Boise Basin, but later abandoned his efforts in that line to establish himself in business as proprietor of a wagon manufacturing and carpenter shop and as such continued until 1875. That year saw the beginning of Heman and C. E. Jones' connection with the *Idaho World*, which has continued uninterruptedly to the present time. Father and son were in partnership until the former's death in December, 1905, and under their









*Geo. Callister*



management the paper became an influential factor in the political, industrial and commercial life of Idaho City. The elder man was prominent in 1896 as a Populist, but subsequently shifted his support to the Democratic party, whose candidates and principles he supported up to the time of his demise. Nancy Margaret Walker was a native of Illinois, and a daughter of David Walker, one of the earliest pioneers and prominent agriculturists of that state, who lived to be nearly one hundred years of age.

Charles E. Jones received his literary education in the public schools of Idaho City, and his education in the newspaper field began long before he had reached his majority. He started in the printing office of the *Idaho World*, and was employed there until he was nineteen years of age, when, with his father, he purchased the publication. At this time Mr. Jones is the sole owner of the newspaper, its property, its buildings and its equipment. This is the oldest publication in the state, the *Statesman*, of Boise, being second oldest. The proprietor of a newspaper occupies a vantage ground which may make or mar a reputation, build up or tear down a cause worthy of support or public approval. Not only Idaho City, but the entire Boise Basin, has reason for congratulation that the *World* is in such safe, sagacious and thoroughly clean hands. It is considered one of the best general newspapers published in this part of the Northwest, and is in all respects well worthy of the care and sound judgment displayed in its columns, and reflects great credit upon its editor and proprietor. Mr. Jones is independent in his political views, and his editorials indicate that he is an out-spoken, fair-play exponent of the candidates that he believes will best discharge the duties of office, irrespective of party lines or influence. Mr. Jones is possessed of more than ordinary literary talent, and a number of interesting sketches of Idaho history, issued in pamphlet form, have met with much commendation from press and public. He believes thoroughly in the future of Idaho, and has evidenced this faith by investing heavily in Boise county mining properties.

There were five children in Mr. Jones' parents' family: Egbert Jones, a well-known and talented writer of Boise; Amelia, who married Fred Garrecht, of Idaho City; Emma, who married A. B. Day, of Boise; Charles E.; and one who is deceased.

GEORGE COLLISTER, M. D. In length of service the oldest physician of Boise, Doctor Collister has for more than thirty years successfully practiced in Idaho, and represents the highest ability and best personal qualities of the medical profession. Doctor Collister is the type of physician whose work has been quietly performed, whether in the routine of daily calls or in consultation practice, and whose services, while without the conspicuous qualities of men in public life have been none the less valuable to society and deserving of the mention which is bestowed on conscientious, efficient work. He has enjoyed a practice that has absorbed all his time and energy, and through his profession has contributed his most important services to the civic welfare and advancement of his home city.

Dr. George Collister is a native of Ohio, born at Willoughby on October 16, 1856, the son of Thomas and Fannie (Young) Collister. His father was a Manxman, born on the Isle of Man and of Scotch ancestry, who came to America in early life, locating in Ohio, where he spent his remaining years. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Willoughby, Lake county, in 1908 when he was ninety-six years old. He was a boot and shoe dealer, and was in

the government service for twenty-six years being in the railway mail service, having been first appointed to the position by President Lincoln. For a number of years he was also treasurer of Lake county, and was in many respects a leader in the civic life of his community. His wife was a native of Connecticut, of Danish extraction. She died at the age of forty-nine and was the mother of eight children, Doctor Collister being the youngest of the number.

The public schools of Willoughby afforded George Collister the early advantages of which he made the best use, and he finished his high school course there in 1876, after which he was a student in the State University for a short time. He then entered Heron Medical College at Cleveland, this being now the Homeopathic Medical College, and he was graduated M. D. in 1880. On beginning practice Doctor Collister located at Madison, Ohio, where he remained for the better part of a year. The west offered many attractions and in 1881 he left Ohio and came directly to Boise, where he arrived in June and at once opened his office for practice. Among his contemporaries in practice here at the time not one is now left, and Doctor Collister quickly found a good practice in this city and his abilities have always kept him in the front ranks of the profession. During all the years since beginning practice in Boise, he has had but three months of actual vacation time.

Doctor Collister has found time to give some attention to civic matters and has served as city physician, county physician, and physician to the state penitentiary. He has given two terms of service as a member of the city council, and has in various other ways demonstrated his whole souled character as a citizen. He is a member of the Interstate Medical Society, and fraternally is affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masonry in Boise, and with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In line with his profession he has membership in the county, and state medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is also one of the influential members of the Boise Commercial Club.

Dr. Collister was married on March 16, 1897, to Mrs. Norden, who was born in the state of Illinois. They have no children.

That Doctor Collister is not lacking in courage and initiative is demonstrated by the fact that he worked his way through college, being employed during that time as janitor, as sexton and in various other capacities. It was his determination in this practical form to gain success during his early years that gave him the real impetus to the larger accomplishments which subsequent years have perfected. Doctor Collister maintains a handsome residence at Collister Station, on the interurban railway, and this place, situated on a tract of land aggregating one hundred and fifty-six acres, was built at a cost of \$30,000. His offices in the Falk block are thoroughly modern and equipped with the most complete appliances for the use of his profession.

OMER ROLLIN WOODS. An indefatigable worker, possessed of a clear, incisive mind, and having the quality of expressing his thoughts in cogent, convincing language, Omer Rollin Woods has won success at the Boise county bar through the medium of his own abilities and energies, rather than through any fortunate chance or opportunity. As a lawyer, his has been a general practice. Always a student, and ever exact, he has held a reputation of being a learned and able legist, accurate in his pleadings,



alert in trial and convincing in argument. As a public official, he has served with credit to himself and to his constituency, while as a public-spirited citizen, he has ever held the welfare of his adopted community at heart and has taken a prominent part in advancing its interests. Omer Rollin Woods is a Tennessean, born in the city of Knoxville, October 17, 1879, a son of John F. and Elizabeth (Wallace) Woods, both natives of Tennessee. His parents are now living retired lives in Knoxville, John F. Woods having spent his active years in agricultural pursuits in his native state, where he is a large property holder.

The preliminary educational training of Omer R. Woods was secured in the grammar schools of Knoxville, following which he became a student in the American College, at Harriman, Roane county, Tennessee. Having decided upon a legal career, he entered the law department of the University of Tennessee, and was duly graduated therefrom in 1907, almost immediately coming to Idaho and settling in Idaho City. He was admitted to the bar in 1908, and has since been engaged in a general practice, which has steadily increased as the young attorney's abilities have become recognized, and his appreciation of the unwritten ethics of the profession has gained for him the respect and friendship of his fellow members at the bar. Mr. Woods is a stalwart Republican in his political views, and in 1908 became the candidate of his party for county attorney of Boise county, a position to which he was elected, and in which he served ably and conscientiously. His administration was marked by a number of important cases of litigation in all of which he conducted himself in a manner to win the highest approbation, and no lawyer of the city possesses in a greater degree the confidence of the general public. Mr. Woods is a man of studious habits and an omnivorous reader, being possessed of a fine library. He is a firm believer in the future of Idaho, where he expects to spend the remainder of his life, and is the owner of valuable mineral lands in Boise county. He has interested himself in fraternal work as a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has many friends, while his religious connection is with the Methodist church. He has never married.

**EDWARD B. TRUE.** The Pine Tree state, against whose rocky, iron-bound coast the turbulent Atlantic dashes its waves in every season of the year, has been the cradle of many eminent men, and has furnished to the states further west its full quota of pioneers who have fared forth to assist in the development of the newly-settled territories and to blaze the trail for civilization. Among the citizens of Idaho who claim Maine as their native state, few have experienced in a greater degree the vicissitudes and varied experiences of pioneer life than Edward B. True, of Idaho City, civil engineer, surveyor, prospector and legislator, the greater part of whose career has been spent in the development of mining properties. Mr. True was born in Portland, Maine, December 25, 1849, and is a son of Edward F. and Alice (Blanchard) True. His father, a prosperous farmer and business man of Portland, died at Windom, Maine, in 1889, while his mother passed away five years later, at the same place.

Edward B. True was given excellent educational advantages, and graduated from Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts, in 1872, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From youth he had been attracted to the West, and after his graduation, in the fall of 1872 he made his way to Lewiston, Idaho, and

there for three years was engaged in teaching school. At the end of that period he returned to his home, where he spent parts of 1876 and 1877, and then returned to Idaho and located in Warren, Idaho county, where he took charge of the Rescue mine, and remained as manager thereof until 1880. In that year Mr. True was elected to the state legislature from Idaho county, on the Democratic ticket, and after completing his term went to Wood river, there being engaged as mining engineer and manager of several valuable properties for twelve years. In 1892, the death of his wife caused him to make a trip East, and several months later, on his return, he received the Democratic nomination for congress in 1892. The overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party at that time swept Mr. True back to private life and he returned to Warren and bonded a number of mining properties, in which he continued to be interested for four years, eventually selling out and returning to the East, where he was again married. He next spent a short time in Spokane, Washington, and then engaged in mining, but in 1899 came to Boise and opened offices as a surveyor and civil engineer, where he did a successful business until 1903. That year saw his entrance into the Boise Basin, in Boise county, where for three years he had charge of the McGee mining properties at Summit Flat, and after three years thus passed he located in Idaho City, where he has held various offices. Throughout his career, Mr. True has been connected with Idaho's mining interests, and he is a recognized authority in his adopted work. He has rendered valuable services in surveying various communities and developing the state's mineral resources and his labors in making assessment plats of Boise county alone entitle him to an eminent position in his profession. He has invested heavily in mining properties throughout this part of the state, and has city realty.

Mr. True was married (first) to Evangeline (Kingsbury) Aiken, the widow of John Aiken, who died in 1892, and his second wife, who bore the maiden name of Eva Hamblen, passed away in the fall of 1906. Forty years spent in various localities of Idaho have made Mr. True widely known to men connected with the state's mining industry, and his connection with enterprises of an extensive nature has given him a reputation as a man of the highest integrity in business matters. Although from the turmoil of political life, he still takes an active interest in all movements of a public nature pertaining to the welfare of his adopted state, and has many friends among the influential men of all the leading political parties.

**ARTHUR A. STEVENS.** Elmore county has an officer of great efficiency and fine record in Arthur A. Stevens, who became sheriff on the first of January, 1911. A man of fearless strength, his choice for the place was a happy one, and it is a fact that this part of the state has been rid of its lawless characters during his regime. Due to his vigilance in the apprehension of criminals, seventeen men have been sent to the penitentiary since he came into office.

Mr. Stevens was born at Williams in Hamilton county, Iowa, September 21, 1883, a son of Charles A. and Margaret (Carns) Stevens. The father, a native of Ohio, early in his career settled in Iowa, where he was identified with merchandising and other lines for a number of years, was the popular proprietor of a hotel at Williams, and of late years has been engaged in ranching in Elmore county. He is sixty-three years of age, and his wife, who was born in Wisconsin, coming to Iowa with her parents, is fifty-two years of age. Their oldest child was









Benjamin L. Bray Francis Bray.



Arthur A., and his three sisters are Pearl, Mabel and Violet.

Arthur A. Stevens attended the high school, the normal and the University of Nebraska, graduating in the latter, and is a well educated man. At the beginning of his practical career he was attracted to the vigorous activities of the West, and first went out to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where he prospected for a time, but without any important success. Returning to Iowa, he was connected with mercantile pursuits for a time, and then in 1906 came West and located at Mountain Home. Here he was connected with the John Garnett irrigation projects for some time, and was also in the office of marshal from 1907 to 1910. His ability in this office and his large acquaintance over Elmore county brought his nomination and election to the office of sheriff in the fall of 1910, and the duties of this office have since taken all his time.

Mr. Stevens is a Democrat, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic lodge in Iowa and with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. During his school days he made a local reputation as a football player, and he has always been devoted to outdoor recreations and sports, being an ardent hunter and fisherman.

**BENJAMIN C. BRAY.** In 1879 Benjamin C. Bray arrived at the Little Wood River district of Idaho, his possessions at that time being twenty-five cents in money, a team and wagon, and a wife and four children. In the succeeding years he was able, through industry and good management, to accumulate a fair competence, sufficient for his needs and for providing amply for his family, and since 1905 he has been an honored retired resident of Nampa.

Benjamin C. Bray was born in Dumfries, Holton county, Ontario, May 26, 1831, a son of John and Joanna (Swazey) Bray. The father was born in England and the mother in Long Island, New York. Both spent most of the years of their lives in Canada. The father followed the dual occupation of farmer and Methodist preacher. There were six children, four sons and two daughters, and Benjamin C. was a twin. All the children reached maturity and reared families of their own, and all are now deceased except Mr. Bray and his twin brother, who lives in Hastings, Michigan.

Mr. Bray was educated in the common schools of Canada, and at the age of twenty-one went into the live stock business, an occupation which he followed for three years. He spent twenty years in the state of Michigan in stock farming, raising cattle and sheep, and was moderately successful. On October 18, 1872, he married at Kalamazoo, Michigan, Miss Frankie Hopkins, a daughter of A. G. and Charity (Brown) Hopkins. Her parents were both natives of New York who came to Michigan as pioneer settlers. Her father was Colonel Hopkins of the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, serving as sergeant during the war and at one time had charge of the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. He was assistant field surgeon. He was mustered in at Kalamazoo as first lieutenant, and when the captain of the company was killed in the battle of Shiloh, he was promoted to captain. Colonel Hopkins was a Mason and he and his wife were members of the Methodist church.

In 1875 Mr. Bray sold out his farm in Michigan and moved to Austin, Texas, where he remained one year, and also one year at San Marcos, and for two years in San Antonio. He was in the stock business in Texas, and with such indifferent success

and adverse circumstances that he finally moved to Wichita, Kansas, where he engaged in farming. Southwestern Kansas was at that time a country where some made fortunes, but more lost nearly all they had, and Mr. Bray was one of the latter. It was a cyclone which destroyed most of his possessions and finally determined him to move out into the northwest.

He started from Kansas in May, 1879, and arrived at Little Wood River in Idaho on August 22, of the same year. Locating at Bellvue he spent a year in putting up hay for a stage company and also worked as stage driver for John Haily. He then bought a flock of sheep, which he moved to the vicinity of Malad Bridge, remaining there a year and then going to Clover Creek. At that location his nearest neighbor was some twenty miles away, and a cattle ranch was the only establishment in his vicinity. His oldest son was born while he was there and this child never saw any other woman than his mother until he was six months of age. Mr. Bray put up with many of the privations of pioneer life, and during the summers the bears used to come down from the mountains and carry off and destroy some of his goats, while many others of his flock strayed away into the woods and mountains owing to the fact that he had no one to help him except his wife. Finally in the fall of 1881, the Oregon & Short Line Railroad started its survey through that portion of the country and at that time there was no town anywhere except Glen Ferry, where was located the ferry and the post office and a small trading establishment. In time Mr. Bray was on the highroad to success, and on a ranch of six hundred and forty acres, continued raising hay, grain and stock for many years until his prosperity would bear favorable comparison with that of any of the older settlers. In 1905 he sold his place to his sons, Solon and Ira, who are now conducting it. Since then Mr. Bray has lived retired in Nampa and is spending his declining years in a pleasant home at 322 Twelfth avenue in that city. He is also the owner of considerable real estate in Nampa.

Mr. Bray is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Masonic order. The seven children born to himself and wife were Mabel, Viola, Edith, Solon, Ira, Joanna, and Ora E.

**WILLIAM L. HARVEY.** The present county attorney for Elmore county is one of the ablest younger members of the Idaho bar, a man who brought to his profession a thorough scholarship and ability and an industry which has promoted him across every difficulty in his path of advancement. Mr. Harvey depended on his own work rather than outside assistance to obtain both an education and success in the law, and is consequently as independent of men and circumstances as it is possible for any citizen and active worker in a social community to be.

William L. Harvey was born in Labette county, Kansas, July 25, 1880, a son of A. B. and Ruth (Murphy) Harvey. His father, a native of Indiana, early in life became a farmer in southern Kansas, where he still owns a good farm, but has since located in Idaho. He is fifty-six years of age, and has been a successful farmer and stock raiser. The mother was born and married in Missouri and is now aged fifty-four. William L. was the oldest of their five children.

Reared on a farm, he attended the district schools and learned the full value of hard labor, which he used to secure the means for the higher education which he had set his mind upon obtaining. He worked his way through the Kansas Agricultural



College at Manhattan, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1902, and then entered the law school of Washburn College at Topeka, where he was graduated in 1907. In 1906, having become proficient as a stenographic reporter, he was appointed assistant supreme court reporter, and held that office for three years, the work being not only a source of livelihood, but affording him such an experience in legal affairs as few young lawyers have at the beginning of their careers. Since 1909 Mr. Harvey has had his office and residence at Mountain Home, where he enjoys a good general law practice. In 1910 he was elected to the office of county attorney, and reelected for two more years in 1912, receiving a large majority vote.

On Christmas day of 1901 Mr. Harvey was married at Manhattan, Kansas, to Miss Anna D. Kessler, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Kessler, her mother being now deceased. The three children of their marriage are as follows: John A., born in Seward county, Kansas, November 12, 1902; Alice B., born at Wamego, Kansas, December 8, 1904; and Anna Pauline, born at Mountain Home, July 23, 1910. The two older children are attending the public schools.

Mr. Harvey is Republican in politics and for one term served as county attorney of Seward county, Kansas. He and his family are active members of the Congregational church, and his fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights and Ladies of Security. Outdoor life affords him his chief recreation, and he has a farm which he conducts with well ordered system and with profit. Idaho he considers the best state in the west for the ambitious and energetic young man, and believes that the development of the next ten or fifteen years will place this state among the greatest in the Union.

**HARRY HOFFMAN.** There are men in every community whose careers prove the fact that the quality of enterprise is a more dependable basis for success than capital. At Mountain Home a case in point is Harry Hoffman, the merchant, considered one of the leading business men in this part of the state. Confidence in his own ability and a persistent energy enabled him to take charge of a run-down business a couple of years ago and to build it up and get a generous share in the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Hoffman was born at Ashland, Nebraska, June 29, 1875, a son of George and Josephine (Abbott) Hoffman. The father, a native of Ohio, has been a farmer most of his life. During the war he enlisted in the Third Illinois Infantry for three years' service, and later came to Nebraska in 1872, being one of the old settlers of that state. Both parents are now living retired at Ashland, the father being seventy years of age, and the mother sixty-nine, her native state being Illinois.

Harry Hoffman, the seventh in a family of twelve children, got his early education in the public schools of Nebraska, and began his practical career as a worker on his father's farm, where he remained until he was twenty-two. His first mercantile experience was in connection with a grocery business in Nebraska, but on coming to Idaho in 1910, he had only a moderate amount of capital, a few hundred dollars, with which to establish himself in business. After spending a few months in Boise he came to Mountain Home in September, 1910, and bought the store which several years before had been established by F. W. Heddleson. With a depleted stock and a diminished trade, he set about to make his store a place which would give good service and

attract custom, and in the brief time that he has had he has made his concern the most profitable mercantile house in Mountain Home. He has a warehouse for his large surplus stock, and his store is a lively center of trade every day in the week.

Mr. Hoffman was married at Ashland, Nebraska, January 8, 1902, to Miss Abbie M. Sears. Their home circle consists of three children. Catherine, born at Ashland, in November, 1903, is attending the public schools; Lois, born at Ashland in 1906, is also a school girl; and Samuel was born at Mountain Home, June 24, 1912. In politics Mr. Hoffman is a Republican, and though one of the most popular citizens of his town and county has had no time for political activities. He has given practical evidence of his faith in the future by investment in local real estate, and is one of the progressive men who during the next few years will bear the chief burden of Idaho's progress to great accomplishment.

**J. G. WATTS.** Success in his profession and prominence in public life and honors have all come to J. G. Watts during his career of more than twenty years in Idaho. Long regarded as one of the most capable lawyers of the state, Mr. Watts came to the northwest in the year of Idaho's admission to the Union, and has practiced in several of the larger cities, his residence being now at Mountain Home. From Boise county he was elected a member of the second state senate, and Owyhee county sent him as senator to the fifth session of the same body. In 1899 Governor Steunenberg appointed Mr. Watts chairman of the code commission to revise and formulate the Idaho state code of laws. He has thus had a place of influence and important work in this state.

J. G. Watts was born at Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1858, a son of Daniel and Harriet (Goodrich) Watts. His father, a native of England, was seven years old when the family came to America, locating in New York state, whence he afterwards moved to Pennsylvania and became well known and successful in the business circles of Tioga county. When his son J. G. was still an infant he enlisted for the Civil war, served in notable campaigns, and during Sherman's march to the sea was afflicted with disease which resulted in his death at the field hospital in 1865, when forty-two years of age. The mother, Harriet Goodrich, who spent all her lifetime in Pennsylvania, where she died at the age of fifty-nine, belonged to an old and highly respected family of New England origin, her grandfather having been in the Revolution and her father, James Goodrich, was captain in the War of 1812. On the maternal side she was descended from the McLean family, likewise distinguished, and her grandfather McLean was an officer of high rank in the Revolution.

J. G. Watts, the second of the five children of his parents, because of the death of his father had limited advantages in some directions and is largely a man of self-attainments. Up to the age of sixteen he attended the soldiers' orphans school, and then entered the state normal school. He succeeded in graduating in 1880, and for five years made his living chiefly through teaching, being connected with the Pennsylvania schools two years and those of Illinois three years. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law at Petersburg, Illinois, under Thomas W. McNealy, an ex-member of congress. On the 1st of April, 1886, he was admitted to the bar at North Platte, Nebraska, and for four years remained in that town and made the beginning of his professional career. With such a varied practical experience Mr. Watts came to Idaho in 1890. Until the









Photo by Myer, Miss. Ancestral

Ed. E. Maxey



fall of 1893 his home was in Idaho City, he was at Silver City until 1900, then moving to Boise, where he practiced in all the courts until 1908, since which time his home and office have been at Mountain Home. Mr. Watts makes a specialty of mining and irrigation law and is regarded as one of the most valuable counsel in the Northwest in this important field.

At Omaha, Nebraska, in May, 1889, Mr. Watts married Miss Pearl Stoner, a daughter of Samuel A. and Nancy (Getter) Stoner, her family being of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction. Two children were born of their marriage, James G. and Nancy Watts. James G., born at Omaha in 1890, is a graduate of the Boise high school and took three years in the state university and is now connected with a large engineering firm at Prince Rupert, British Columbia. Miss Nancy, who was born at Idaho City in 1892, is a graduate of the Boise high school and is now a student in the state university.

Fraternally Mr. Watts is a member of the Masons and the Elks, and also has membership associations with the State Bar Association. His church is the Episcopal, and his politics is Democratic. He has much fondness for the outdoor sports of hunting and fishing. Having seen the development of Idaho from the time when it was almost entirely a mining and stock grazing district, he has reason for his enthusiastic loyalty and is assured of a splendid future. When he came to the state not an acre of land was in cultivation between Pocatello and Boise, and the latter city was then a town of three thousand people.

**DR. EDWARD E. MAXEY.** Just as the North and the South have each their distinctive sectional characteristics, so has the West. The very largeness of its natural features seems an influence towards similar characteristics in the lives and character of its men. Here as a rule it is young men, men of vigor, courage and the best of educational attainments, who have the capacity to attempt large, even colossal, projects and carry them forward to a successful conclusion. Idaho has drawn within her borders a full quota of the best brain and brawn of our nation. In the biographical review that follows, attention is directed to one of the state's ablest professional men, Dr. Edward E. Maxey, of Boise, a skilled specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Doctor Maxey was born August 21, 1867, in Irvington, Illinois, a son of Dr. William C. Maxey and a grandson of Dr. William M. A. Maxey, and this circumstance leads to a natural inference that he has been fitted with hereditary gifts as well as by education for the profession of his choice. Dr. William C. Maxey, the father, is also well known in this state, having become one of her citizens as early as 1887, and in various ways having entered prominently into its public life. Dr. William M. A. Maxey, the grandfather, was a native son of Tennessee and settled in Illinois in 1818. It was in the latter state, in 1861, that his son, Dr. William C. Maxey, imbued with patriotic fervor joined the First Independent Regiment of Illinois Cavalry. After several months this cavalry was mustered out of service and he reenlisted in Company G, of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in his subsequent service was captured by the Confederates and confined in prison at Belle Island for several months. At the close of the war he received his honorable discharge with the rank of second lieutenant and then returned to his home in Illinois, where his attention was given to the study and practice of medicine until 1883 when he removed to Marcus, Iowa, and in 1887 he removed to Idaho. He located in the city of Caldwell, where

he resided until his death on December 27, 1912, which event took place in California where he had gone for his health. He was a member of the first constitutional convention in Idaho, was the first commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Boise, and was a past grand commander of the G. A. R. of this state. His wife, who was a Miss Sarah A. Lane before her marriage, and a daughter of Gilbert Lane, died in December, 1897. Of their five children, Dr. Edward E. Maxey, was the first born, the others being Jennie, now Mrs. Julius Wright, of Caldwell; Miss Clara Maxey, also of Caldwell; W. W. Maxey and G. G. Maxey, both located in Portland, Oregon.

Dr. Edward E. Maxey received his high school education at Marcus, Iowa, and his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, where he was graduated with high honors, receiving a gold medal for general proficiency, in 1891. Not content with the excellent preparation he had already made, he took post graduate work in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago. He first began a general practice in Caldwell, Idaho, where he resided until February, 1902, when he became associated with Dr. L. P. McCalla at Boise, and continued this connection until November, 1908, when he went to Europe to specialize in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, studying at Vienna, Berlin and London. On his return to Boise in January, 1910, he opened a suite of offices in the Idaho building and took up practice as a specialist on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Lacking in none of the requisite qualities of the able medical and surgical practitioner and fortified with the best of educational preparations, he advanced rapidly to the forefront in his profession and today ranks as one of the best known, prominent and successful physicians in Idaho. He is a charter member of the Idaho State Medical Society, organized in 1893, was elected secretary in 1900 and president in 1901, and since then has served continuously as secretary. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology, and the Pacific Coast Oto-Ophthalmological Society. As a contributor to journals and other medical works his articles have shown evidences of deep research and a profound knowledge of the subject treated. He is the author of several medical papers on the subject of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and he wrote the chapter on this disease that appears in Professor Forchheimer's *Therapeutics of Internal Diseases*, in 1913.

In December, 1900, Doctor Maxey was united in marriage to Miss Edna Horn a native of Ohio and a daughter of Jacob Horn, who is now postmaster at Caldwell and who was an early settler in Idaho. Dr. and Mrs. Maxey have two children, a daughter, Marie, and a son, Edward Horn. The doctor enjoys the distinction of having been the first coroner of Canyon county, Idaho, being appointed to that office by the governor of the state, and at the present time is Surgeon General, with rank of Colonel, on the staff of Gov. J. M. Haines. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally he is a Thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite branch, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Sons of Veterans.

**L. LOUIS SPRING.** For fifteen years Mr. Spring has been a resident and business man of Mountain Home. Coming here with little capital but a large amount of energy, he has molded conditions to his needs rather than accepted the laws of circumstance, and from year to year has increased his resources



until he is now regarded as the largest merchant in his line in Elmore county.

L. Louis Spring was born in Pennsylvania, September 18, 1863, and the years of his life have been spent principally in the states of Pennsylvania, Texas, Colorado and Idaho. His parents were E. W. and Helen (Pollard) Spring. His father, a native of Maine, at an early age went with the family to New York, and thence to Pennsylvania, where for about ten years he was in mercantile business and was also a farmer. In 1877 he took his family to Texas, in which state he became a prosperous farmer and stock raiser, and where he died in 1908 at the age of eighty-three. The mother, who was born in New York state, but married in Pennsylvania, died at the age of seventy in 1904.

L. Louis, the seventh of their nine children, was a school boy in both Pennsylvania and Texas, and from school he obtained his practical experiences in a store in the latter state. After five years of merchandising he moved out to Durango, Colorado, in 1892. For a year he had a store there, then became a prospector and miner, and finally took up the business of contracting and painting. In November, 1897, Mr. Spring moved from Colorado to Idaho and has ever since been identified with Mountain Home, where he established a store and set himself to the task of building up a first-class business.

During his residence in Durango, on March 9, 1894, Mr. Spring married Miss Elizabeth Langley. Her father, M. G. Langley, is now living in California, while her mother is deceased. Three children comprise their home circle. Leo L., born at Denver, December 9, 1895, is now in the senior year of high school; George Oliver, born at Durango, October 27, 1896, is also in school; and Hanley Edwin was born at Mountain Home, December 22, 1904.

Mr. Spring has always been interested in the welfare and progress of his home town and has given some service in public affairs, having been a member of the city council for one term in 1902. He was also a member of the Democratic central committee in 1902. His church is the Congregational, and his fraternity is the Modern Woodmen of America. Outside of business he is distinctly a home man, and prefers the attractions of his own home to the various social activities of the community.

Prosperity has come to him in satisfying measure, but always as the result of his own labor, for from the time he was a boy he has depended almost entirely on his own efforts to advance him in the world. It is his opinion that Idaho is only in the infancy of development, and with a wealth of resources equalled by few states in the Union he believes that nowhere else do such opportunities await the man of enterprise.

**RHESE P. HARMON.** Many of Idaho's best citizens are men who searched for and vigorously utilized all their opportunities and actually created their own success. To this class belongs Rhese P. Harmon, who is a well-known citizen of Mountain Home, and that section of the state, and is the present postmaster of that city.

Mr. Harmon's native state is Virginia, and the Harmon family for generations were identified with that old commonwealth. He was born in Floyd county on April 30, 1870. His father, Beth. Harmon, in 1887 moved from Virginia to Missouri, and has since been one of the substantial farmers of Douglas county, where he resides at the age of sixty-eight. During the Civil war he was one of the youthful soldiers of the Confederacy. The mother's maiden name was Nannie Hylton, likewise a native of Virginia and still living at the age of sixty-seven. She

was the mother of ten children, of whom Rhese was the second.

Reared in Virginia up to the age of seventeen, he attended the public schools and for three terms the Mountain Normal School at Willis, Virginia. After the removal of the family to Missouri he continued his education in the Douglas County Normal, where he was graduated in 1891. Thus on attaining his majority he was prepared for the most useful of vocations, and he has a good record as an educator. For five terms he taught in Douglas county, but during the intervals worked at farming and managed the home farm a year and for several years was employed in a store. With this varied experience he came west in 1899, and since that year has been identified with Mountain Home and vicinity. For seven years he was in the employ of the well-known cattle and sheep firm of Hein & Chattin, and for several years was connected with the Montgomery, Blunk store. His ability and general popularity among all classes of citizens commended him for the office of postmaster, and his appointment in March, 1911, gave much satisfaction to all patrons of this office. Since taking charge on April 1, 1911, he has introduced various improvements to increase the value of the service in this locality.

Mr. Harmon was married in Douglas county, Missouri, in January, 1907, to Miss Lola Smith, whose father, R. M. Smith, was one of the substantial citizens of that county. Their one child is Helen Kathryn, born at Mountain Home on February 24, 1908.

Mr. Harmon is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles and is active in the Mountain Home Commercial Club. He is an influential Republican in this part of the state, and whenever possible he shows his loyalty to Idaho in practical efforts for its advancement. Mrs. Harmon is a member of the Congregational church.

**B. L. WILLIAMS**, who is connected with real estate and irrigation enterprise at Mountain Home, is an old citizen of the Northwest, where he has lived for nearly twenty-five years. His business experience has comprised several of the typical industrial activities of this country, and about five years ago he established a real estate office at Mountain Home.

Mr. Williams represents one of the oldest New England families. William Williams, the first American ancestor in the direct line, was a brother of Roger Williams, the non-conformist and the founder of Rhode Island colony. The house at East Hartford, Connecticut, in which Mr. Williams was born on September 14, 1867, was the birthplace of his father, Ralph C. Williams, and also of his great-grandfather, the old home having sheltered one generation after another for fully a century and a half. The father was a farmer and died in 1883, at the age of forty-seven. The mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Elmore, was born in New York City and died at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1901, at the age of fifty-two.

Mr. B. L. Williams, the oldest of the five children, was reared on the home farm until he was fifteen, attending the grammar and high schools of East Hartford for his education. At the age of twenty-two, in 1889, he came west and all his subsequent career has been spent in this northwest country. Seattle was his residence for several years, and from 1893 to 1896 he was engaged in the lumber business, with a considerable degree of success. In the latter year he became connected with the salmon canning industry, and conducted an independent plant until 1900, when he sold out. The next seven years were spent in a variety of undertakings, and in 1907 he located at Mountain Home. Irrigation pro-









MRS. EDWARD S. JEWELL.



EDWARD S. JEWELL.



jects and a general real-estate business have occupied practically all his time, and he has been connected with a number of important deals.

Mr. Williams is known as an active Republican and during campaigns lends his efforts for the success of local and state candidates. He is affiliated with the blue lodge of Masons in Hartford, Connecticut, and No. 22 Lodge Scottish Rite of Boise, Idaho, and is a member of the Commercial Club at Mountain Home. His church is the Congregational. At Blaine, Washington, in February, 1900, he married Miss Iola M. Loomis, daughter of Charles A. Loomis, a native of Nevada. The two children of Mr. Williams are Edith P., born September 1, 1901; and Burdette L., Jr., born March 1, 1903, and died November 28, 1906. Mrs. Williams after a happy married life of less than seven years, passed away November 30, 1906.

FRED M. JEWELL has been prominently identified with the business life of Cambridge for the past six years, first as a member of the Cambridge Mercantile Company and since 1909 as the proprietor of a business which he established on his own responsibility, and known as the Jewell Store. He carries a complete line of merchandise, with a stock aggregating \$20,000 and does an annual business of \$70,000. The new concern enjoys a pleasing patronage and is making consistent progress among the older business houses of the city.

Born in the Salubria Valley, Idaho, on September 4, 1885, Fred M. Jewell is the son of Edward S. and Mary (Markham) Jewell, natives of Wisconsin and Arkansas, respectively. The father came to Idaho during the late fifties, making the trip overland with an ox train, and was one of the primal settlers of the state in those pioneer days. He engaged in placer mining in Idaho for some time, occasionally reverting to his trade as a blacksmith when mining did not "pan" out sufficiently well. In later years he became identified with the stock-raising business, and to him must be given the credit for introducing the first thoroughbred horses, cattle and hogs that were found in this section of the state. He operated a fine tract of eight hundred and forty acres and was prosperous in the business. He is now a resident of San Diego, California, where he lives a practically retired life. He was a successful man and an active politician, and served his district in various county offices while a resident of Idaho. He was also one of the drafters of the state constitution, back in the territorial days of the now state of Idaho. He was a Republican, and his religious affiliations were represented by his membership in the Methodist church. Left an orphan at an early age, he was reared by an uncle on a Wisconsin farm, and that he made a success of his life is due more to his own excellent judgment and splendid character than to any worldly advantages that were accorded to him in his youth. The mother, born in Arkansas, as previously mentioned, came to Oregon as a young girl with her parents, who were pioneers of the state in which she was born. She, like her husband, makes her home in San Diego, California. They became the parents of twelve children, of which a goodly number are yet living,—five sons and five daughters.

Fred M. Jewell was the youngest but one of the children of his parents. He was educated in the schools of Salubria, as to his early training, and later entered the University of Idaho, which he attended for four years, three years in the preparatory course. He passed his early life on the home ranch, and also gave some years to mining pursuits. In 1906 he located in Cambridge and here became a

member of the firm known as the Cambridge Mercantile Company, in which he continued to be associated until 1909. In that year he established the Jewell Store, and since then has been occupied in conducting the general merchandise business which it represents. As previously stated, the new concern is one of the prosperous and thriving places of the city, and keeps pace with the times in its every department.

Mr. Jewell is an active Republican and takes a hearty interest in the affairs of the city. As a member of the city council, he has helped to do some good work for the community, being a man who recognizes his duty as a citizen and who has no mind to shirk his responsibilities. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic order, his affiliation being with the Blue Lodge of Cambridge. He served as second lieutenant and captain of Militia in the Cambridge National Guards for a year, and was prominent and popular in that connection. Mr. Jewell is something of a sportsman, finding great pleasure in hunting and other kindred sports, while he raises and owns a number of fast horses.

On August 25, 1910, Mr. Jewell was married in Weiser to Miss Anna E. Gibbs, the daughter of Mrs. Anna E. Gibbs, a native of Missouri. They have no children.

CLARENCE E. JOHNSON. Even in a country of such splendid opportunities as Idaho it requires the best qualities of business ability to build up and maintain a business with ever-increasing scope and activities in new fields. Clarence E. Johnson, who is member of the building and contracting firm of Berg & Johnson at Mountain Home, has found in Idaho the opportunities for which his earlier years of labor well fitted him, and is one of the prosperous men of the state who now direct important enterprises.

A native of Sweden, where he was born October 2, 1871, he has been a resident of the United States since he was fifteen and his entire business career has been spent in the northwestern states. His parents were John and Marie (Larson) Johnson. The mother died in Sweden in 1884 at the age of forty-five. The father, a butcher by trade, came to America in 1886, locating with his family at Minneapolis, where he now lives retired. He has had a fair share of material prosperity and reared a family of worthy sons and daughters. He has at different times interested himself in local political affairs.

Clarence E. Johnson spent most of his school years in his native country, completing his education in the Minneapolis schools. At the age of sixteen he began a three-years' apprenticeship in the building trade, and became a skilful carpenter. As a journeyman he followed the trade in different localities for fifteen years, until it was his happy fortune to locate at Mountain Home in the spring of 1906. Here for two years he engaged in building business on his own account, and in 1908 formed the copartnership with E. C. Berg, under the name of Berg & Johnson, contractors and builders. They are the most prominent firm of the kind in Elmore county. The record of their work is seen in a large number of residences and minor structures and in a number of the best known public buildings, schoolhouses and business places. Their volume of business outside of Mountain Home amounts to about seventy thousand dollars annually. In connection with their shops at Mountain Home they conduct a well equipped plumbing and heating appliance headquarters, and that has become a profitable branch of their regular industry.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a Democrat, though he



has never sought office and takes no part in practical politics. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias at Mountain Home and the Knights of the Maccabees at Marshall, Minnesota. He is also a member of the Mountain Home Commercial Club, and his church is the Baptist. At Marshall, Minnesota, on December 22, 1899, he married Miss Lena Rigue, whose father, John Rigue, was a native of Germany. Their one son, Clarence William, was born at Marshall, Minnesota, on June 18, 1901.

Beginning the battle of life when a boy and without any resources, except his own, Mr. Johnson has been able to accomplish more than the ordinary man. But the most substantial rewards of his career have come within the last six years during his residence in Idaho. This state he considers the best in the Union for its resources and opportunities, and he has no desire to live in any other.

OLIVER E. NORELL. In the real-estate, insurance and abstract business at Mountain Home, Mr. Norell is one of the men who have identified themselves with Idaho during recent years and have become thorough converts to the wonderful resources and opportunities of this great state.

Mr. Norell has acquired position and a satisfying degree of prosperity. It all came about through his own efforts, for he began life without any resources and borrowed ten dollars to make his first venture. He was born on a farm in Goodhue county, Minnesota, August 21, 1879, and is a son of John A. and Christina (Erickson) Norell. Both parents were natives of Sweden, and the father came to America in the early '60s, locating in Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he became one of the substantial farmers. The mother came to America in the '70s, when a young girl, and was married in Minnesota. She is the mother of eight children, Oliver being the oldest.

Mr. Norell's early life was spent on the farm until he was eighteen, during which time he attended the country schools of his native county, and he graduated in the commercial course at the Archibald Business College of Minneapolis. With this preparation he started out for himself and went to Courtenay, North Dakota, where he became bookkeeper and stenographer for the H. N. Tucker Company, hardware, implements, real-estate, etc. After a year as office man he was able to acquire an interest in the company, and continued this connection three years, when he sold his interest. During the following year he was engaged on his own account in real estate and insurance, and then sold out and came to Mountain Home in the spring of 1906. Here he at once opened his office for real estate and insurance, and in 1909 added a department of abstracts. He has a complete set of records for this county, and has made all branches of his business successful.

Mr. Norell is now in his second term as village clerk, and has also served four years as justice of the peace. In civic movements and politics he is one of the influential citizens, and during 1908-9 was chairman of the Republican central committee for Elmore county. His politics is Progressive Republican. He is a member of the Commercial Club, is treasurer of the Congregational church and superintendent of the Sunday school.

At Veiva, North Dakota, June 14, 1904, he married Miss Hattie V. Shaner, daughter of James Shaner, a native of Pennsylvania. Their home circle comprises four children, the oldest born at Courtenay, North Dakota, and the others at Mountain Home. They are named: Merriam Lucile, born May 12, 1905; Byron Mitchell, born July 5, 1906; James Allen,

born April 18, 1908; and Doris Irene, born June 10, 1912.

FRANK G. TICKNOR. Idaho is fortunate among western states in attracting to its productive citizenship not only the young men who are seeking a field for their early ambition and careers, but also men of mature experience and success who choose this state above all others for their investments and later business activities. Frank G. Ticknor, of Mountain Home, is one of the latter class. After a long and prosperous career in the middle west he came to Idaho some four or five years ago, and none of the older residents can surpass his loyalty and his faith in the splendid resources and future prospects of this state.

He was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, June 8, 1859, and was the third in a family of five sons and one daughter born to Charles B. and Martha M. (Burgess) Ticknor, both parents being natives of New York state. The father, who was born at Syracuse in 1827, was a decorative painter by trade, became an early settler of Wisconsin about 1850, and for twenty-seven years contracted for all the decorative work in the great shops of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. He died at Racine in 1896. The mother, of English descent, died at Racine in 1883, aged forty-nine.

Frank G. Ticknor up to the age of sixteen attended the grammar and high schools of Racine, Wisconsin, and his first occupation on taking up the practical work of life was in learning the drug business in a retail store at Racine. The business did not correspond entirely to his inclinations, and he entered the J. I. Case Company and under his father became a skilful decorative painter. He continued this work with that company for seventeen years, and on resigning his position in 1894 established a retail paint, oil, wall-paper store in Racine. His career as a merchant continued with a steady prosperity until 1908, when he sold out, and in June of the same year took up his residence at Mountain Home. Here he has been identified with real estate and insurance, and has also made a success as a practical fruit-grower, having a thirty-acre apple orchard two miles west of town.

Mr. Ticknor has always interested himself in civic affairs, both in Wisconsin and since coming to Idaho, and is one of the influential Republicans of Elmore county. In April, 1911, he was elected for a two-year term to the village board, and is the present chairman. Fraternally he attained the Knight Templar degrees of Masonry at Racine, and past patron of the local chapter of Eastern Star. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and while attending the meeting of the order at Racine in 1912 was elected a life member. His membership is also in the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has served as president of the Mountain Home Commercial Club, and his church is the Episcopal.

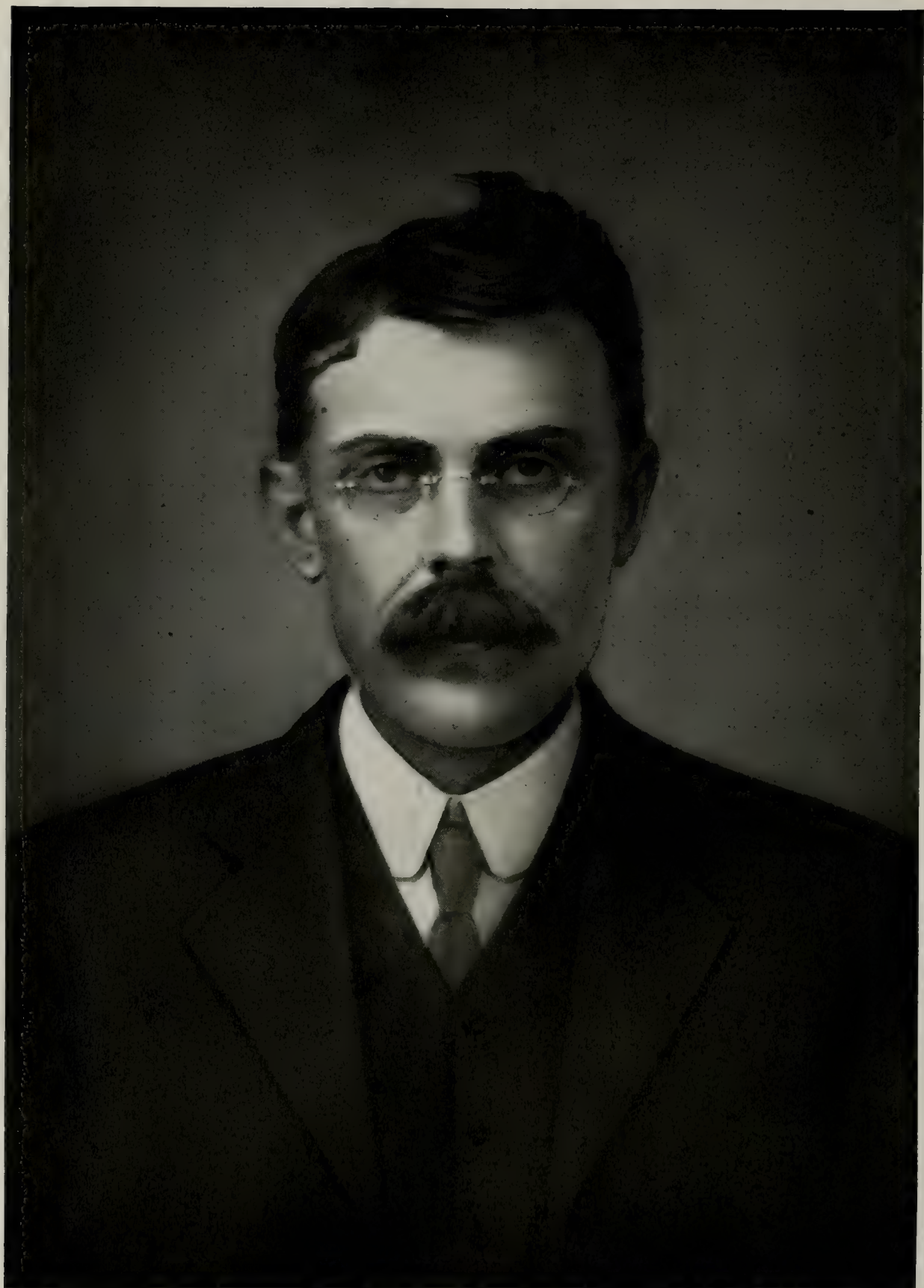
He was married September 22, 1881, at Racine, to Miss Mary A. Brown, daughter of James R. Brown. They are the parents of two daughters: Mattie E. is the wife of Charles A. Ives, Jr., a resident of Chicago; and Florence M. resides with her parents at Mountain Home.

JAMES W. BRIGGS. A prominent citizen of Mountain Home and partner in the largest retail hardware and implement house of Elmore county, James W. Briggs is in many ways typical of the spirit of enterprise that dominates this western country. He has been identified with the northwestern states since









Thomas Wilson



he was a youth at the beginning of his career, and with only his own character and industry for his capital. He has progressed to an excellent share of material prosperity and at the same time has been a live factor in the development of every community where he has resided.

James W. Briggs was born at the little town of North Liberty in St. Joseph county, Indiana, on May 5, 1873. On the paternal side his ancestry was Scotch-Irish, his great-grandfather having come to America and settled at Greenville, Ohio, about 1840, after a residence of some years in Pennsylvania. The material ancestors were of Irish stock and early Pennsylvania settlers. Robert W. Briggs, the father, was born at Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, later moved to northern Indiana, where he acquired substance as a farmer, and now lives retired in North Liberty. He was never identified in any way with public affairs. The mother, whose maiden name was Hilndia J. Irvin, was born in Indiana, and died at North Liberty in 1891.

The only child of his parents, James W. Briggs grew up on a farm, and was trained to more advantages in the school of work and experience than in the formal institutions of education. At the age of eighteen, after the death of his mother, he moved out to Beatrice, Nebraska, where he spent five years on his grandfather's ranch. In 1896 he went to North Dakota, where he became a salesman and collector for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. The following year Frank Swickard employed his services as traveling emigration agent for the Soo Railway. In this capacity he was instrumental in founding the first colony on the Soo line in Ward county. Soliciting the great part of the business himself, he brought in on the first train in 1897, while the snow drifts were still thirteen feet deep in places over the country, two coaches of passengers and seventeen cars of household freight. This was one of the important pioneer colonies in that section of North Dakota. The train reached Bowbells on the 30th of March, 1897, and he then continued for some time in getting the colonists settled and in managing other affairs for the railway company. After this he returned to his work with the McCormick Company.

In the meantime he had taken advantage of the homestead act and entered a hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the townsite of Bowbells, and after his five years of proving up sold the land at a handsome profit. For some time he was engaged in the real estate and abstract business at Minot under the firm name of Briggs-Larson-Edminster Company. After a year he became associated with ex-Judge Paldy in the incorporation of the Dakota-Montana Adjustment Company at Minot. In this connection he acted as receiver for estates, handled and adjusted many varied claims for estates and individuals, and continued in that important line of business at Minot until 1907.

On account of ill health he was then ordered to leave that part of the country, and on the 20th of November, 1907, arrived at Mountain Home. Buying a ranch, he engaged in the outdoor life of the farmer and rancher until 1910, at which time he sold out, and then became associated with John W. Morton in the hardware and implement business. Their establishment, conducted under the name of Briggs-Morton Company, is by all odds the largest of the kind in this part of the state.

Mr. Briggs had had a large amount of political experience and public responsibility. He served as register of deeds in Ward county, North Dakota, during 1903-04, and prior to that had been a member of the Republican central committee at Bowbells.

Since 1910 he has been chairman of the Elmore county Republican central committee, and both in practical politics and civic affairs is one of the influential men of this part of the state. His fraternal affiliations, all in North Dakota, are with the blue lodge of Masons, the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Mountain Home Commercial Club. Mrs. Briggs is one of the active workers in the local Methodist church and also takes much interest in the woman's club and other organizations.

Mr. Briggs was married at Bowbells, North Dakota, November, 1908, to Miss Celestia H. Lesh, a native of Indiana and daughter of John Lesh.

When he left home to begin his independent career Mr. Briggs had no resources and has never been given any money or help except such as he has earned. As his career has been worked out in the northwest states, it is not surprising that he is one of the most enthusiastic of Idaho citizens and believes that no other state presents such an array of climatic, soil, mineral and other advantages.

THOMAS NELSON was born at Young America, Illinois, on April 16, 1870, and is the son of James Henry and Carolyn (Snodgrass) Nelson, natives of Kentucky and Illinois, respectively. The father removed from his home state to the state of Illinois with his parents when he was but a youth, and in the autumn of 1870 moved to Iona, Jasper county, where he remained until 1879, then removing to Boulder, Colorado, where he was one of the early settlers, and while in the western states followed mining, with but indifferent success. He was a Civil war veteran, a member of the Tenth Illinois Infantry. After he had passed the best years of his life in somewhat unsuccessful mining ventures, James H. Nelson came to his son, Thomas, of this sketch, in 1909, to pass his declining years in the home of his son. In May, 1911, he died at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was a Presbyterian in his religious faith and politically, was inclined to an independent attitude. The mother is now a resident of California, and of her six children four are yet living.

Thomas Nelson, who was the youngest of the six children of his parents, was educated in the grade and high schools of his native town and in the state University of Colorado at Boulder, his schooling continuing to the age of eighteen years. Upon leaving school he was straightway apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, and he served his apprenticeship in the office of the *Sentinel*, now known as the *Camera*. With the conclusion of his apprenticeship, however, he severed his connection with that concern, and immediately engaged in business on his own responsibility, publishing his first paper on Saturday, March 19, 1888. This was the *LaJara Tribune*, at LaJara, Conejos county, Colorado, and he conducted the paper for one year, during which time he established the paper on a splendid basis, winning a large circulation for it and a splendid reputation as well. He sold the plant at the end of a year and removed to Oregon, settling at Baker City, that state, where he became foreman of the daily *Revielle*. For three years he continued to be thus engaged, and he then removed to Portland, Oregon, there following his trade, but being employed in some of the leading job offices. In September, 1896, he came to Idaho and settled at Salubria, where he purchased the *Citizen*, which he still publishes. In 1900 he removed from Salubria to Cambridge, Idaho, moving the plant and changing the name of the paper to the *Cambridge News*.



In the summer of 1912 Mr. Nelson erected on Superior street a new and modern building, where the newspaper plant is established. Here everything pertaining to advanced newspaper work in the machinery line will be found in evidence, the plant being one of the most modern and complete in its equipment of any to be found in this section of the state. The building itself is one of the finest in the city, being of glazed brick, and particularly attractive in appearance.

In addition to this property, Mr. Nelson owns a ten-acre tract adjoining the town, which represents his home, and there he is raising a sturdy young orchard as a diversion from his regular business affairs. He makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred poultry, and cattle, while his apiary is one of the finest ones to be found in the community. His place is rapidly developing, and in a few short years will be one of the most valuable ten-acre ranches known to the county.

Mr. Nelson is a Republican, and the policy of the paper reflects his personal views. He is a man of liberal viewpoint, and he has done much for the advancement of the county through the press, being known for a most enthusiastic Idaho "booster." Although Mr. Nelson has been interested and active in politics, he has never sought or filled any public office of whatever nature, being entirely absorbed by his business affairs. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows and is district deputy of the Cambridge lodge. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the United Artisans Typographical Union, and is president of the Cambridge Commercial Club.

On May 26, 1906, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Wathrus, the daughter of Eugene Wathrus, a native of New York state. The marriage was solemnized at Weiser, Idaho. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Verdel and Eugene Henry, both born in Cambridge, Idaho.

**JOHN PEARSON.** The successful proprietor of the only exclusive shoe store in Elmore county at Mountain Home, Mr. John Pearson is a business man whose career merits attention not only for his present independent position but also for the successive steps which enabled him to advance from the lot of a poor boy in a strange land to prosperity and esteem.

He was born in Sweden, January 9, 1867. His father was Peter Danielson, who for many years followed the occupation of painter and is now living retired in Sweden, being ninety years of age. The mother, whose maiden name was Agnes Hendrickson, is living at the age of eighty-six. There were six children in the family.

John Pearson had a common-school education, and when about sixteen began an apprenticeship to the boot and shoe maker's trade. The practice of the old country by which he remained three years in apprenticeship was calculated to produce a competent workman, and at the end of his term he became a journeyman. When twenty-one he was required to enter the national army, but after a year the king granted him a relinquishment by which he was allowed to leave the service and set out for America. The date of his arrival at New York was July 11, 1889, and he at once came on west to join a married sister, Mrs. Margaret Collson, at Minnewaukan, North Dakota.

The long journey from his native land had practically exhausted the savings of his earlier years, and he began in the new country at the foot of the ladder and as a farm laborer. A little later he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in Ben-

son county, and went through the labors and hardships incident to the development of a farm from virgin soil. After getting his title and after spending about six years as a farmer, he sold out at a good profit. At Minnewaukan he then established himself in the harness and shoe business, and carried on a good trade there for ten years.

Mr. Pearson then sought a home and place of business in a climate and country more favorable to his ideals, and found the proper place at Mountain Home. After disposing of his interests in North Dakota he arrived here on the 5th of December, 1905, and bought a ten-acre tract in Garrett's addition about three-quarters of a mile from the center of town. This was his home until March 1, 1910, at which date he opened the first and only exclusive shoe parlors in this county. His store had enjoyed a fine patronage, and all his endeavors in this state have been rewarded.

Mr. Pearson is independent as to politics and has never sought any public honors, content with casting his vote. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Mountain Home, is a member of the Commercial Club, and a communicant of the Lutheran church. He was married in North Dakota to Miss Selma Peterson, who came from his native land of Sweden. Mr. Pearson and wife have an attractive home, and are loyal citizens of Idaho, having no desire to return to the state of their first residence.

**FRANK E. AUSTIN.** After extended experience and residence in various western states, Mr. Austin declares that he would not live in any other part of the Union except Idaho, which fulfills all the conditions of climate, resources and business and social opportunity.

Mr. Austin is one of the progressive business men of Mountain Home and is cashier of the First National Bank at that place, besides having various investments and business interests of his own in this section of the state. The First National Bank, whose officers and directors comprise some of the best known business men of Idaho, reflects some of the fine prosperity of the state, and though located in one of the smaller cities carries deposits of more than a quarter million dollars. The president of the bank is Mr. R. P. Chattin.

Frank E. Austin began life a poor boy and through his own industry reached a position where all men would consider him successful. He was born at Toledo, Kansas, July 12, 1874. His father, George H. Austin, a native of Vermont, became one of the early settlers of Chase county, Kansas, in 1869. For many years he was a carpenter and contractor, gaining a competence, and in 1910 sold out his interests and is now living retired in California. Florence Washburn, the mother's maiden name, was born in Ohio, was married to Mr. Austin in Wisconsin about 1870, and is the mother of nine children, all living, Frank being the second in age.

When fourteen years old Frank T. Austin had received about all the advantages allowed him in the country schools of Chase county, and as an opening to practical accomplishment he chose to apprentice himself to learn the telegrapher's art. This profession became his regular vocation for a period of twenty years, during which he was stationed at various points on different railways and reached the position of train dispatcher. He first became a resident of Idaho in 1901, being with the Oregon Short Line and stationed at Oxford, and from there was transferred to Mountain Home in 1905. In 1908 he left the railway service and then took his present



position of cashier in the First National Bank in April, 1909.

Mr. Austin is a member of the Mountain Home village council, and in civic matters supports every movement for improvement and progress. Though never a participant in practical politics, he has a keen interest in Democratic principles. In Masonry he has taken the Knight Templar and Consistory degrees, is a Shriner, and is present master of his blue lodge. He is treasurer of the Mountain Home Commercial Club.

Mr. Austin was married at Oxford, Idaho, November 27, 1902, to Miss Elvira Petty, daughter of L. J. Petty. Mrs. Austin was born in Utah.

**ALBERT J. HOPKINS.** A genuine pioneer is Albert J. Hopkins, present postmaster of Weiser, a contractor and builder of the place since 1889 and an extensive land-owner of the community. His activities have touched the life of his town in many points and it is with pleasure that the biographer records briefly the facts of his life.

The parents of Albert J. Hopkins were pioneers in their own generation. Willard K. Hopkins, a native of New Jersey, was an early settler in Huron county, Ohio, where he spent his life in agricultural pursuits; Jane Easterly Hopkins, his wife, was a native of New York state, whence she came to Ohio and there was married. They became the parents of ten children in all—five sisters and five brothers—of whom the fourth in line was Albert J. He was born in Huron county of the Buckeye state, on the seventh day of September, 1846.

His general education was limited by the opportunities of the rural districts of Ohio at the time of his minority. When he laid aside books he devoted his time and attention to learning the trade of a carpenter, an occupation worthy and useful and one that is ever in demand. He tried various locations in following his vocation, but left Ohio for the far west in 1889.

In that year he located in Weiser, in the old town which went up in flames the following year. Mr. Hopkins thereupon removed to the new town location and was prominently instrumental in building it up. His activities at that time were the beginning of a most prosperous career as contractor and builder, which work he continued until 1908, when he laid it aside to assume a responsibility requiring practically all his time and attention.

Before this present honor came to Mr. Hopkins he had been the incumbent of various political and civic offices. A staunch and sturdy Republican, particularly in national affairs, he has ever had a broad and locally independent interest in the highest welfare of Weiser. He has served ably as a member of the board of school directors; he acted as county commissioner of Washington county for one term; he officiated for several terms as a city councilman of Weiser. It was in 1908 that he received his appointment to the national office which he now holds as Postmaster of this city of more than four thousand—one of the most thriving municipalities of the young state of Idaho. Mr. Hopkins has under his supervision four clerks, two city carriers and two rural carriers; and in addition to the large amount of postal business represented by this force, also handles the heavy amount of mail called for by the various business houses of the city. Mr. Hopkins has great respect for the duties of his high office and is unimpeachably conscientious in every detail of both his duties and his supervision of those of others. Since his induction to office he has made many changes in the service.

The Hopkins family occupy an attractive home on East Main street in Weiser, although Mr. Hopkins is the owner of fine agricultural property near the city. He has a large area planted in orchard and melons. The fine fruit here produced is sold to both local and foreign markets.

Although Mr. Hopkins has many friends and is socially agreeable, he confines his formal fraternal affiliations to one society, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His official responsibilities, his landed interests and his domestic affairs occupy the greater part of his thought and time.

Mrs. Hopkins, formerly Miss Susan B. Brown, has been the wife of Albert J. Hopkins since 1867, their marriage having taken place in Ohio. They have creditably reared a fine family, all the members of which have been worthily settled in life. The eldest, Winnifred, became Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, the wife of a prominent physician of Blackfoot, Idaho. The second child and oldest son of the family was named Verner James and is now well known as a successful rancher of Washington county. He is the father of two children, Harold and Earl Hopkins. Gladys Hopkins became Mrs. Cleary of Weiser, where her husband is a leading physician. George B. Hopkins is an agriculturist of Homey county, Oregon, and is the father of one daughter, Bartry Hopkins, aged six. Pearl, the youngest daughter in the Albert Hopkins family, is Mrs. Shelby, of Caldwell, Idaho, in which city she is engaged as court stenographer, a position indicating a high degree of efficiency; she is the mother of one son, Paul Shelby. Lee Hopkins, the youngest born of his father's family, is a resident of Black Foot, Idaho, and the father of one son, A. J. Hopkins. It will thus be seen that the worthy postmaster is the proud grandfather of a growing group of descendants and that his sons and daughters show a loyalty to the state of his adoption which is like unto his own. Mr. Hopkins is widely known through a large region of the state, in which his early activities have won him no slight degree of regard from the citizens of Idaho.

**CHESTER E. CROSS.** There are two classes, roughly divided, of men who achieve success. The first of these are the dashing geniuses who engineer brilliant coups and march to victory with good fortune waiting on their talents; the second class consists of the patient, solid men who forge more slowly but just as surely forward and whose accomplishments are usually more permanent and stable. In the second class stands Chester E. Cross, of Weiser, Idaho, a type of the agriculturist turned business man, who has worked with his hands and with his mind and trodden the familiar but difficult self-made way to success. Mr. Cross is a native of New York state, and was born August 10, 1858, a son of Walter M. and Calista (Cornish) Cross, who were also born in the Empire state. The family migrated to Iowa in 1882, where Walter M. Cross engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1902, and at this time makes his home with his son, being eighty-four years of age. His wife passed away in 1871, when but thirty-four years having been the mother of four children, of whom Chester E. was the second in order of birth.

The education of Chester E. Cross was secured in the public schools of New York, and there he worked at farm labor until he learned the wagon maker's trade. This he followed for some ten years in Rock Valley, Sioux county, Iowa, during a part of this time being in business for himself, but subsequently went to Minnesota, and finally, in 1900, came to Malheur county, Oregon, just over the state line, on the homestead. This he developed into an excellent property



and disposed of it to good advantage, purchasing land on this side of the Snake river, in Washington county, Idaho. In 1912 Mr. Cross disposed of this land, and in July of that year entered business in Weiser as proprietor of the hardware establishment formerly owned by the Lusk Hardware Company. Mr. Cross although a modest man in his tastes and somewhat retiring in manner, is a shrewd, keen business man. He worked hard in his earlier years, and, being temperate in all things, was able to put by a good share of his earnings, which he invested sagaciously and judiciously. Although he has owned his present business for only comparatively a short time, the effect of modern ideas and progressive methods has already been shown in a greatly-increased patronage. He has an excellent stock of goods, and a pleasant and genial manner has served to make him many friends.

On June 4, 1886, Mr. Cross was married at Springfield, Nebraska, to Miss Anna G. Roberts, daughter of Austin and Anna Roberts, both of whom are deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cross, namely: Lee E., born in Nebraska in 1887, and now a resident of Weiser, is married and has twin children,—Lloyd and Floyd; Chester Ray, born July 18, 1890, at Doon, Lyon county, Iowa; and Miss Eva C., born at Rock Valley, Sioux county, Iowa, August 14, 1894, who is now attending the Weiser high school. In 1890 Mr. Cross became a member of the I. O. O. F., and he now belongs to the lodge in Weiser, having passed through all the chairs. He is a Democrat in his political belief, but has never cared for public preferment, private interests demanding all of his attention. He has, however, taken a good citizen's interest in matters that affect his community, and at all times is ready to lend his assistance to movements which promise to benefit Weiser or its people. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

**MRS. MAUDE LOWRY CLEARY.** Although Idaho is an equal suffrage state, an unusual political distinction belongs to Mrs. Cleary in her election and present service in the office of county treasurer and tax collector of Ada county, the county seat of which is Boise the capital and political center of the entire commonwealth. Mrs. Maude Cleary has been a resident of Boise since 1903, and in the years of her residence here has filled an important place in the life of the city and county. As a musician of unusual ability, she has been identified with the profession as a teacher of piano for a number of years, and in Boise she organized the Boise Conservatory of Music, of which she was manager up to the time of taking office as county treasurer. She has in other ways taken a leading part in the affairs of the city which has represented her home, as well as the center of her professional activities for a number of years, and is a splendid example of "what a woman can do" beyond the domestic realm, if the opportunity be not denied her.

Mrs. Cleary is the daughter of John and Mary (Lincicum) Lowry, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. The mother, reared in Indiana went to Nebraska as a young woman, and there met and married her husband. She is now a resident of Boise. She is the mother of two daughters, Mrs. Cleary, and Mabel Lowry, now living in Portland, Oregon. Her father, George Lincicum still resides in Sidney, Iowa.

Maude Lowry Cleary was graduated from the high school of Sidney, Iowa, her home town, and was valedictorian of her class, as well as receiving specific honors as a mathematician of extraordinary ability.

She was graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music of Boston, Massachusetts, where she pursued a special course in piano instruction. Thereafter she attended the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville and taught music extensively for four years. After leaving Kirksville she came to Boise, Idaho, there taking up piano teaching independently and later organizing the Boise Conservatory of Music, as previously mentioned. Mrs. Cleary has taken an active part in the political life of the county, and in 1910 was elected to the office of county treasurer of Ada county on the Republican ticket, and so well has she conducted the affairs of that office that she was reelected in 1912, carrying every precinct in the county.

In 1903 she married Dr. George Cleary, of Norborne, Missouri, and made Boise her home. Mrs. Cleary is a member of the Congregational church. She is a Republican in her political belief, and her opinions carry no little weight in the circles with which she has been identified since locating in Boise.

Mrs. Cleary, her mother and sister, own and operate a large ranch in Lincoln county, and are engaged in hog raising extensively and are considered among the most successful farmers in that section.

**AMMON O. CHRISTOPHER.** A citizen who possesses a loyalty to Idaho that moves him to declare his resolution never to live outside the state's limits, Mr. Christopher is one of the live and enterprising men of Caldwell and has had a prominent part in the public affairs of his city and county.

Ammon O. Christopher was born at Esterville, Emmett county, Iowa, July 7, 1869. His father, Ammon Christopher, a native of Norway, came to America in 1850, first settling in Wisconsin, became an early settler of his section of Iowa in 1866, and died in North Dakota in 1906 at the advanced age of eighty-four. He was a substantial farmer, and during his residence in Emmett county was three times elected to the office of county supervisor. He was also interested in Republican politics, and was a member of the Lutheran faith. His wife, whose maiden name was Bessie Johnson, was born in Wisconsin, was married in that state in 1852, and her death occurred in Iowa in 1871 at the age of forty. Ammon O. was the youngest of their four children.

A very considerable part of Mr. Christopher's career has been devoted to teaching, a profession than which there is none nobler. A grammar and high school education gave him his start in life, and he was later, in 1895, graduated with his bachelor's degree from the State Normal College of Cedar Falls, Iowa. It was as a teacher that he first became identified with Caldwell, where he was for two and a half years superintendent of the city schools. He resigned to take the position of deputy clerk of the district court, and after two years in that work he served one term as deputy assessor. In 1910 the electorate of Canyon county chose him to the office of assessor, and at the present writing he is again the Republican nominee for that position. He has for years been active in political life.

Mr. Christopher is also an Idaho farmer, having a forty-acre place three miles from Caldwell where he raises fruit and stock. He has several fraternal affiliations in Caldwell, being a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows No. 10, of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors and the Yeomen of America. He also has membership in the Commercial Club, and belongs to the Presbyterian church.

At Sanborn, Iowa, on May 23, 1899, he married Miss May L. Kennedy, daughter of J. M. Kennedy, of that state. Their two children are Paul, who







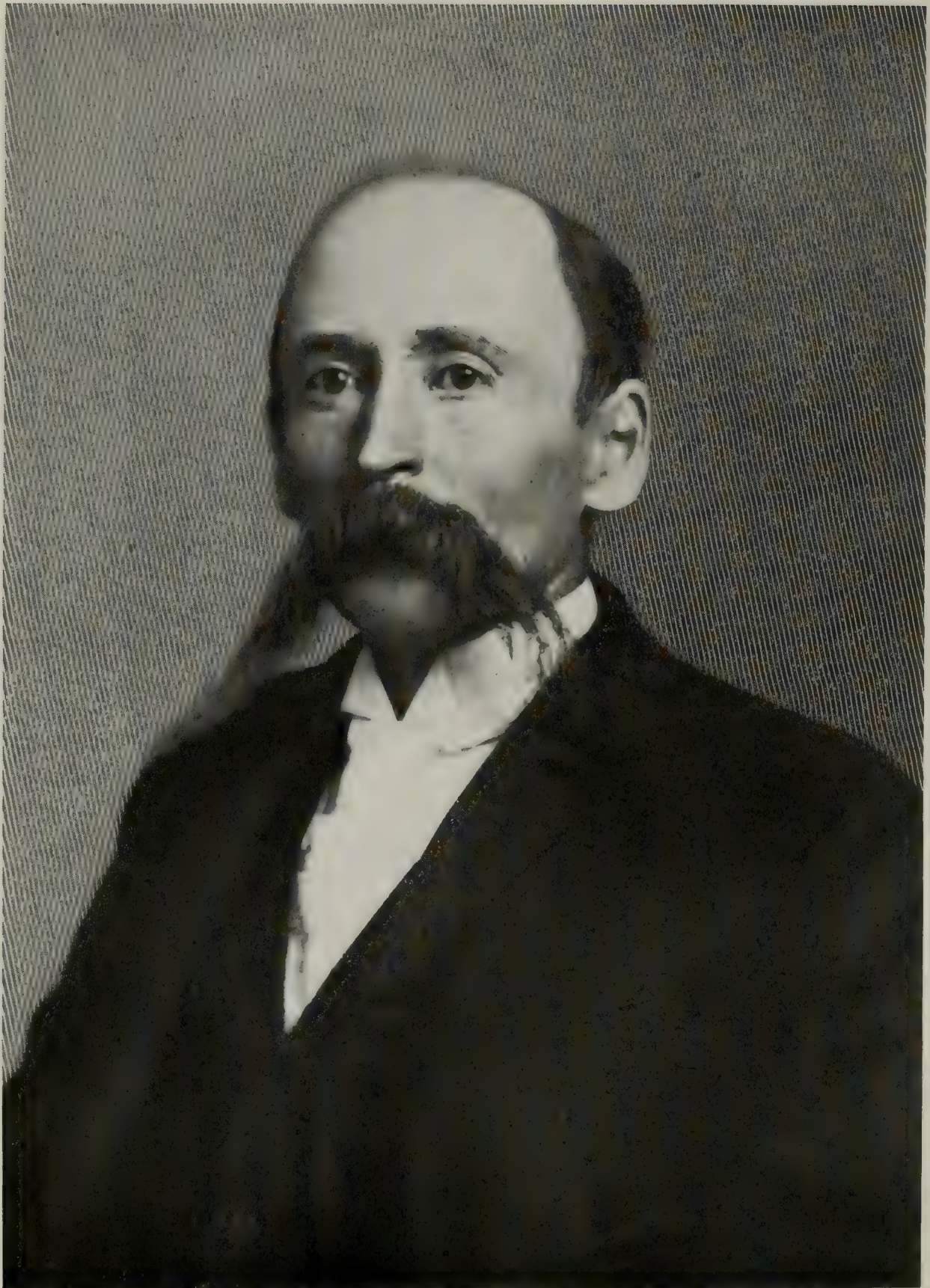


Photo by Myers & Rice

*Gilbert F Smith*



was born at Fairfield, Iowa, December 23, 1903, and Robert, born at Caldwell, Idaho, January 12, 1908.

Mr. Christopher worked his way through college, and in every other position of life has made good through his own merit and industry, and is the type of citizen who lends progressive force to a community. His chief diversion is hunting, and he seldom misses an opportunity to spend a day on lake or in the forest with his gun.

**HON. GILBERT F. SMITH.** One of the leading men in New Meadows and indeed in this whole section of the state of Idaho is Gilbert F. Smith. As the president of the Meadow Valley Bank he has an influential position in the business world, and he has always been a factor to be reckoned with in the political world. A veteran of the Civil war and an early settler in this part of Idaho his experiences with life have been many and varied. He is recognized in the state as a man who possesses both wisdom and courage and who will always do what he considers the right thing no matter how great the pressure brought to bear from the opposite side. This independence and honesty of purpose is what has given him, perhaps, his strong hold on the affection of the people for he is much more popular than leaders usually are, solitariness being the usual price of leadership.

Gilbert F. Smith was born in Ohio on the 18th of March, 1846, the son of Henry and Mary (Gilbert) Smith. His mother was a native of Connecticut and his father came from Ireland. His father came to this country with his grandfather in the company of Lord Selkirk, who established a colony in the Hudson Bay country. After a time Henry Smith drifted down to Ohio where he took up two hundred and twenty-four acres. He cleared this land and established his home here, living here for many years a prosperous and successful farmer. His wife died in Ohio and his death also came in that state, occurring in April, 1898. Ten children were born to Henry Smith and his wife, Gilbert F. being the sixth child.

The district school of that section of Ohio where he was born furnished the education that Gilbert F. Smith acquired, but his school-days were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. Although only a boy he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, in Company "I," under Colonel Edward Buckingham, of Akron, Ohio, and Colonel Jack Lucy. Mr. Smith fought through the entire four years of the war, being one of five brothers who were enlisted under the flag of the Union. In all of this time, although he was engaged in many of the fiercest conflicts of the war he was never wounded once. While he was in the army Mr. Smith cast his first vote, at Murphysboro, Tennessee, voting for Abraham Lincoln. He was discharged from the army on the 22d of June, 1865, a battle scarred veteran but nineteen years old.

After leaving the army Mr. Smith removed to Illinois, locating in the town of Ripley in Brown county. He only remained here a year, and then returning to Ohio he learned the potter's trade. It required two years before he was a master of this trade, and at the end of this time he returned to Illinois where he became foreman for F. M. Stout and Company. He worked at his trade for a number of years, but the call of the new lands to the west rang in his ears just as they had in his father's before him and so, in 1884, he gave up his work and home in Illinois and came out to Idaho, locating in Meadow Valley. He here established himself in the stock business and in time became a very successful stock raiser. His business increased

in size and his holdings both in land and cattle grew with every passing year, till in 1908 the magnitude of the business had become such that he felt no longer equal to the strain of managing it, and so selling out his interests he came to New Meadows to live. Since coming to the town he has had an important share in every undertaking of any importance in the town. He was one of the organizers of the Meadow Valley Bank, and as has been mentioned, is president at the present time.

In politics Mr. Smith has always taken a keen interest and has been very active. He is a member of the Republican party and is one of the strongest champions that party has in this section of Idaho. He was elected to the state legislature in 1894, and filled this office for four years. He was later elected state senator, and in 1902 he was re-elected to this office for the third time. He is therefore well known, not only in his own section, but throughout the state, where he has always been a factor for progress and development.

It can be easily imagined how great is the interest that Mr. Smith takes in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. His membership in this organization is with the Captain McNeil Post, of Ripley, Illinois. He is a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the blue lodge, and having passed through all the chairs. He holds his membership in Star lodge, No. 187, in Ohio. In religious matters he affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Lydia Richard, of Hannibal, Missouri, and she has since died in Meadow Valley, in 1895. Six children were born of this union, two of whom are deceased. Mrs. Nellie White, who was born in 1875 in Illinois, is the mother of four children, all of whom were born in Meadow Valley and live with their parents in New Meadows, their names being Buhle, Blanch, Earl and Nellie. Mrs. Cora Miller lives in McGrath, Alberta, Canada. She was born in Illinois in 1878 and has three children, Percy, Florence and Hugh. Hattie became Mrs. Isaac Loe and now lives in New Meadows, her birth having occurred in Illinois in 1883. Loren E. Smith was born in Illinois in 1888 and is now living in New Meadows, Washington.

**MILES S. JOHNSON**, one of the leading attorneys in Lewiston, Idaho, was born in Portland, Oregon, on the 2nd day of July, 1871, and he is the son of Jasper W. and Mary E. (Post) Johnson, natives of Indiana and Connecticut, respectively. Both parents are sprung from most interesting families, and a brief outline of their ancestry is consistent with the spirit of this work, although such must of necessity be brief.

Jasper W. Johnson, the father of the subject, is descended directly from Sir William Johnson, who was born at Warrentown, County Down, Ireland, in 1715, and died near Johnstown, New York, on July 4, 1774. He was a British commander and magistrate in America, and superintendent of the Indian affairs of the colonies. In 1744 he was appointed colonel of the Six Nations by Gov. George Clinton, and in April, 1755, was appointed by General Braddock, superintendent of the affairs of the Six Nations with the rank of major-colonel. He commanded the provincial forces in the attack against Crown Point, and in 1760 he commanded the Indian troops in the advance upon Montreal. He received a grant of land in the Mohawk valley called "King's Land," where in 1743 he built Fort Johnson, the village then called Johnson, but now Johnstown, and in 1764 built John-



son Hall. It was he who introduced blooded sheep and horses into the Mohawk valley, and he was a leader in many respects. He published in 1772 a paper on "The Languages, Customs and Manners of the Indian Six Nations" which appeared in the "Transactions of the Philosophic Society." His son, Sir John Johnson, was the grandfather of William Johnson, and the great-grandfather of the subject. Hezekiah Johnson, was the first Baptist missionary on the Pacific Coast, and he made his advent into the west in 1843, three years prior to the coming of his brother. Jasper Johnson, who is the father of the subject, was born in Indiana, and he came with his father, William Johnson, to the state of Oregon in 1846. Jasper Johnson was ever a man of considerable prominence in Oregon in political circles, and he served as national secretary of the liberal Republican convention in St. Louis in 1872. He was a lawyer of ability and strength, and county judge of Pitkin county for many years, in Colorado. He was the author of the History of Masonry and its Bearing on Religion, and makes his home now at Denver, Colorado, where he is occupied as an instructor in Masonry. He was born October 31, 1837. As has been mentioned previously, he married Mary E. Post, the granddaughter of John Denison Post, who was born on February 18, 1813, and died on October 11, 1871. He came to Oregon in 1853. He was a graduate of Yale, and was the first president of the first Baptist college to be established in Oregon in 1853, now located at McMinnville, Oregon. He was an expert mathematician, as well as being proficient in other branches. His brother, William Post, was chaplain of an Illinois regiment during the Civil war. The maternal grandmother of the subject was Luanna Pierpont. She was born on January 23, 1813, and died February 29, 1848, and is directly descended from the Pierponts of America who trace their ancestry back without a break to the first of the name, Sir Hugh Pierpont, who in the year 980 was Lord of Castle Pierpont in Picardy. The name is like most other names originally significant; a compound of the French "pier," stone, and "pont," bridge, every stone bridge in the country is nominally a pierpont, and of all bridges the piers are the most substantial part, and generally support the rest. The founder of the family in America was James Pierpont, who came to this country in 1640, buying three hundred acres of land in Roxbury, Massachusetts. John Pierpont, the grandfather of John Pierpont Morgan, the financier, was a cousin and devoted friend of Governor Pierpont, who numbered among his ancestors, a king, besides a number of dukes and earls. The career of the Pierpont family in America has been a most noted one, as it was in the old days in England and France, and among the descendants of James Pierpont, the American founder of the family, are John Pierpont, the New England poet, who did so much for the cause of American freedom in his writings; Judge Edward Pierpont, the statesman; Edward Pierpont, Attorney General to United States and Minister to England, and John Pierpont Morgan, the financier. It is a singular fact that every generation since James Pierpont settled in America has produced at least one illustrious man of the name.

Miles S. Johnson received his early education in the schools of Portland, Oregon, graduating with the class of 1888 from the Portland high school. He then began to read law in his father's office in Colorado, and was admitted to the bar on December 7, 1893, beginning practice at Aspen, Colorado. He also established an office in Salt Lake City, and in 1895 stumped the state of Utah in the interests of the Republican party. He was very successful in politics as a public speaker, and was prosperous in his law busi-

ness as well. In 1898 he discontinued practice in Colorado and Utah and returned to Oregon, and during the campaign of that year was very active as a speaker. In the summer of 1898 Mr. Johnson came to Lewiston, Idaho, and became established in the practice of law at this place, where he has gained a wide prominence as a lawyer of ability, and has established a constantly growing practice in the city and in Nez Perce county. Between the years of 1901 and 1905 Mr. Johnson served as prosecuting attorney of Nez Perce county, and from 1905 to 1908 was assistant United States attorney for Idaho, and resigned June, 1908. He was appointed a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in 1909. In November, 1912, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Nez Perce county.

Mr. Johnson is a Knight of Pythias, but has no other fraternal affiliations. He married Miss Sarah G. Swett, and they have two children: Margaret Mary Johnson, and Edward Temple Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson is prominent in society, and is the president of the Twentieth Century Club of Lewiston.

ALBERT H. ALFORD. A prominent and highly esteemed representative of the newspaper fraternity in Idaho and one whose experience has been wide and varied in connection with practical journalism. Mr. Alford is managing editor of the *Lewiston Daily Tribune*, which is conceded to be one of the leading dailies of the state and which wields potent influence in the directing of public opinion and action, besides being a vehicle through which the interests of the state at large, and especially of the northern part, have been most effectively exploited and promoted. Mr. Alford is a man of fine intellectuality and well fortified opinions and in addition to being a remarkable editorial writer he is also a discriminating executive and steadfast business man. He has brought the *Tribune* up a high standard in every way, is an enthusiastic exponent of the advantages and attractions of Idaho, which he considers one of the greatest and most promising commonwealths of the great west and is president of the Tribune Publishing Company, the stock corporation by which the *Tribune* is published. No citizen of northern Idaho holds more secure vantage-ground in popular confidence and esteem and none is more progressive and public-spirited.

Albert H. Alford is a native of the Lone Star state and is a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born in Trinity county, Texas, on the 21st of October, 1862, and is a son of George F. and Annie (Maulsby) Alford. In the boyhood days of Albert H. Alford the public-school system of Texas was in its incipient form and thus he received the major part of his early education in private schools, the discipline being such that he advanced to such standing in academic lines as to become eligible for matriculation in college. He accordingly entered Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Alford's initial experience as an embryonic "man of affairs" was gained in his boyhood days, when he earned his first "salary" by working in his father's office, in the dignified capacity of office boy and general factotum. After leaving college he was employed for one year in a banking institution at Dallas, and he then initiated his career as a newspaper man, by assuming a position with the *News*, at Dallas. Within the next several years he continued his newspaper work, but manifested the usual predilection of the craft by becoming somewhat of an itinerant,—a fact that he has had no cause to regret,



since his course gave him a broader outlook and a varied and valuable experience. He was thus identified with various papers in different cities, principally in the editorial department, and familiarized himself with the details of metropolitan journalism, as well as with concise and constructive business methods, in knowledge of which the average editorial representative is sublimely deficient.

In 1890, the year which marked the admission of Idaho to the Union, Mr. Alford came to Lewiston, the judicial center of Nez Perce county, and here founded the *Lewiston Tribune*. The inception of the enterprise was extremely modest, and the original paper was issued on Thursday of each week, as a 7-column quarto. It is due almost entirely to the zealous labors and effective policies of Mr. Alford that the *Tribune* has not only kept abreast but also forged ahead of the march of development and progress in Idaho, and there can be no measure of doubt that the paper has exercised definite and benignant influence in fostering such civic and industrial advancement. It has been specially potent in exploiting the advantages and resources of Lewiston and northern Idaho, and has ably stood exponent of the expanding interests of the state whose birthday anniversary is the same as its own. The *Lewiston Tribune* now issues daily and weekly editions, modern in letterpress and general make-up; effective in the presenting of local and general news; and staunch and vigorous in its editorial policy. It has the distinction of being the only paper in the state to receive the Associated Press leased-wire telegraphic service, and this statement alone bears its significance as showing the enterprise and progressiveness of the interested principals. The daily *Tribune* is a morning edition and the weekly edition is issued on Thursday of each week, as a seven-column paper of ten pages. The company publishing the papers was organized in 1905 and Mr. Alford, the founder of the business, is the principal stockholder and the president of the same. The daily is from an eight to sixteen-page edition of seven columns. The plant is of the best modern order in all departments, with a specially fine job department, and both the daily and weekly editions receive an appreciative and liberal advertising patronage, the while the circulation covers most fully the large and prosperous territory tributary to Lewiston as a commercial and general business center.

Mr. Alford has ever been unwavering in his allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and both through his editorial utterances and active work along other lines he has done much to further the interests of his party in the state of his adoption, so that he naturally views with complacency the results of the national election of November, 1912. During the entire period of Idaho's statehood he has been a valued factor in the councils of its Democratic contingent, and while he has had no overwhelming predilection for public office he was elected in 1896 to represent Nez Perce county in the lower house of the legislature, in which he served but the single term and in which he had the distinction of being chosen speaker of the house. During his service in the general assembly he thus proved a most able and popular presiding officer, with a clear and accurate knowledge of parliamentary rules and with a courtesy that no conditions or emergency could disturb.

Earnest and sincere in his advocacy of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the state of his adoption and appreciative of the splendid advantages here afforded, Mr. Alford also takes cognizance of the fact that Idaho has afforded to him personally a field for large and definite accomplishment in his chosen vocation, in which his success

has been unqualified. Here his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances, and his name is prominently "marked up" on the list of eligible bachelors. He is one of the most vigorous and valued members of the Lewiston Commercial Club, and is affiliated with the local lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, having served in various offices in both the ancient-craft and capitular bodies, and being also identified with the temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the tenets of the same have continued to receive his approval, though he is tolerant in his religious views and gives support to the work of the various denominations. He is a man of gracious presence and unfailing buoyancy of spirit, and his geniality and good cheer make him a welcome and popular acquisition in both business and social circles. He is a man of action, and is a type of the progressive citizenship that has made Idaho what it is and that give assurance of the still greater future of this favored commonwealth, the veritable "Gem of the Mountains."

JOHN T. WELKER is the popular postmaster of Cambridge, a position which he has occupied since September 1, 1910. He has proven himself capable and competent, and is discharging the duties of his position in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Welker was born near Greenboro, North Carolina, on October 21, 1864, and is the son of George W. and Emily (Corsbie) Welker. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to North Carolina in 1841. He was a minister in the German Reformed church, and when he died in 1894 at the age of seventy-six, he had been in the ministry for more than a half century. He was a graduate of the Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was a brilliant man as well as a faithful minister of the gospel. The mother was a native of North Carolina, of Irish extraction. Her great-grandfather was the founder of the American branch of the Corsbie family, and he was a wealthy planter and slave holder in North Carolina. She was reared and educated near Greenboro, North Carolina, and there married her husband. She is still a resident of the old home place. She was born in 1840. Among her treasured possessions is the fine library, said to be the best in the state, left her by her honored husband. Six children were born to these parents, of which number John T. of this review was the second born.

John T. Welker was educated in the common schools of Guilford county, North Carolina, to the age of eighteen, and until he was twenty-three years old he remained on the old homestead at Greenboro. He married then and entered the Internal Revenue service in the Carolinas and for a period of ten years was thus engaged, chiefly during the Harrison and McKinley administrations. In 1902 he came to the west and settled at Cambridge, Idaho, and from then on was occupied variously until on September 1, 1910, he was appointed to the position of postmaster of Cambridge. Mr. Welker is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity, with membership in North Carolina, his former home.

On January 8, 1898, Mr. Welker was united in marriage near Greenboro, North Carolina, with Miss Zella Shepherd, the daughter of Jacob Shepherd, also a native of that state. Of the eight children born to their union, seven are living,—all sons, the eldest of whom is assistant or deputy postmaster of Cambridge.



**CHARLES B. SHIRLEY.** In the person of Dr. Charles B. Shirley, Weiser claims one of the leading physicians of the state of Idaho and a fine type of citizen as well. He represents an old Virginia family, the Old Dominion State having been the birthplace of both his parents, Charles B. Shirley (1819-1900), and Sarah Burchell Shirley (1821-1902). Dr. Shirley's father had begun life at historic Harper's Ferry, but lived at Alexandria, Virginia, during the greater part of his life. He followed government work for a great many years, having early in his career been stationed at Washington, D. C., the national capital, always retaining a strong interest for him, which was in later years passed on to his son. Of the eleven children born to Charles and Sarah Shirley, the eldest was Charles B., whose birth occurred at Alexandria, Virginia, on September 14, 1848.

The private schools of Alexandria provided the educational advantages which fortune vouchsafed to the boy Charles Shirley. Having completed his studies of a general nature, he went to the capital city in the District of Columbia, where he was engaged as a bookkeeper for many years. But his gifts and his tendencies were scientific and professional and the time came when he laid aside the activities toward which chance had pointed the way, and entered upon those to which his interest and ambition called him.

Still in his young manhood, but at that period of it in which vigor and poise have attained their truest balance for study, Charles B. Shirley entered upon the medical courses of Howard University, in 1876. Three years later, he was granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine and immediately entered upon that profession in which he has become such a signal success. The scene of Dr. Shirley's early practice was the city of Washington, where he attained both prosperity and popularity in his chosen field.

After seven years of professional activity in the city of Washington, Dr. Shirley determined upon a change of climate for the sake of Mrs. Shirley's health. Silver City, New Mexico, met the demands for a dryer air and there the doctor and his family were located from 1886 until 1891. In that city also his skill as a physician met with a gratifying demand for his services and Dr. Shirley endeared himself to both patients and citizens in general, to a remarkable degree. In the last-mentioned year he made a second and final change of residence and professional location. Coming to the infant city of Weiser, which then contained but six buildings, he established his permanent home. The third physician to take up practice in this community, he has demonstrated his superior ability by his ever-growing importance to the town and his prominence throughout the state.

Dr. Shirley is, of course, an active spirit in the medical societies of this section of the country, being a leader in both the "All-State" and the Southern Idaho organizations and having been one of the organizers of the latter. Fraternal societies also claim his membership and by their exponents he is mentioned with rare enthusiasm. He is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he was one of the organizers in Silver City. He is a Knight of Pythias of high rank, having passed all chairs in that organization and holding the exceptionally superior office of Grand Chancellor of the state body of the same. He was one of its charter members in Weiser, where he has shown the greatest devotion and loyalty to his Myrtle Lodge No. 26 of this order. To him is given chief credit for the erection of Castle Hall, built by the lodge in 1903 and 1904, and acknowledged as surpassing in architectural beauty any other lodge home of the Knights of Pythias in the Northwest. His zeal and enthusi-

asm in this society have led to his being affectionately called, by his official brother Knights, "the Grand Old Man of our lodge."

Dr. Shirley has long marched politically under the Republican banner, to which he has ever been loyal in supporting its principles. In religious affiliation he and his family are connected with the Episcopal church.

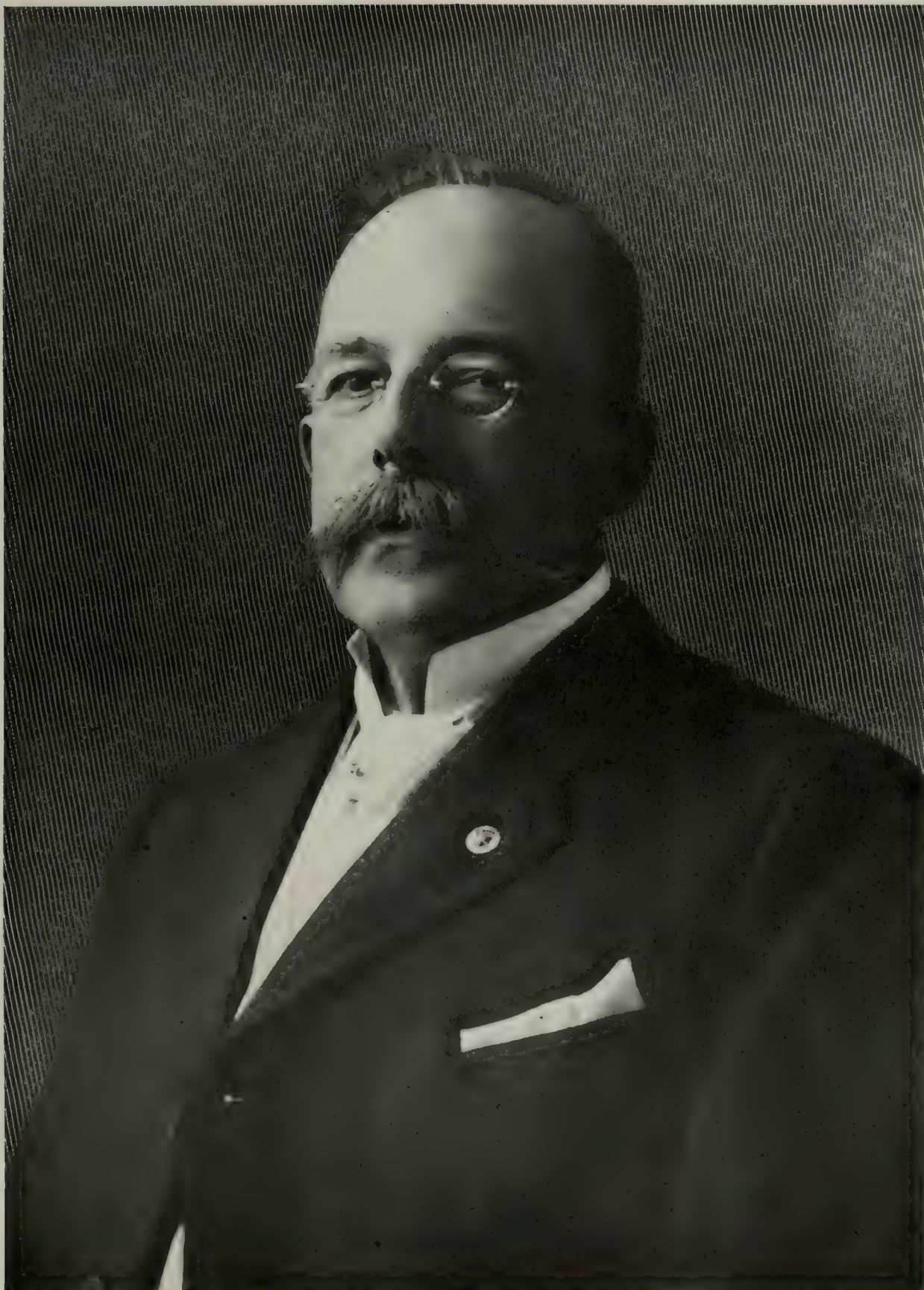
Mrs. Shirley, to whom the doctor was married during the Washington era of his professional life was in her girlhood Miss Augusta Van Swearingen. Her parents were Charles and Mary Van Swearingen, the former a noted admiral in the government service, and the latter a daughter of an early congressman of Pennsylvania, known in congress for years as "Tariff Andy Stewart." Since the marriage of the Shirleys, in March, 1886, they have reared of their family two children, one having died in infancy in 1887. Charles B. Shirley, born January 10, 1890, is a graduate of Weiser high school, and his sister, Miss Marguerite, born July 3, 1896, is a student in the high school of Weiser. Not only the doctor, to whom this brief record is dedicated, but his family as well, call forth the warm appreciation of the community for their many estimable qualities.

**DECKER E. LAKIN.** Great men are great in their methods. They draw their plans on a large scale, think in big units, trudge to far horizons, climb long hills, contest in great arenas and accept no compromise from opportunity. It's the size of the game as well as the size of the man that spells success. Decker E. Lakin is a self-made man in the most potent significance of the word. He is self-educated and has himself built up the splendid success which now crowns his efforts. He has been a resident of Peck, Idaho, since 1898 and here conducts a large flouring mill, shipping flour to points all over the United States and to foreign countries as well.

January 6, 1863, in Delaware county, New York, occurred the birth of Decker E. Lakin. At the age of five years he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin where he continued to reside until his eighteenth year, when he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, which place represented his home for the ensuing three years, during a part of which time he was engaged in the Washburn-Crosby flour mills. From Minneapolis he went to South Dakota, where he entered a tract of government land, on which he followed ranching and cattle-raising for the next seventeen years. At one time he controlled as much as eight hundred acres of land. The dry weather and drought drove him out of South Dakota, however, and in 1895 he rented his land and went to Butte, Montana, where he was associated with his brother-in-law in business for three years, at the end of which, in September, 1898, he came to Idaho, settling in the town of Peck which at that time did not even boast a railroad connection with the outer world. Here Mr. Lakin engaged in the cattle business doing much in the shipping line, and he was identified with this line of enterprise for a period of seven years, at the same time running a ranch in Nez Perce county. Eventually he disposed of his ranch, his cattle business and his South Dakota properties and engaged in the flour business. In 1902 he built his present flour mill which is equipped with the largest steel motor wheel in the world. This wheel was manufactured and built in Hanover, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lakin has just installed a private electric plant for the use of the mill and for lighting his own and his son's home.

In view of the splendid success that has resulted from Mr. Lakin's intense activity and enterprise, it is interesting to note at this point that he received





*C. R. Shirley, M.D.*







but a very meager educational training in his youth. His father died when he was but five years of age and as he advanced in years he was forced to begin to work in order to help support his widowed mother and four smaller brothers and sisters. Subsequently he educated himself by study during the evenings and leisure moments, being now an exceedingly well read man. He earned his first money as a boy of eleven years, when he began to do farm work.

In his political attitude Mr. Lakin maintains independence. He is actively interested in all matters projected for progress and advancement and has served as mayor of Peck since 1908. His administration of the municipal affairs of this city has been fraught with much good for the public improvement. Prior to 1908 he served on the city council and he is now a member of the Peck Commercial Club. He has been a member of the school board since 1906 and in religious faith is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the affairs of which he and his wife are both active workers. His home, his business and his family constitute his real pleasure in life. He is fond of reading and singing and is a member of the church choir at Peck. He is a heavy stockholder and a director in the State Bank of Peck and is the owner of a great deal of valuable real estate in and about Peck, where he has one of the most beautiful homes in this section of the state. He says that before settling in Idaho he traveled over an extensive area, through many states, and after a thorough investigation decided to settle in Idaho and he has yet to see the time to regret his selection. He has lived in this state over fourteen years and during this period has seen fourteen straight crops without a failure and even in 1909 a full crop was raised without a drop of rain. He firmly believes that Idaho is the ideal state for a man to settle in and if he will only combine ambition with work his efforts will be repaid tenfold. He insists that if a man cannot succeed in Idaho he needs fixing or looking after.

In Kingsbury county, South Dakota, December 23, 1886, Mr. Lakin was united in marriage to Miss Amy Bartram, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samson Bartram of Kingsbury county, South Dakota. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lakin and of the number four boys and three girls are living, in 1912, namely: Ralph is married and is associated with his father in the flouring business; Eva is the wife of Lucian Snyder, a resident of Kooskia, Idaho, where he is a miller; and Elmer, Leslie, Anna May, Caroline and Arthur are all at the parental home. Mr. Lakin has lived an exemplary life in all respects and does not touch intoxicating liquors in any way. His life history is worthy of commendation and of emulation and he is a citizen of which any community may well be proud.

**LOUIS J. HERRES.** Since 1895, Louis J. Herres has been most successfully engaged in the drug business at Peck, Idaho, and here he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens who honor him for his exemplary life and high ideals. He was born in Clinton county, Michigan, May 3, 1877, and is a son of Dr. Simon and Amelia (Amen) Herres, the former of whom died in 1884 and the latter in 1880. The father was a native of Canada and he was engaged in the active practice of medicine in Michigan for many years prior to his demise. The mother was born and reared in New York, whence she removed to Michigan as a young woman, there meeting and marrying Dr. Herres. Dr. and Mrs. Herres became the parents of two children, Louis J., the subject of this sketch; and Clara, who is now the wife of Wil-

liam Groon, of London, Ontario. Dr. and Mrs. Herres are both buried in Michigan.

Louis J. Herres lost his mother when he was an infant of but three years of age and his father passed to the great beyond four years later. At the age of eight years, Louis J. went to Canada and lived with his grandfather for the ensuing four years, at the end of which he returned to Michigan, locating in Detroit, where he accepted a position in the drug store of J. P. Rheinfrank, in whose employ he remained for three years. In 1892 he went to Toronto, Canada, and worked for the King Street Drug Company for about one year, thereafter working in various towns of Canada and the United States until 1893. In the latter year he came to Idaho and settled in Moscow, remaining there until 1896, which year marks his advent in Peck. Shortly after his arrival in this city he established a drug store here, the same being now one of the best equipped concerns of its kind in Nez Perce county. In addition to a full line of drugs he carries sundries and supplies of different sorts. He fitted himself for the work of druggist at Detroit, Michigan, where he completed a course in pharmacy.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Herres manifests a deep and sincere interest in public affairs. He was a member of the city council for two terms. In religious matters he leans toward the Catholic church and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He is a great baseball fan and is fond of hunting. Mr. Herres invites the young man and homeseeker to come to Idaho; unlimited and numerous resources are calling for capital and labor in every locality and the state is teeming with opportunities. He says the day is not far distant when Idaho will be recognized as one of the big states of the Union.

At Lewiston, Idaho, October 31, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Herres to Miss Lulu Kirby, a daughter of Thomas and May Kirby of Peck, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Herres have two children, Wayne S. and Eleanor C. The Herres family have a beautiful home in Peck and the same is the scene of many attractive social gatherings.

**JOHN T. QUINLAN.** Senior member of the firm of Quinlan Brothers engaged in the general merchandise business at Kooskia, Idaho county, John T. Quinlan is known as one of the progressive and representative merchants of this thriving town and that he holds inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of the community needs no further voucher than the statement that he is now serving as treasurer of his home village. His course has been unmarked by spectacular phases but he has pressed forward toward the goal of large and worthy success, the while his admiration for Idaho has been vitalized through the opportunities which he has here found and of which he has been most appreciative.

Mr. Quinlan was born at Janesville, Waseca county, Minnesota, on the 1st of July, 1882, and he is the eighth child and youngest son in a family of ten children. His father Timothy Quinlan, was born and reared in Ireland, and immigrated to the United States when a young man. He was a resident of the city of Boston for twelve years and then removed to Minnesota, where he became a prosperous farmer. Through industry and good management he developed a valuable farm and he was one of the sterling pioneers of the Gopher state, where he continued to reside for thirty years. After this long period of earnest and fruitful endeavor he came to Idaho, and he is now living retired, in the village of Kooskia, where he and his devoted wife have the high regard



of all who know them. Mrs. Quinlan bore the maiden name of Margaret Murphy, and she likewise was born and reared in the Emerald Isle, where her marriage was solemnized. She has proved a true companion and helpmeet to her husband and well may it be said that "her children rise up and call her blessed."

In the public schools of Janesville, Minnesota, John T. Quinlan gained his early education, which included the curriculum of the high school, and he had in the meanwhile gained practical experience in connection with the work of the home farm. After leaving school he obtained employment as clerk in a drug store at Janesville, and later he clerked in a hardware establishment in the same town. He was thus engaged until 1901, when he came to Idaho and settled in Idaho county, where he was associated with his brother, Timothy E., in farming and stock-growing for the ensuing period of about seven years. The two brothers then established their present business enterprise in Kooskia, and through fair and honorable dealings and effective service they have built up a large and prosperous business, in the handling of general merchandise. Their store is maintained at a high standard and receives the support of a representative patronage.

Mr. Quinlan is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and has given effective service in its ranks. He has served as village treasurer of Kooskia since April 1, 1908, and is one of the liberal and public-spirited citizens and representative business men of Kooskia. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 19th of October, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Quinlan to Miss Alma McCutcheon, daughter of James McCutcheon, an honored citizen of Washington, Iowa. They have one child, Mary Margaret.

GEORGE PARKIN. A little more than thirty years ago a young Englishman came out to Idaho, and settled on a homestead in Ada county near Meridian. The country was dry and there was no water to irrigate the land, and for half a dozen years he had hard work to make a living, eking out the meagre subsistence derived from the homestead by killing the jack rabbits which were so numerous a pest in this country, and on which a bounty had been placed by the state and local government. He was a hard and thrifty worker himself and was always ready then, as now, to join in any cooperative undertaking which would advance the general prosperity of the entire country as well as that of himself. In subsequent years his prosperity and property increased to the point of abundance—he built up a splendid dairy enterprise, became connected with various lines of business and finance in Meridian and today George Parkin is one of the financial powers in Ada county. In many ways his career is typical of the vicissitudes and hardships endured by the pioneer farmers of Idaho, and among his contemporaries none enjoy higher esteem or better fruit of his long continued enterprise than this well known citizen of Meridian.

George Parkin was born in Durham county, England, February 4, 1849, and was a son of Matthew and Mat'ldo (Wygate) Parkin, both parents having been born and died in England. George was the fourth in the family. His father was a machinist by trade and spent seventeen years in Egypt as head machinist under the Khedive of that country. George Parkin attained but little schooling and when only seven years old began working in the coal mines, an industry in which he was engaged up to the time he

was nineteen. He was then employed at different lines of work, and for a time was in Egypt with his father, but he became homesick and returned to England, where he was married, and soon afterwards started for America.

Leaving England on December 5, 1879, Mr. Parkin and wife took passage on the steamer City of Berlin, this being the first steamer equipped with electric lights, which crossed the Atlantic Ocean. After arriving in New York City, he proceeded to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he remained for a few months, and then came out to the northwest, first locating in Butte, Montana. He was employed in hauling cord wood in that state, and in May, 1881, drove a wagon across the country to Boise, arriving in the latter part of August in that year. He then became engaged in trading between Boise and Atlanta, in Elmore county. From this work as freighter he became a homesteader on one hundred sixty acres of land near Meridian in Ada county, located along the line of what became known as the Settlers Ditch. He was one of the first men in this locality to begin digging this ditch, but the venture proved a failure until some years, as will be noted. With the capital which he possessed on taking up his homestead he built a house, but during the next six years had the hardest kind of labor in remaining upon his place in order to get the title and at the same time make a living. There was little money in this part of the country, a poor market for such products as were raised on the farm, and owing to the methods of cultivation then prevailing the crops were very uncertain. He and a number of the early settlers in that vicinity made a large share of their expenses by hunting jack rabbits, there being a bounty paid of five cents for each scalp or pair of ears and the meat of the bodies furnished much of the sustenance in the diet of the settlers in those times. Lack of water to irrigate the land was the greatest obstacle with which these settlers had to contend. John Lemp had undertaken to put in a ditch or rather finish the old ditch which the settlers had started. These settlers insisted that the name of Settlers Ditch should be retained, and did not take very kindly to the Lemp enterprise. Anyhow, they now got a supply of water from the Ridenbaugh canal, but after Lemp had finished his undertaking there was a plentiful supply of water all through this country.

Mr. Parkin then established his dairy, a business which he followed for twenty-five years. Six years ago he sold out his land and farm for \$20,000 and his stock for \$12,000. During the twenty-five years which he conducted his dairy, he never missed but one Saturday in taking to town the butter made on his farm. That one exception was the big blizzard of 1901, so well remembered by all the old settlers in this country. In 1907 Mr. Parkin retired and in 1910 revisited his old home in England, after an absence of thirty-one years, remaining there for three months.

Mr. Parkin now devotes most of his time to looking after his large ranch of six hundred and forty acres in Camis Prairie, in Elmore county. On that estate he raises a number of fine horses and cattle, and the business is large enough to engross a large share of his leisure time. At Meridian he owns an attractive residence where he is at home when not on the ranch. Mr. Parkin is president of the Meridian Building & Loan Association, is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Meridian, and is a stockholder in the Meridian Spray Manufacturing Company, an industry for the manufacture of material for spraying fruit trees and also for the



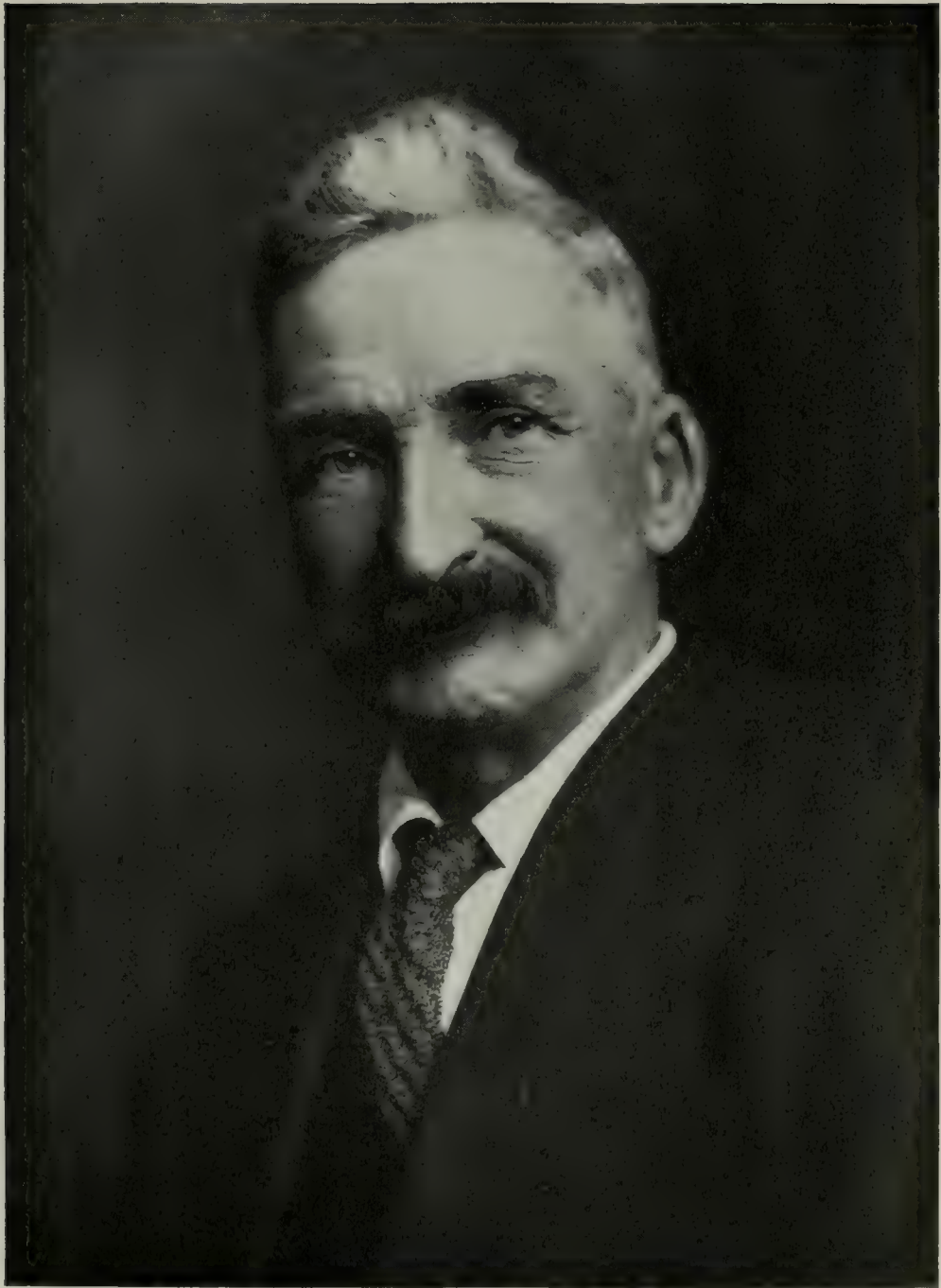






MRS. GEORGE PARKIN





GEORGE PARKIN







making of cider and vinegar. In politics Mr. Parkin is a staunch Republican.

In England in 1879 he married Miss Sarah Wilkinson, a daughter of Robert and Mary Wilkinson. Her forefathers for two hundred years have lived on the same estate in England. Miss Wilkinson was the youngest of ten children in the family. Mrs. Parkin has proven herself an equal helpmeet at every turn. To her never faltering perseverance and timely intuition is largely due their success. Many times during her husband's identification with the dairy business she took the product to town, and during their residence in Montana, where Mr. Parkin was a lumberman, she chopped a cord of wood a day, her husband performing twice the amount. In addition to this Mrs. Parkin cooked, washed and performed her household duties. In fact, she performed all kinds of manual labor to obtain their start in life, and is deserving of the highest commendation for her brave and faithful efforts.

**CHARLES H. GELBACH.** The thriving and vital little city of Kooskia, Idaho county, has gained its due quota of enterprising and substantial business men, and prominent in this contingent is Mr. Gelbach, who is here conducting a most prosperous enterprise in the handling of furniture, rugs, draperies and other house furnishings and who is also the able and popular incumbent of the office of postmaster of the town. He is one of the vigorous and public-spirited citizens of Idaho county, ever ready to lend his influence in the furtherance of projects advanced for the general good of the community, and zealous in exploiting the advantages and attractions of the state of his adoption.

Mr. Gelbach claims the fine old Badger state as the place of his nativity and he has been a resident of Idaho for a period of nearly a quarter of a century, so that he may consistently be termed a pioneer of the state in which he thus established his home in the territorial epoch of its history. He has been closely identified with the civic and industrial development and progress of Idaho and here has rendered good account of himself in all of the relations of life, so that he fully merits the unqualified esteem in which he is held by all who know him. He is a son of Lewis and Sophia (Knapp) Gelbach, both of whom were born in Germany and the marriage of whom was solemnized in the state of Wisconsin. Lewis Gelbach was born in the year 1833 and was a boy at the time of the family immigration to America. He was reared to maturity in Pennsylvania and as a young man he established his home in Wisconsin. There he was engaged in active business as a contractor and builder for many years, and finally he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he gained substantial success. He was one of the honored pioneer citizens of Wisconsin at the time of his death, in 1908, at the age of seventy-five years, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in 1900, at the age of fifty-seven years. Both were zealous and consistent members of the Presbyterian church and lived lives of signal usefulness and honor. Nine children, six sons and three daughters were born of this union and all are now living, the subject of this review having been the second in order of birth.

Charles H. Gelbach was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, on the 11th of January, 1863, and was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm, the while he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of the locality and period. In 1885 at the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Gelbach came to the territory of Idaho and established his home on a

ranch five miles distant from Grangeville. He has been a resident of Idaho county continuously during the long intervening years, within which he has applied his ability and energies so effectively as to win substantial success. He continued to be engaged in farming and stockgrowing on his original ranch about six years, and then sold the property. Removing to a larger ranch, near Clearwater, he continued in the same line of enterprise on a more extensive scale, besides which he gave considerable attention to mining operations. In 1898 he sold his ranch property, upon which he had made many improvements and which he had brought up to a high standard, and established his home in Kooskia, where he engaged in the lumber business. About four years later he disposed of this business, and in 1904 he was appointed postmaster of the village, an office which he has continuously held since that time and in which he has given an able and satisfactory administration. In the postoffice building he also has on sale an excellent line of stationery and school supplies. In 1905 Mr. Gelbach established his present furniture store, and under his reliable and progressive management the business has been most prosperous. The establishment is equipped with full lines of furniture, selected with special reference to the demands of the trade, and other house furnishing goods are carried in stock at all times and in such selections as to afford a broad range of choice.

Broad-gauged and public-spirited as a citizen, Mr. Gelbach naturally takes a lively interest in political affairs and he has ever been a vigorous supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He has served as a member of the village council of Kooskia and for nine years held the position of clerk of the board of education. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church and are active in the various departments of its work. He is affiliated with the Knights of the Modern Macabees and has filled various official chairs in the local tent. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Kooskia tent of this fraternity since 1902. Mr. Gelbach and his family are held in high esteem in their home town and are prominent in its representative social activities. Their commodious and modern residence is known for its gracious hospitality and good cheer and it is a favored rendezvous for their many friends.

At the home of the bride's parents, near Grangeville, Idaho county, on the 1st of January, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gelbach to Miss Nellie E. Jeffries daughter of Thomas Jeffries, a sterling pioneer of the county. Two children were born of this union, Ralph W., born January 5, 1897, and Grace A., born June 13, 1901, died December 14, 1902.

**JACKSON TIPTON WILLS.** The efficient and popular mayor of Kooskia, Idaho county, well represents the progressive spirit which is so much in evidence in the state and he has put forth most potent and well directed efforts in furthering the civic and material development and prosperity of the thriving little city of whose municipal government he is the chief executive and in which he is a leading merchant, being here engaged in the hardware and implement business.

Mr. Wills was born at Tipton, the judicial center of Cedar county, Iowa, on the 30th of March, 1870, and he has had broad and varied experience in connection with life in the great northwest as he was connected with railroad activities for a long period before he established his present thriving business enterprise. He is a son of James and Catherine (Davis) Wills, who established their home in Iowa in an early



day. The present mayor of Kooskia profited duly by the advantages of the public schools of his native town and thereafter completed a two years' course in Mount Vernon College, Iowa. He gained his initial experience in connection with the practical responsibilities of life when he was a lad of thirteen years. At that time he found employment as a general helper in the railway station at Tipton, and he received a salary of thirty-five dollars a month. He learned the art of telegraphy in this connection and when but fifteen years of age he had charge of a minor railway station and the operation of its telegraph office. When about eighteen years of age he went to Minnesota, where he remained about two years, as a telegraph operator in the employ of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. He was stationed a portion of the time at Albert Lea and the remainder of the interval in the city of Minneapolis. He then went to Cheney, Washington, where he held the position of telegraph operator for the Northern Pacific railroad about three years, at the expiration of which he removed to Palouse City, that state, where he held an executive position in the Security State Bank about one year. He then came to Idaho and became cashier in the offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Lewiston. This incumbency he retained about eighteen months and he was then transferred to Kooskia, where he opened and assumed charge of the newly established station of the Clearwater branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He brought the affairs of the station into effective working order and did much to further the development of business on the branch line which terminates at this place. He continued in charge until 1904, when he resigned his office and established his present business, in which he has built up a most flourishing enterprise. He has a large and well equipped establishment, in which he handles heavy and shelf hardware, stoves, etc., as well as agricultural implements and machinery, vehicles and building supplies. His business success has been based upon fair and honorable dealings and has been furthered by his unqualified personal popularity, his sterling character and genial personality having gained to him the confidence and good will of the entire community.

Mayor Wills takes a most lively interest in public affairs of a local order and he has given a most admirable administration as chief executive of Kooskia, his policies having been progressive but marked by wise conservatism. He was elected mayor in April, 1911, and his present term will expire on April 15, 1913. He is also a valued member of the board of education of his home city. Though not an active worker in political circles he gives a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, in the latter of which he has served as chancellor commander. He is a member of the Baptist church, as was also his wife, who was a most earnest and zealous worker in the church.

At Palouse City, Washington, on the 28th of June, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wills to Miss Mamie F. Follansby, daughter of James L. Follansby, a representative citizen of that place. The three children of this union are, Seth J., James M. and Charles P. Mrs. Wills was summoned to the life eternal in 1908, at the early age of twenty-eight years, and her memory is cherished by all who came within the sphere of her influence. Her remains were taken back to her old home, at Palouse City, Washington, for interment.

**WILL H. RUGG.** Among the citizens whose sterling integrity of character and excellent business judg-

ment are making Peck, Idaho, one of the representative cities of the west, Will H. Rugg holds a high place. He has maintained his home in Peck since 1902 and here is most successfully engaged in the general merchandise business. A native of the fine old Keystone state of the Union, he was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1861. He lived in Pennsylvania until he had reached his eighteenth year and received a good common-school education in that state. In 1879 he went to Nebraska, where he maintained his home for the ensuing seventeen years, during most of which time he was engaged in teaching school, serving for four years of that period as superintendent of Rock county. From Nebraska he went to South Dakota and there followed mercantile lines for two years, at the expiration of which he went to Wyoming, where he became interested in mining enterprises. In 1899 he returned to Pennsylvania and taught school for a time. Three years later he came to Idaho. This was in 1902 and during the long intervening years to the present time he has been a valued resident of Peck, where he conducts one of the finest general merchandise establishments in Nez Perce county. He earned his first money at the age of seventeen years when he dug ditches, receiving a compensation of fifty cents per day.

Mr. Rugg is a stalwart Republican in his political convictions and for several years past he has been a member of the school board, being an active worker in behalf of educational progress. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed through all the official chairs, being now a member of the Grand Lodge of Idaho. He is likewise connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having served as an officer in the latter organization. Religiously, he leans toward the Baptist church, his wife being a devout Methodist and an active Sunday-school worker. Mr. Rugg's recreation consists of extended fishing expeditions and attendance at baseball games. He is also fond of reading and music. He has made a wonderful success in Idaho and his enthusiasm for the state is coincident with it. He says: "If the people on the outside could realize the opportunities offered in this state they would be as enthusiastic for Idaho as I am. Idaho is teeming with life and activity and can boast of everything that is good. My experience here has been one of pleasure and profit and I would not give up my residence in Idaho for anything in the world."

At Butte, Nebraska, June 13, 1894, Mr. Rugg married Miss Ella Willoughby, a daughter of William A. and Mary Willoughby, formerly of Tennessee. There were two boys born to Mr. and Mrs. Rugg, but one of whom survives, namely, Frederick, whose birth occurred November 1, 1898.

**W. SCOTT ANDERSON.** Given the proper degree of ability and enterprise and a lifetime of forty years, is sufficient for the achievement of such a success as the average individual could not accomplish in a century of continuous endeavor. Probably the most prominent individual stockman and sheep raiser in the northwest is W. Scott Anderson of Boise, who has not yet attained his fortieth birthday. Mr. Anderson has spent the thirty years since childhood in the west and actually grew up in the environment and atmosphere of the live-stock industry, so that in that respect at least he had particular advantages and was equipped for his successful career.

Mr. W. Scott Anderson was born in Trenton, Missouri, April 11, 1874. His father, W. P. Anderson, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, Hulda C.





*Scott Hudson*

The Engraving Co.







(Church) Anderson, was a native of Pennsylvania. The family had moved from Missouri to Fort Worth, Texas, several years before the birth of the son, W. Scott, who was born during a visit of his mother at Trenton, Missouri. In 1884, in company with seven other families, the Andersons came by an overland train to Washington. Beside four teams and wagons which brought the Anderson household and goods, they also drove two hundred and forty head of horses. Their first settlement was at Walla Walla, where they lived for about five years and then moved into Baker county, Oregon. The father was engaged in the live-stock business, raising horses, cattle and sheep, and as the sons grew up he gave each of them an interest in the enterprise. In 1890 they all moved into Idaho, bringing a large number of sheep with them, and settled at Boise, running their flocks over the range in this section of the state. The mother passed away during their residence in Oregon and the father is now a resident of Boise at the venerable age of eighty-four years. There were four sons in the family, the three others being named as follows: W. A. Anderson, a resident of Malheur county, Oregon, where he is in the sheep business; Charles H., who is president of the Malheur Land & Live Stock Company of Malheur county; and H. L. Anderson, who is secretary and treasurer of the latter named concern.

Mr. Anderson was ten years old when the family came to Washington and from the age of fifteen until 1894 he was associated with his father and brother, H. L., in the general live-stock business. At that time they sold their sheep and bought the ranch property in Boise valley, where he continued in the ranch industry for two years. After that he spent a year and a half with A. J. Knollin of Kansas City in the live-stock business and for a similar period was the Idaho representative for the Swift & Company packers. On leaving Swift & Company organization he became associated with J. H. Gakey in the sheep business and continued in that line for three years. At the end of this period they divided their flock and Mr. Anderson began independently. Since that time he has developed his enterprise so that he is properly regarded as one of the most extensive sheep men in the west. It was due to his initiative that the organization was effected of the Highland Live Stock & Land Company in 1907. He is president and treasurer of this splendid organization and also one of the directors, the other two directors and stockholders being Judge K. I. Perky of Boise, and Louis T. Gary, a resident of Wheaton, Illinois, and an official in the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago. This is one of the large live stock and land companies of Idaho, and its herds of horses, cattle and sheep range over large tracts of the company's lands in the Boise valley. Mr. Anderson is also associated with Mr. Crawford Moore of the First National Bank of Boise in another extensive live-stock enterprise, and is the active manager of their joint undertaking. As an individual Mr. Anderson is the owner or lessee of large tracts of land and great numbers of sheep and other live stock in this section of the state.

On January 22, 1904, Mr. Anderson married Miss Nellie Wilson, daughter of Thomas H. Wilson, one of the pioneer citizens of Idaho. Their one child is named Florence Elizabeth. Mr. Anderson is a member of Boise Lodge No. 310 of the Elks. In politics he is a Republican, but his chief interests in public affairs has been using his influence for the enactment of laws which would promote the best interests of the live-stock industry in Idaho and the west. For that purpose he has at different times made trips to

the National Capital at Washington, where he has sought legislation for the greater advantage of the live-stock interests.

JESSE C. PETERSON, who has had varied experiences in the newspaper field since he reached his twenty-sixth year, is now a resident of Peck, Idaho, where he is owner and publisher of the *Peck Reporter*, one of the representative papers of the state. He has been a resident of Idaho since 1890 and has lived in Peck off and on during the past thirteen years. A native of the fine old Hoosier state, Mr. Peterson was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, December 22, 1868. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native place and fitted himself for newspaper work by reading and study at home. His boyhood and youth were passed on his father's farm and he was interested in agricultural operations until he reached his twenty-sixth year, when he began to devote his attention actively to journalism. At the age of nineteen years he left Indiana and came west, locating in Washington, where he followed farming for one year, at the end of which, in 1890, he came to Idaho and settled in Latah county, here following farming until 1895. In that year he succeeded to the *Troy News*, which he published until 1900, when he went to Orofino and assumed the active management of the *Tribune*. He was at Orofino during the McKinley campaign in 1900 and after election came to Peck, where he purchased the *Press*, which publication he conducted with marked success for the ensuing eight years. He then went to Mohler and took charge of the *Times* but remained in that place only one year. Returning to Peck in 1908, he established the *Sun*, and soon after went to Deary and there established the *Enterprise*. In 1910 he was again in Peck and here he has since maintained his home and business headquarters, being now the owner and publisher of the interesting sheet known as the *Reporter*. Mr. Peterson is very well known throughout this part of the state and is jokingly called "Peck's Bad Boy."

Mr. Peterson owns allegiance to the Republican party in his political convictions and he is a member of the Peck Commercial Club, of which he has been secretary for one year. Three terms he was the efficient incumbent of the office of justice of the peace at Troy, from 1896 to 1900. Mr. Peterson is a genuine and enthusiastic booster for Idaho. He never loses an opportunity to praise the state and says boosting has been strictly in his line for many years. In commenting on the general conditions and resources of Idaho, the schools, churches and advantages in general, he says that results speak for themselves. The positive evidence offered is the fact that farmers pay their accounts with bank checks and that alone spells success for a community. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church, while his wife attends and gives her support to the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Peterson has been married twice. At Troy, Idaho, he wedded Miss Rosa Hatter, who passed to the life eternal in 1906. This union was prolific of two children, Beatrice and Lois. For his second wife Mr. Peterson married Miss Ethel Butler, the ceremony having been performed at Lewiston, Idaho. Mrs. Peterson came to Idaho from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. One child has been born to this marriage, namely, Gertrude Marian.

LOVELL I. RANDALL, the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of cashier of the State Bank of Peck, Idaho, was born in New Lisbon, Wisconsin, May 13, 1860. While he was a mere infant his parents



removed to Minnesota, where he received a good high-school education. He was born and raised on a farm and was interested in agricultural pursuits until he had reached his eighteenth year, when he accepted a position as clerk in a general store owned by A. W. Lathrop at Ortonville, Minnesota. In 1881, about the time of the construction of the Milwaukee road that was then building west to Aberdeen, South Dakota, he conceived the idea of following the new line and starting stores in the new towns. His judgment proved good and his efforts were fraught with success. When he reached the city of Aberdeen he established a large and permanent store there and conducted the same for about one year, at the end of which he went to Ellendale, North Dakota, where he became associated in another mercantile business with his brother, M. E. Randall. In 1907 he disposed of his interests in Ellendale and came to Peck, Idaho, here purchasing an interest in the State Bank of Peck, of which he has since been cashier and active head. This bank is known as one of the most reliable and substantial financial institutions in this section of Idaho and its prosperity is largely due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Randall.

In his political belief Mr. Randall is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. While a resident of Ellendale, North Dakota, he was city treasurer for many years and while at Ortonville, Minnesota, he was city recorder for two years. He is a valued and appreciative member of the Peck Commercial Club and is at present (1913) mayor of the city. His fraternal connections are with the time-honored Masonic order, in which he is affiliated with blue lodge, the Scottish Rite branch and the Order of the Eastern Star. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife are connected with the Daughters of Rebekah. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith and his wife is a devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Randall has been twice married, his first union having been to Anna Robertson, who died in 1905. In April, 1911, at Spokane, Washington, he married Miss Lucy Green, formerly of Butte, Montana. There were four children born to the first marriage, as follows, Juanita, Paul, Spencer and Fayette. Juanita is now a student in the University of Idaho, at Moscow.

Mr. Randall says that investments and effort bring better results in Idaho than in any other place he has ever seen. She is a great state today, in the near future will be greater, and some day the greatest in the Union. Idaho's resources, in number and quality, are second to none and her people are happy, law-abiding and prosperous.

JOHN P. HARLAN, strictly a self-made man and one of the essentially representative citizens of Orofino, Idaho, is here most successfully engaged in the grain and feed business. He was born in Guthrie county, Iowa, February 9, 1866, and lived in the Hawkeye state during the first twelve years of his life. In 1879 he went to Leadville, Colorado, where he attended high school. His college education was obtained in the University of Colorado. As a boy he worked in the mines at Leadville and later followed the mining contracting business for a time. He was a resident of Leadville until 1889 when he began to travel, following mining operations for many years in Arizona, New Mexico, California, Western Washington and British Columbia. At the time of the inception of the Spanish-American war he gave proof of his intrinsic patriotism by enlisting for service in

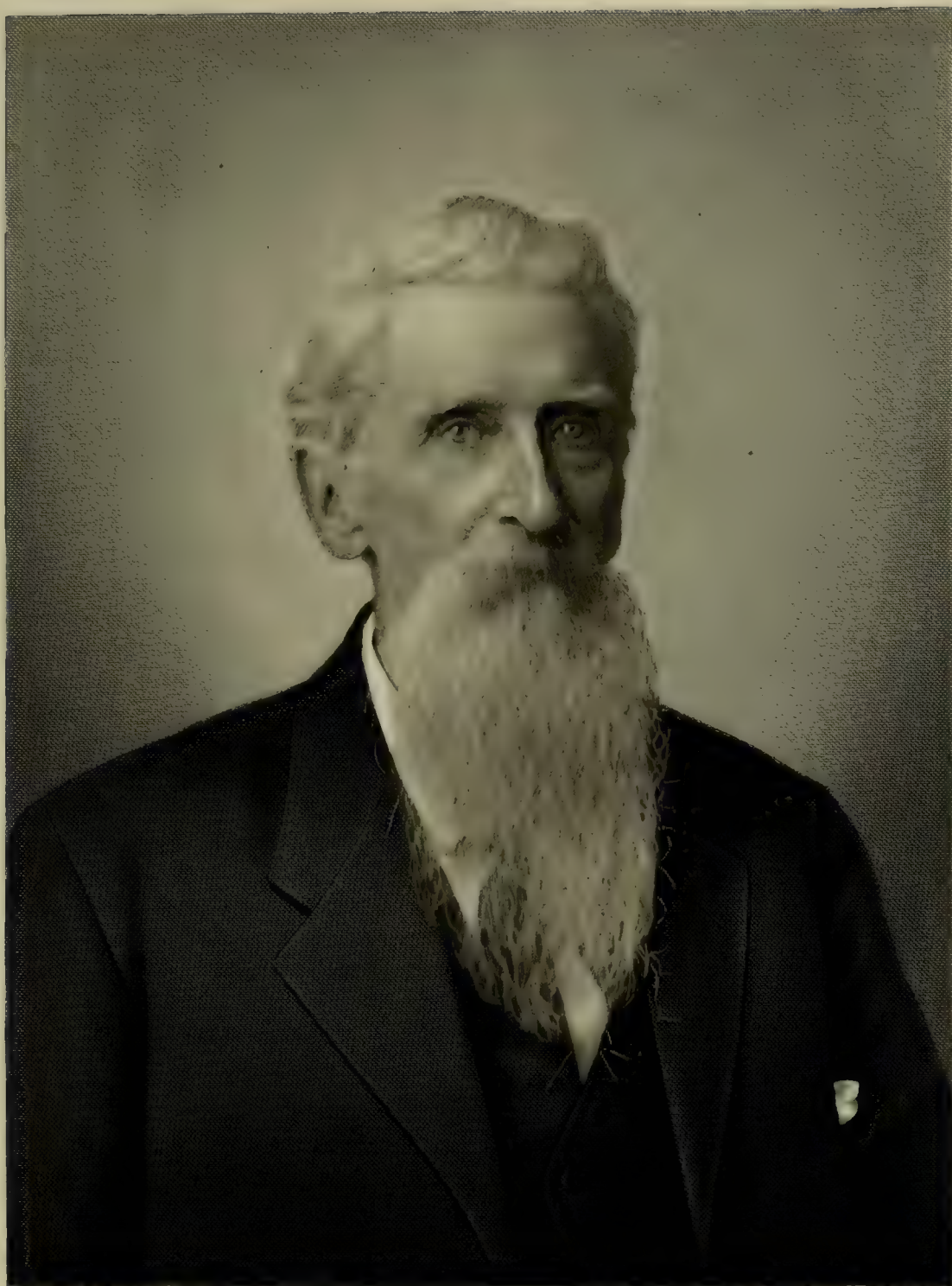
the First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry. He accompanied his regiment to the Philippines, where he saw active service at the front and when the war was ended he returned to British Columbia, there again devoting his attention to mining enterprises. In 1902 he came to Idaho and after engaging in mining for a time took up a homestead in what was then Shoshone county, in the timber district. He proved up on his land, and then disposed of the homestead and his placer properties. The year 1910 marks his advent in Orofino, where he immediately established his present business; he carries a full line of flour, feed, hay, grain, wood and fuel, being a heavy shipper of wood.

In politics Mr. Harlan maintains an independent attitude although he leans somewhat toward the Progressive party. He is secretary of the Roosevelt Progressive Club. He was in the government service in the land department at one time and on one occasion was special employe of the government in the land prosecutions in northern Idaho. Mr. Harlan finds recreation in hunting, fishing and camping expeditions and he is also fond of theatricals, music, singing and reading. In laud of Idaho he says that while he is not in a technical sense a pioneer he realizes more and more that Idaho is a great state. Her possibilities are beyond belief and when her many valuable resources are developed they will open up thousands of channels for opportunities not to be found elsewhere. Her climate, her mines, her great timber belts and her agricultural attractions are simply wonderful. Mr. Harlan was reared a Quaker but now favors churches of all denominations. He is a man of high ideals and one who maintains that honesty is ever the best policy in all business transactions. His varied experiences have made him a man of broad and liberal views and his citizenship is recognized as a valuable adjunct to Orofino.

At Lewiston, Idaho, September 26, 1906, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Harlan to Miss Emma C. Stiles, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stiles, of Orofino. Mrs. Harlan passed to eternal rest in March, 1912, at the comparatively early age of thirty-five years. Her remains are interred in the cemetery at Orofino. She is survived by three small children, George W., Stila and Eda.

JOHN KENNALY, SR. A pioneer of Idaho, whose advent in this state occurred nearly half a century ago, and whose career has been commensurate with the history of the commonwealth, John Kennaly, Sr., of Idaho City, now living in retirement, ex-judge of the probate court, is a man universally respected and esteemed for the part he played during his active years in promoting his adopted section's commercial and industrial interests. Born August 29, 1833, on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, Mr. Kennaly came to Idaho as a young man of twenty-seven years, and in the spring of 1864, in partnership with Fred Hottes embarked in the hardware business in Boise, an association which continued until May, 1865. At that time he disposed of his interests and started back on a trip to the home of his parents, the journey of four hundred miles to Salt Lake being made on horseback and the trip then being continued by wagon train to Nebraska City, and thence by steamer to St. Louis and on to Cleveland, Ohio. He did not remain at the old home for long, however, as the lure of the West again called him, and in the spring of 1866 he returned to Idaho and settled in Idaho City. His subsequent life in this state was one of great activity, and he rapidly became one of the dominant figures in the commercial life of his adopted city. With Frank R. Coffin he entered the hardware





John Henry, Jr.







and implement business, which was developed into the most important enterprise of its kind in the state, and for a long period Mr. Kennaly enjoyed the reputation of being a leading factor in business ventures of an extensive nature. The Sherman Act, which instructed the secretary of the treasury to buy silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces a month, and to issue treasury notes in payment, was blamed for the business depression of 1893, during which time Mr. Kennaly sustained losses of many thousands of dollars, and he was eventually obliged to abandon his business and to turn over to his creditors his entire stock of merchandise, valued at more than \$20,000. Thus, although at the time practically pauperizing himself, Mr. Kennaly retained the high reputation that had been his throughout his business career, and vindicated the confidence in which he had been held by his associates and fellow-townsmen as a man of the highest honor.

Mr. Kennaly is now living a retired life in Idaho City, where he owns a pleasant home. By virtue of inheriting a valuable estate in the East he is possessed of ample resources to spend his declining years in the comfort that his early labors entitle him to, with the satisfaction of looking back over a career that has not the slightest stain or blemish to mar it. The regard in which he is held has been evidenced by his election, on four different occasions to the office of probate judge of Boise county, where he maintained the high dignity of his position and ably discharged its duties. Since 1855 he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity, and on two occasions has been elected Grand Master of Idaho.

Mr. Kennaly was married to Mrs. Eliza Jacobs, daughter of Richard Jacobs, a pioneer of 1852, and granddaughter of James Jacobs, a soldier in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary war, whose wife won the affection of the sick and wounded American soldiers by her self-sacrificing care as a nurse. Mrs. Kennaly died January 7, 1911, having been the mother of five children, as follows: Mary, who married C. B. Mosher, of Idaho City; Margaret, who married Ernest Huppertz, also of this city; John, Jr., postmaster of Idaho City; and Frank C. and Louis E., engaged in business here.

**FRANK ZELENSKA.** A citizen of prominence and note in Orofino, Idaho, is Frank Zelenka, who has here resided since 1901 and who is proprietor of the Nebaho Lumber Company. He was born in the city of Chicago, Illinois, June 25, 1868, and is a son of Frank and Mary E. (Shilsky) Zelenka, both of whom are now deceased. In infancy Frank Zelenka was taken to Nebraska by his parents and in that state he was reared and educated. As a boy he worked on his father's farm and he was engaged most successfully in agricultural pursuits until he reached his twenty-eighth year. At that time he entered the employ of the Huber Threshing concern as traveling salesman and in that capacity covered the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. In the year 1901 he came to Idaho and settled at Orofino, where he immediately established the Nebaho Lumber Company, which is now in a very flourishing condition. He carries a full line of lumber, building material and supplies of all kinds, in addition to which he manufactures various kinds of lumber. He began with one small sawmill and now owns and operates two large ones. He ships extensively to all markets in the west and to many eastern points, his trade being now one of enormous magnitude. Inasmuch as Mr. Zelenka built up his business entirely through his own efforts his success is the more gratifying to contemplate. He is a man of high ideals and one whose

policy has ever been based strictly on square dealing.

In politics he is a stalwart Democrat and he takes an active interest in public affairs, serving at present as county commissioner of Clearwater county, having been elected to this office on the Democratic ticket in a strongly Republican district. He was likewise prominent in public affairs while a resident of Nebraska. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias and while he does not specially favor any one church he donates willingly and generously to various charitable funds and considers all churches a valuable influence for good. He likes hunting and fishing and is exceedingly fond of a good baseball game. His enthusiasm in connection with the bright opportunities offered in Idaho knows no bounds. He says, in short: "Come to Idaho; get acquainted with the people and conditions; learn of the many wonderful opportunities that are offered and the untold and unlimited resources that remain undeveloped, and you will never want to leave the state. It is the best place in the world for both capital and labor."

At Humboldt, Nebraska, May 27, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Zelenka to Miss Mary E. Kee, a daughter of John Kee, prominent residents of Humboldt. There were five children born to this union, three of whom are living, namely: Lottie, who is the wife of Thomas Nygard, of Orofino; and Lola and Velma, both of whom are at the parental home.

**GEORGE H. WATERMAN.** Organizer and president of the State Bank of Kamiah, Nez Perce county, Mr. Waterman is numbered among the alert, progressive and popular young business men of northwestern Idaho and has identified himself most closely with the interests of this section of the state. He was born at Sanborn, Redwood county, Minnesota, on the 19th of September, 1885, and after availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native town he entered the high school at Lamberton, in the same county. In this institution he was graduated at the age of seventeen years, and soon afterward he assumed a clerical position in a bank at that place. He gained a thorough knowledge of banking methods and policies and was advanced to a position of responsibility. He continued to maintain his connection with the Lamberton bank until 1907, when, soon after attaining to his legal majority, he came to Kamiah, Idaho, and effected the organization of the State Bank of Kamiah. He became cashier of the new institution and retained this executive office until 1909, when he was elected president. His careful and well ordered policies have been fruitful in building up the substantial business of the bank and his administration in the office of president has been such as to give him high standing in connection with financial operations in this section of the state.

In addition to his association with the State Bank of Kamiah, Mr. Waterman is vice-president of the State Bank of Kooskia, Idaho county, and an official of the bank at Peck, Nez Perce county. Broadminded and progressive, he has found ample opportunity for the exercise of his admirable business and executive ability and has worked enthusiastically in the promotion of enterprises and measures projected for the general good of the community, with deep appreciation of the great advantages offered in the state of his adoption. He has been specially zealous in the promotion of the good-roads movement and is secretary and treasurer of the Kamiah Highway District, an organization formed for the purpose of improving highways in its jurisdiction. He is an active and valued member of the Kamiah Commercial



Club, gives unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, in the affairs of which he has shown the liveliest interest, as is evident when it is stated that he is a member of the Republican state central committee of Idaho. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Waterman is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Kamiah, in which she is an active worker in the Ladies' Aid Society. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America, of which latter he has served as treasurer. His enthusiasm in connection with the future of Idaho is of the most intense order and he stands ready to answer letters of inquiry concerning the resources and advantages of the state.

At Kamiah, on the 22d of February, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Waterman to Miss Eveaulette Works, daughter of Charles H. Works, a representative and honored citizen of Kamiah. No children have been born of this union. Mrs. Waterman is a leader in the social activities of the community and, as already intimated, is prominently identified with church work.

Mr. Waterman is a son of Cyrus F. and Julia (Weihlinger) Waterman, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Wisconsin, their marriage having been solemnized in Minnesota. Charles H. Works established his home in Minnesota in the pioneers days and was for many years a successful merchant in that state. He and his wife now maintain their residence in Kamiah, Idaho, and he is prominently identified with banking interests in this state. He has been influential in the local activities of the Republican party and both he and his wife are most earnest and zealous members of the Presbyterian church. He is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Of the three children the eldest is Frank W., who is engaged in the lumber business in Kamiah; George H., of this review, was the second in order of birth; and Walter A. is an executive in the State Bank of Kamiah. He whose name initiates this review is undoubtedly one of the youngest bank presidents in Idaho, and his career in the state is one marked by achievement that offers inspiration and incentive to other ambitious and upright young men who may identify themselves with this progressive and opulent state of the great northwest. He speaks with authority concerning the resources and attractions of Idaho, as he has made a careful study of the commonwealth, and he is at all times ready to give the most reliable information concerning the state which has afforded to him personally most excellent opportunities.

**JAMES M. SHAW.** The editor and publisher of the *Kamiah Progress*, at Kamiah, Lewis county, is a native son of the northwest, has been a resident of Idaho since his childhood days, and well exemplifies the progressive spirit that eminently characterizes this favored section of our great national domain. He has made his paper an effective exponent of local interests and his enthusiastic loyalty to Idaho has been manifest at all times and seasons. He is one of the liberal and progressive citizens of Lewis county and is entitled to special recognition in this publication.

Mr. Shaw was born in Umatilla county, Oregon, on the 9th of November, 1870, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Minerva J. (Lieuallen) Shaw, the former of whom was born at South Bend, Indiana, and the latter in Iowa, their marriage having been solemnized in the state of Oregon. Benjamin F. Shaw has the distinction of having been a pioneer of three states of the Union, Iowa, Oregon and Idaho,

and virtually his entire active career has been one of close and fruitful identification with the great basic industry of agriculture. He removed from Iowa to Oregon in the late '60s and in 1874 he came to Idaho and numbered himself among the pioneer farmers of Latah county, where he became a citizen of prominence and influence, his original homestead having been near the present thriving little city of Moscow, which was not represented by even one house at the time when he established his home in the territory. He has contributed his quota to the industrial and civic development and progress of Idaho and he and his wife now maintain their home at Kamiah, where he is living virtually retired, after long years of earnest and honest endeavor. He has taken a lively interest in public affairs of a local order, is a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church. Of the nine children three sons and four daughters are living, the subject of this review being the firstborn.

James M. Shaw was a child of four years at the time of the family removal to Idaho and he was reared to maturity under the invigorating influences of the pioneer ranch developed by his father in the territorial epoch of Idaho's history. He gained his early educational training in the public schools of Moscow and thereafter continued to be associated in the work and management of the old homestead ranch until he had attained to his legal majority. He then went to Grangeville, Idaho county, where he was identified with mining operations about two years, at the expiration of which he secured a tract of land near Kamiah, in Idaho county, where he gave his attention to farming and stockgrowing for the ensuing twelve years.

In 1908 Mr. Shaw made a radical change of vocation and his success under the new conditions has effectually justified his action at that time. He effected the purchase of the plant and business of the *Kamiah Progress*, and he has brought the paper up to a high standard, with concomitant success of unquestionable order. The paper is issued on Friday of each week, as a 5-column folio, and it has a large circulation throughout the fine territory tributary to Kamiah, its circulation extending into Clearwater and Idaho counties, as well as Nez Perce, Kamiah being eligibly situated near the border lines of these three counties. The plant includes a well equipped job department, and this receives excellent patronage, while the paper itself has a liberal advertising support on the part of the progressive merchants of Kamiah. The *Progress* is made an ardent exponent of the cause of the Democratic party, in the ranks of which Mr. Shaw has been an active worker, and he served at one time as deputy sheriff of Idaho county. He is one of the most zealous members of the Kamiah Commercial Club, is affiliated with the local organizations of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which latter he is past grand, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church. A man of high ideals and of most genial personality, Mr. Shaw has a wide circle of friends in the state which has represented his home during virtually his entire life, and, with broad and accurate knowledge of resources, conditions and opportunities in Idaho, he is an enthusiast in exploiting the claims of the state, in the splendid future of which is a firm believer. He still remains in the ranks of eligible bachelors and it may be stated that this fact in no wise militates against his popularity in social circles. He is one of the representative newspaper men of northwestern Idaho and has made his paper amply justify its title of *Progress*.









W. L. Howie



W. C. HOWIE. One of the ablest and oldest members of the Idaho bar is Mr. W. C. Howie, of Mountain Home, where he has maintained his office and practice for more than twenty years. Having been identified with the state since the year of its admission to the Union, Mr. Howie has been called to many places of trust and responsibility in connection with the larger public affairs, particularly those which require a broad-minded and intelligent citizenship.

Mr. Howie is United States commissioner for his district, having been appointed and served in that office since the fall of 1906. For five years he was president of the state food and oil commission, from its organization until its functions were taken over by the state board of health. Another service was performed through his membership on the commission which located the state industrial school at St. Anthony. Mr. Howie has been an efficient Republican worker, and for twelve years was Elmore county's representative on the state central committee.

W. C. Howie is a native of Iowa, born in Davis county, November 27, 1860, a son of John and Hannah (Evans) Howie. His father was born in Prince Edwards Island, Canada, whence at the age of four years he was taken to Pennsylvania, where he was reared and married, and in 1859 became one of the early settlers of Iowa. During a long and active career he followed farming, and was a quiet and substantial citizen. During the war as a member of the Third Iowa Cavalry he saw three years of service in various parts of the south, and the injuries and hardships of that service were the direct causes of his death, in 1898, in Davis county. His wife, who was born in Michigan, is now living at Bloomfield, Iowa. She was the mother of four children, W. C. being the second in order of birth.

During his early years Mr. Howie lived and worked on the home farm and took all the opportunities for getting an education, paying for his higher training and preparation for the law through his own efforts. In 1883 he graduated in the scientific course from the Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute at his home town of Bloomfield, and then moved to Nebraska and began teaching. His law studies were conducted in that state, first with the firm of Good & Good and later under M. B. Reece, of Lincoln, where he was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice for eight months. On the 8th of October, 1890, he arrived at Mountain Home, Idaho, where he opened his office and has ever since enjoyed a liberal share of the best legal business in the county.

Mr. Howie was a member of the Mountain Home school board and was on the library board from its organization for several years. He was one of the organizers of the Stockgrowers State Bank, is president of the Mountain Home Steam Laundry, has been connected with all the irrigation projects in this section of Idaho, and has given his varied ability to every movement for improvement and progress in his home community and state.

At Oskaloosa, Iowa, on June 9, 1891, he married Miss Ada Eunice Harris, niece of Judge L. C. Blanchard of Oskaloosa. Mrs. Howie is a member of the Congregational church. Fraternally his relations are with the Masons and Modern Woodmen of America, and he has passed all the chairs and is past master of his Masonic lodge and is a member of the Royal Arch chapter. With regard to the future of Idaho Mr. Howie is very optimistic, and with the proper development of the natural resources is positive that another decade or so will see Idaho in the front rank of western states.

WILBER F. McMAHAN, M. D. A representative member of the medical profession in Lewis county is Dr. McMahan, and he controls a large and substantial practice, with residence and professional headquarters in the attractive little city of Kamiah. He is enthusiastic in connection with the advantages and attractions of the state of his adoption and a firm believer in its great future, with the further development of its splendid resources and the exploiting of its industrial and commercial enterprises through proper capitalistic agencies. He commands secure place in popular confidence and esteem and is one of the broad-minded and progressive citizens of Lewis county, so that he is well entitled to specific recognition in this history.

Dr. McMahan claims the fine old Hoosier state as the place of his nativity and is a member of one of its sterling families. He was born at Sparta, Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 1st of October, 1873, and is a son of John and Nancy J. (Cannon) McMahan, the father having devoted the major part of his active career to farming. He is deceased and his widow lives in Sparta county. In his native state the Doctor was afforded the advantages of the public schools and Moore's Hill College, and after devoting four years to effective pedagogic work, as a teacher in the schools of Indiana, he went to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was variously employed during a period of nearly four years, within which he formulated definite plans for his future career. He went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered the medical department of St. Louis University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he gained valuable and varied clinical experience by serving as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, and he then engaged in general practice in that city. One year later, on December 15, 1906, he came to Idaho and engaged in the practice of his profession at Stites, Idaho county. About two years later he moved to Kamiah, in April, 1911. Here he has found a most attractive field for professional endeavor and he has been most successful in his labors as a physician and surgeon, his success having been on a parity with his recognized ability, which has given him secure prestige as one of the leading representatives of his profession in this part of the state. He is an active member of the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and he is now serving as county physician of Lewis county. Kamiah is near the boundary line between Nez Perce and Idaho counties and the doctor's practice extends over a very considerable territory in each of these counties.

In politics Dr. McMahan is aligned as a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and while a resident of Elk City he served as a member of the Republican central committee of Idaho county. He is at the present time a valued member of the board of education in his home town and is ever ready to lend his influence in the furtherance of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the best interests of the community. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of Our Club, of Kamiah, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church, Mrs. McMahan being a member of the Congregational church.

In the city of Chicago, on the 29th of July, 1906, Dr. McMahan was united in marriage to Miss Lillie P. Findlow, daughter of James W. Findlow, her par-



ents having come to the United States from Manchester, England. Dr. and Mrs. McMahan have two daughters, Lillie Jane and Marian Ruth. The family home is one of the attractive residences of Kamiah and is a center of gracious hospitality, with Mrs. McMahan as its popular chatelaine.

**EMIL L. MUELLER.** Conducting a well equipped drug store at Kamiah, one of the progressive towns of Lewis county, Mr. Mueller is one of the popular and representative young business men of this place, where he has achieved definite success and has the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community.

Mr. Mueller was born at New Ulm, the judicial center of Brown county, Minnesota, and is the second in order of birth in a family of four children, the date of his nativity having been August 19, 1886. He is a son of Charles A. and Matilda (Neumann) Mueller, both of whom were born in Germany, their marriage having been solemnized in Minnesota. Charles A. Mueller came to America when a boy and settled in Minnesota, where he worked his way forward to the goal of independence and prosperity and proved himself altogether worthy of the high esteem uniformly accorded to him. He became a leading contractor and builder, and his operations in this line extended throughout Minnesota and North Dakota. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was specially influential in the Modern Woodmen of America, for which he organized more than fifty camps in Minnesota. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities and was a zealous member of the Lutheran church, as is also his widow, who now resides with her son, Emil L., of this review. Charles A. Mueller passed to the life eternal in 1900, at the age of about forty-one years, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at New Ulm, Minnesota, where he had long maintained his home and where his circle of friends was limited only by that of his acquaintances.

Emil L. Mueller gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, and thereafter was employed in a drug store at New Ulm for somewhat more than two years, after which he completed a course in the high school at Springfield, Minnesota, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906. He also took a special course in a summer normal and then engaged in teaching for one term. Since that time he has given his attending enterprise having been established by him in 1908. He now has a leading drug store at Kamiah, with a complete and select stock of drugs, chemicals and druggist sundries, including toilet articles, etc., and he makes a specialty of the careful compounding of physicians' prescriptions, a department of service in which he has gained marked prestige. His store is tion exclusively to the drug business, his present thriv-modern and attractive in its appointments and he has a substantial and representative patronage. His success has been worthily won and he is a progressive business man and liberal and public-spirited citizen—a young man whose sterling integrity and earnest endeavors have fully justified his success and the unequivocal popularity which is his.

Mr. Mueller is a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party and thus has reason to view with satisfaction the results of the national election of November, 1912. He is a member of the Democratic central committee of Lewis county and as such took an active part in the campaign work of his party in Idaho incidental to the election mentioned. He is a member of the Northern Idaho Pharmaceutical Association and his popularity in the same is attested by his incumbency of the dual office of secretary and treasurer

of the organization. He is also secretary of the Kamiah Commercial Club, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Brotherhood of America, and he holds membership in the Lutheran church, in the faith of which he was reared. He is a bachelor and his mother presides over the domestic economies of their pleasant home.

**ROY L. PEATMAN.** An essentially progressive and enterprising citizen at Orofino, Idaho, is Roy L. Peatman, who is here engaged in the lime quarry business. He was born at Centerville, Iowa, November 28, 1879, and is a son of William and Ellen M. (Knox) Peatman, the former of whom was born in Illinois and the latter in Iowa. The father was for many years a resident of Iowa but he now maintains his home at Orofino, where he is engaged in the abstract business. He is an active politician, favoring the Republican party, and is a prominent Mason. His wife died in 1909, aged fifty years, and her remains are interred at Orofino. Mr. and Mrs. Peatman became the parents of two children: Roy L., of this notice; and Nellie, who is the wife of Owren Crockett, of Orofino.

Roy L. Peatman spent his boyhood and youth in Centerville, Iowa, where he attended the public schools. His first work was in a brick yard and his remuneration one dollar per day. Subsequently he accepted a clerical position in the county recorder's office at Centerville and eventually became manager of a brick yard in that place. He held the latter position until his removal to Idaho, in 1905, when he located at Newport, there devoting his attention to the manufacturing of brick. One year later he came to Orofino and here purchased a lime quarry which he has been running to the present time, in 1912. His lime is ninety-nine per cent pure and he ships it extensively to many points in the west. His success is the result of his own well applied efforts and for that reason is the more worthy of admiration and commendation. In politics he owns allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, but does not take an active interest in public matters. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masons and Elks and has been an officer in the Masonic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In religious matters he leans toward the Christian church but favors and helps all denominations. He is fond of hunting, fishing and baseball and in connection with the latter sport is an ardent fan and rooter. Concerning Idaho, he says: "Idaho has people and railroads but needs more of both and when this hope is realized a wealth of resources will be uncovered that will startle the entire world."

At Oakland, California, December 19, 1910, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Peatman to Miss Nelle G. Mosby, a daughter of Clyde M. Mosby, a prominent citizen of Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Peatman are prominent in connection with the best social activities of Orofino and are held in high esteem by all with whom they have come in contact.

**JOSEPH T. PENCE.** Among those honored citizens who are ably assisting in maintaining the high prestige of the legal profession in Idaho is Mr. Pence, who is one of the representative members of the bar known as a citizen of the most vital loyalty and of Boise, the capital city of the state, and who is public spirit. He has served as mayor of the capital city and in this capacity he did much to conserve civic and material progress and prosperity, his administration having been one of the most effective recorded in the municipal history of Boise. He com-









Adolph F. Schreiber.



mands secure vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of the people of his home city and state and is eminently entitled to specific recognition in this publication.

On the homestead farm near Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, Joseph T. Pence was born on the 9th of November, 1869, and he is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of that state. His father, William Pence, was a native of Pennsylvania and the lineage is traced back to the staunch German stock that became prominent in connection with the earliest settlement and development of the old Keystone state. William Pence was a boy at the time of the family removal from Pennsylvania to the wilds of Iowa, in 1839, and the journey to the new home was made overland, with teams and wagon. The family endured the full tension of hardships and trials incidental to the pioneer epoch and aided materially in the civic and industrial development of Iowa, where they were numbered among the earliest settlers. William Pence became one of the substantial farmers and stock-growers of the Hawkeye commonwealth and he now resides with his daughter near Big Piney, Lincoln county, Wyoming. He was born on the 4th of May, 1835, and thus, as he nears the venerable age of four score years, he is living retired, in the enjoyment of the rewards of former years of earnest toil and endeavor. His grandfather, Peter Pence, served under Washington in the war of the Revolution and was a member of the forces of Washington which followed General Braddock on his retreat from Fort Duquesne, and later he was in service in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. As a young man William Pence was united in marriage to Miss Mary Thomas, who was born in Wales and who was a child at the time of her parents' immigration to America, the family home having been established in Iowa in the pioneer days. Mrs. Pence was summoned to the life eternal, in Wyoming, in 1905, at the age of seventy years. Of the two children, Joseph T., of this review is the younger, and Margaret is the wife of E. R. Noble, residing in Lincoln county, Wyoming, as a previous statement indicates.

Joseph T. Pence gained his early educational discipline in the district schools of his native county and in pursuance of higher academic training he entered Parsons College, at Fairfield, Iowa, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He became an able and popular representative of the pedagogic profession and held for four years the chair of classical languages in Graceland College, at Lamoni, Iowa.

In 1898 Mr. Pence entered the law department of Georgetown University, at Georgetown, D. C., where he continued his studies about one year, after which he became a student in the law department of Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa, in which he was graduated in 1900 and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. On April 23d of that year Mr. Pence established his home in Boise, Idaho, and here he has since continued in the active practice of his profession, in which he has gained secure prestige as one of the leading members of the bar of the capital city, with a substantial clientage of representative character. He is admirably fortified along both academic and professional lines and has proved a specially versatile and resourceful advocate. He has been identified with much important litigation in the various courts of the state within the past decade and has never permitted himself the least deviation from the ideal ethical code of his profession, which he has here dignified and honored through his character and services. Mr.

Pence continues to take a deep interest in educational affairs and in 1902 he was appointed, by Governor Morrison, a member of the board of trustees of the Idaho State Normal School at Albion. He has given most zealous and valuable service in this office, to which he was re-appointed in 1904 and 1908, by Governor Gooding, and his present term will expire in March, 1913.

In politics Mr. Pence is aligned as an able and loyal advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and while he has not manifested any desire for political office he was made the candidate of his party for mayor of Boise in 1909. He received a gratifying majority in the election of April of that year, and during his term he gave an administration that was admirable in its progressive policies and its wise expenditure of municipal revenues. Many excellent public improvements were effected in the capital city within his regime, and his course as chief executive met with unequivocal popular approval. Mr. Pence is affiliated with the local organizations of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all official chairs, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as the Knights of Pythias. He attends and gives liberal support to the Protestant Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Pence is a zealous communicant.

On the 17th of January, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pence to Miss Lucia Leonard, daughter of Emeric and Caroline Leonard, well known citizens of Boise. Mr. and Mrs. Pence have one child, Joseph T., Jr., who was born on the 10th of May, 1907.

ADOLPH F. SCHREIBER. Coming to America a poor German lad of seventeen years, Adolph F. Schreiber is one of the notable examples of men who, like the pioneers of old, sought a new country, and though possessed of little or no money have won the battle against heavy odds and have won both success and esteem. Mr. Schreiber on arriving in this country had little beyond the possession of a strong heart, willing hands and a determination to win, and he has made the most of his opportunities and is regarded as one of the leading business men of Boise, being senior member of the undertaking firm of Schreiber & Sidenfaden of that city. Mr. Schreiber was born in Baden, Germany, on June 10, 1865, and is a son of Fidel and Cecilia (Muchenberger) Schreiber, neither of whom ever left the Fatherland. The father died when seventy-six years of age, and the mother when she was sixty-eight. The senior Schreiber was a merchant in his home community, and his career was a long and honorable one. After having been in America for some five or six years, and having acquired position and some means, Adolph Schreiber in 1888 returned to his old home and paid a visit to his parents before they passed away.

The third child of the eight born to the parents, Adolph Schreiber received some education in the common schools of his native country, and at the age of seventeen embarked for America, making the journey alone. He had some relatives already in America, and he first located in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he learned the printing trade, a vocation which he followed for upwards of ten years in that city. In 1891 Mr. Schreiber came to Boise and at once secured work in the mechanical department of the *Idaho Daily Statesman*, with which he was associated for about ten years. In 1901 he resigned to establish himself in the undertaking business. In 1904 he bought out Mr. J. D. McGuire, and formed the firm of Schreiber & Bren-



nan. Then in 1906 William Sidenfaden of St. Joseph, Missouri, bought the interest of Mr. E. Brennan and the present firm of Schreiber & Sidenfaden thus came into existence. This concern is the oldest established undertaking house in Boise, and introduced the first dead wagon and the first ambulance into use in the city. The well appointed parlors of the firm are located at 609-11 Bannock street and every modern equipment and convenience contributes to the excellence of their work. In this business, which demands all the tact and diplomacy that men may bring to the task, Mr. Schreiber is especially well fitted, and every art that thorough knowledge can add to the performance of his duties is being employed in Mr. Schreiber's establishment. Modern methods are used exclusively, and the firm enjoys a reputation for strict integrity and business-like management. Every appliance and idea known to the business is brought into daily use, and no better equipped mortuary is to be found in any city of similar size in the country.

On April 19, 1895, Mr. Schreiber married Miss Josephine McMahon, of Silver City, Idaho, her family being old-timers who settled in this state about 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Schreiber have one daughter, Josephine. The family are held in high esteem in social as well as in business circles, and take their place among the leading people of the city.

Mr. Schreiber is active in political life, and is now serving his fourth term in the office of county coroner, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket, and in which office he has rendered praiseworthy service throughout the years of his incumbency. He is also a member of the Boise Commercial Club. He has interested himself in fraternal work and is a member of a number of orders, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. An alert, active and undeniably resourceful business man, he is alive to the fingertips on all important topics of the day, and has a genuine and wholesome interest in all affairs that affect the welfare of his adopted community. No native born citizen has evinced a more honest and honorable citizenship than has he, and he justly enjoys the respect and esteem of his business associates and of the public at large.

BASIL H. McDUGAL, the well known merchant of Roseberry, Idaho, has been engaged in the mercantile business in this city for a comparatively short while, but his business methods are such that he has attained a large measure of success, and a wide reputation as a keen and straightforward business man. Before going into the mercantile business Mr. McDougal had been engaged in farming in this section for a number of years and is still the owner of one of the finest farms in the country, and in this way he made many friends among the farming class who are now glad to patronize his mercantile establishment. In addition to these business interests he is active in a number of the important enterprises of Roseberry, especially in those of a semi-public character, such as the telephone company and the bank.

Basil M. McDougal was born in Marian county, West Virginia, on the 6th of August, 1865. He is a son of John F. and Harriet C. (Upton) McDougal, both of whom were born in West Virginia. John F. McDougal started out in life as a farmer and stock raiser in West Virginia, becoming a successful and well known man. Later in life he removed to Missouri and there he settled again to farming and stock raising, spending the whole of his life in this occupation. He lived to a great age, dying in Missouri, in 1905, at the age of ninety-seven. His wife died in

1902, in Davis county, Missouri, at the age of sixty-five.

Basil McDougal received his education in the public schools of Missouri, and after his schooling was finished he went to work at the first thing that came to hand, which was naturally working on the farm for his father. He worked on the farm until 1887, when he decided to cast loose from the old life and start out for himself in the western country. He came first to Oregon, but he only remained there a short time, coming thence to Idaho, and settling in Canyon county. Here he bought farm lands and settled down as a farmer. He improved and developed his property and in 1902 was able to sell it at a large profit. He then came to Long Valley, Idaho, where he bought a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, for three hundred and sixty dollars. Upon this farm he devoted himself chiefly to stock raising. He later sold the first farm and invested in other valuable lands in the valley, at present owning a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which he has developed from an uncultivated state to its present highly cultivated condition.

In 1908 Mr. McDougal established a small mercantile business in Roseberry, in partnership with Mr. Winkler. The latter has since sold his interest to Mr. Scott, and the business which began so modestly has developed to its present large proportions. Mr. McDougal is vice-president of the Roseberry Bank, and is president of the Long Valley Telephone Company, belonging to the board of directors of both these institutions. He is also a director and is deeply interested in the success of the Crawford Creamery.

Mr. McDougal is a Republican in his political affiliations and although he holds no church membership of his own, his wife is a member of the Christian church, and he himself takes considerable interest in church affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed through all the chairs, and being a member of the subordinate lodge.

Mr. McDougal married Laura E. Conrad, in Boise City, Idaho in March, 1895. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McDougal, all of whom with the exception of the two youngest are attending school in Roseberry. The eldest of these, John F., was born in Boise Valley, in 1896; Ila D. was born in 1900; Teddy R. in 1902; Ancil in 1905; Ralph in 1907 and Winsel in 1909, all born in Long Valley.

Mr. McDougal belongs to that small group of progressive men, whom one finds in nearly every city, who fight for improvements and modern facilities in every field, educational, economic or social. He has done much towards the upbuilding of the town, and is respected and admired in Roseberry for the things he has accomplished for the public good, as well as for his personal and business qualities.

JUDD D. JACOBS. One of the interested principals in the Twin City Lumber Company, of Lewiston, is Mr. Jacobs, who is recognized as a most progressive and enterprising business man and as a citizen who has identified himself most fully with the interests of this section of the state. He has been a resident of Lewiston since 1906 and with his business associate, Edward A. Dresser, he has here built up a large and substantial enterprise in the handling of lumber at wholesale and retail, the operations of the concern being unexcelled in scope by few of similar order in this section of the northwest. Mr. Jacobs has represented Nez Perce county in the state legislature and has otherwise shown the deepest interest in the public affairs and industrial activities



of the state of his adoption and one in which his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Jacobs was born at Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota, on the 3d of May, 1876, and is a son of John and Hannah (Hutchins) Jacobs, both of whom were born in Maine, as representatives of families whose names have been identified with New England annals since the early period of our national history. John Jacobs was a pioneer farmer of Wisconsin and later of Minnesota, and through well directed industry he accumulated a competency of modest order. After years of earnest and active labor he retired in 1908, when he removed to Musselshell, Yellowstone county, Montana, where his death occurred in 1910, and where his widow still maintains her home.

He whose name initiates this review gained his early education at Granite Falls, Minnesota, and after completing the curriculum of the high school he initiated his business career in connection with the line of enterprise with which he has since continued to be identified and along which he has gained distinctive success and precedence. In his native town he became associated with Edward A. Dresser in the founding of a lumber business, and there they continued successful operations until 1906, when they prize by coming to Idaho and establishing themselves found a broader and more promising field of enter- in the same line of business at Lewiston, under the present title of the Twin City Lumber Company. They have been most aggressive in expanding their business and it is now one of extensive and important order, with the best of facilities and equipment in all departments, so that the trade of the concern is widely disseminated throughout the territory normally tributary to Lewiston as a distributing center. Since coming to Idaho Mr. Jacobs has also made judicious investments in real estate, and he is now the owner of valuable agricultural and fruit lands in Nez Perce county, besides his attractive residence property and other realty in Lewiston. An enthusiast in regard to the future of Idaho and especially the county in which he has established his home, Mr. Jacobs has most thoroughly informed himself in regard to the resources, advantages and manifold attractions of this part of the state and stands ready to answer in detail any letters of inquiry or investigation that may be addressed to him relative to Lewiston and Nez Perce county and the opportunities here offered for investment or home-building.

In politics Mr. Jacobs has been a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and recent and unparalleled events in the political affairs of the nation have not caused him to swerve in his allegiance to the "grand old party," whose star he firmly believes will again come into distinct ascendancy. He was elected a member of the state legislature in 1910, and proved a faithful and effective worker in the deliberations of the house and the committee room, with specially earnest efforts to promote the best interests of the district represented by him. He has also served as a member of the board of education of Lewiston, and no measure or enterprise projected for the general good of the community fails to enlist his earnest co-operation. He is affiliated with the Lewiston lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

In the year 1910 Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Dresser, who was born in Illinois, and who is a daughter of Ira R. and Angeline (Braley) Dresser, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom now resides in Lewiston. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have two winsome little daughters, Dorothy and Eleanor.

WILLIAM B. SLICK. Reared to habits of the utmost economy and most rigid frugality, and accepting the responsibilities of taking care of himself when he was little more than past babyhood, the career of William B. Slick, of Boise, has been a remarkable one in more ways than one. Education he was given none, unless eight months' training in a district school can be called an education, while his opportunities for culture of a general sort were absolutely absent, but while Mr. Slick has been devoting the greater part of his time to gaining a national reputation as a contractor, he has not neglected to forge ahead in other ways, and one cannot be in his presence long before realizing that he is a man of intellectual attainments and general information. Today, as president of Slick Brothers Construction Company, the largest business of its kind in the West, he holds a recognized position in the world of business, a position that has been gained entirely through the medium of his own efforts. William B. Slick was born February 16, 1866, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Amos and Sarah (Harbaugh) Slick, natives of the Keystone State, of German descent. His father, a stock dealer by vocation, served as a soldier during the Civil war, and the awful strain of that struggle no doubt hastened his death, which occurred in 1876, when he was but thirty years of age. His widow is still living, being a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the mother of eight children, William B. being the fourth in order of birth.

Early in life William B. Slick learned the necessity of working hard and saving his earnings, and he was still under eleven years of age when he started to work in a Pennsylvania wire mill. A short time had been spent on his father's farm, and about eight months in the district school, but when his father died he left home to support himself, and until he was fourteen he worked industriously and carefully hoarded his wages. In 1880, a desire to see more of the world caused him to come West, and during the next several years he traveled extensively throughout the Western states from Texas to Canada, being principally engaged in mining, although he also worked at other honorable employment. For four years he was superintendent of the Mendota Mill and Mining Company, of Colorado, and not long thereafter began working on his own account as a contractor in the construction of railroads. He subsequently became identified with the railroad lines throughout the entire West, and finally became the builder of the first long distance electric power line in the world, this being located in Utah, with its terminal point at Salt Lake City. From that city this line reaches a distance of 365 miles. Subsequently Mr. Slick constructed the Telluride Power Company, at Salt Lake, and built large waterways in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Colorado; and in 1894-5 constructed the first electric carlines out of Los Angeles, a distance of about twenty miles to Santa Monica. Of late years he has erected the King Hill Irrigation Power Company's works, at King Hill, during 1887-8, this including all steel buildings of that company, located at Denver, Colorado; the city viaducts in that city; and street car lines in Brooklyn, St. Louis, Detroit, Johnstown, Pennsylvania and Loraine, Ohio. This business is known as the Slick Brothers Construction Company, the firm being composed of William B. Slick, president, James E. Slick, treasurer, and William E. Gray, secretary. The offices are situated at Nos. 209-15 the Mode Building, and the firm at this time is engaged in contract work for the Crane Falls Irrigation Power Company, south of Mountain Home,



Idaho, a contract that calls for an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000. Mr. Slick became a permanent resident of Boise in 1902 and resides at No. 1607 Ressiguie in addition to which he has numerous other real estate holdings and a great deal of property in Colorado. Mr. Slick's large contracts include the ditches, dams, etc., for the Council Mesa Orchards Company, at Council; the general irrigation district work, construction for the Ontario Mesa Company and other large enterprises of this kind. Politically a Democrat he has always taken an interest in political and civic affairs, but not as an office seeker. Mr. Slick makes no distinction among men, believing that all are born equal. Having received numerous hard knocks and set-backs since he left home, a poor, friendless youth, dependent upon a courageous spirit and a willing heart, he has a deep insight into human nature, and is at all times ready to assist those less fortunate than he. His charities are many but he is of a modest disposition, and the extent of these will probably never be known. He belongs to no clubs or secret societies nor to any organization which will take him from his home, which, with his business, satisfies his ambitions. With his family, he attends the Christian Science church.

Mr. Slick was married in 1879, at Provo, Utah, to Anna Nelson, daughter of J. C. Nelson, a rancher and well-known horticulturist of Utah. Two children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Slick, namely: Vivian, born at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 14, 1898; and James, also a native of that city, born August 26 1902.

DR. S. DEVON CALONGE. Previous to 1908, when Dr. S. Devon Calonge settled in Nampa and engaged in the practice of his profession, he had been identified with the life of Illinois and Idaho as a teacher in the public schools of the state, for which profession he had fitted himself in earlier years. He was successful and prominent as an educator, but the call of the medical profession drew him irresistibly, and he eventually found himself abandoning his work in the educational field and entering upon a course of training in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1908. Nampa has since then been the scene of his labors in a professional way, and he has experienced a generous measure of success in the field of medicine and surgery.

Born near Gregory, Missouri, on October 24, 1878, Dr. S. Devon Calonge is the son of Antone and Malinda (Reddin) Calonge, both natives of France. The father came to America in 1857 and settled at Keokuk, where he was among the early settlers of the place. He conducted a wholesale merchandise establishment, and was fairly prosperous all his life. He died in 1890 at Athens, Missouri, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a veteran of the Civil war, as well as having participated in the Crimean war in earlier days, before coming to America. During the Civil war he served in the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers in Command of Colonel David Moore, and he took an active part in the battle of Shiloh, as well as at Athens, Missouri, where Federals prevented Greene's forces from entering Iowa. He saw full three years of active service, and when the war closed and he returned to his home he served for a considerable period as deputy sheriff of Lewis county, Missouri. The mother came to America with her parents, and the family settled on timber lands near Keokuk. It was there she met and married her husband, and she is a resident of Iowa at the present

time. Ten children were born to these parents, of which goodly number, but four are living today.

Dr. Calonge is the seventh born of the ten children of his parents. He was educated in the schools of Athens, Missouri, receiving all the advantages which the local schools afforded, and was afterward in the State Normal School at Macomb, Illinois. He attended Chaddock College at Quincy, Illinois, and immediately thereafter began teaching in Illinois. He continued to teach in that state for two terms, then in 1902 went to Idaho, where he was similarly engaged for two years. In 1904 he once more entered college, this time attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, Iowa. In his senior and junior years of study there the young man served as an interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, in his two years, being assistant to Dr. C. E. Ruth, general surgeon of the hospital staff. In 1908 he returned to Idaho, well qualified by his hospital experience to take up independent work, and the continued advance he has made in his practice is eloquent testimony of his ability and perseverance. He conducts a general practice in which he is winning a splendid reputation among the medical fraternity.

Dr. Calonge is a member of the District, State and American Medical Societies, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic order, in the blue lodge of Keokuk, Iowa. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Nampa.

In addition to his regular practice, the doctor is acting medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Security Mutual of New York, the Beneficial Life of Salt Lake, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors, the Women of Woodcraft and the Woodmen of the World, and is now surgeon for Idaho Light & Power Company.

On August 5, 1908, soon after coming to Nampa to locate in his profession, Dr. Calonge was married to Miss Lelia Heath, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Heath, of Salt Lake City. Two children have been born to them: Elizabeth A., born December 24, 1909, and Kathryn, born December 21, 1911, both at Nampa. The family home is maintained at 419 Ninth Avenue, South.

WARREN DAVID SPRINGER, M. D. Supreme faith in the fundamental greatness of Idaho was a forcible and attractive feature in the character of the late Dr. Springer, in whose death Idaho lost one of its most eminent physicians and surgeons on October 19, 1909. Dr. Springer was in practice at Boise from 1892, and continued to be closely identified with his professional work here until the Spanish-American war, at which time he became a surgeon with the Idaho troops and spent one year in the Philippine Islands. As a surgeon his name was probably associated more prominently with hospital and private practice in this line than any other surgeon of Boise. Although well known in business and professional affairs, the late Dr. Springer was of the type of physician whose work is quietly performed, whether in the routine of daily calls or in consultation practice. His services while without the conspicuous qualities of men in public life, have been nonetheless valuable to society, and deserving of the mention which is bestowed on conscientious and efficient work. Dr. Springer enjoyed a practice which absorbed all his time and energy, and through his profession he contributed his best services to the civic welfare and advancement of his home city.

Warren D. Springer was born at Nelson, Ontario, Canada, March 30, 1864, a son of David Warren and Elizabeth (Ghent) Springer, both of whom were



natives of Canada. There were fifteen children in the family, fourteen of whom reached maturity. The parents still reside on the old homestead where all the children were born and reared, and during his youth there Dr. Springer obtained his first education in the common schools. His literary training was completed in Hamilton College, and he was graduated with his medical degree from Trinity College at Toronto, after which he took up his active practice at Acton, Ontario. Two years were spent in practice there and a similar period at Ogden, Utah, after which, in 1892, he moved to Boise, where he opened his office and was engaged in practice until his death.

On July 3, 1894, at Warsaw, Illinois, Dr. Springer married Miss Lula Eymann, a daughter of Abraham and Susannah (Spori) Eymann. Both parents were born near Frankfort, in Germany. The two children of the doctor and wife are Eugene Elizabeth, born April 17, 1902, and Warren David, born November 14, 1909. Mrs. Springer is devoting her efforts under the stimulus of the memory for her beloved husband to rearing her children as the doctor would have desired them to be reared, so that they may be an honor and credit to both parents.

The late Dr. Springer was a member of all the medical societies in the county and state and served for a time as secretary of the state board of health. In Masonry he had attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was reared in the Methodist church, while his wife is affiliated with the Episcopal faith. In politics the doctor was always a loyal Democrat.

Dr. Springer was for some time one of the surgeons in charge of the soldiers home at Boise. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted with the Idaho regiment as surgeon, holding the rank of major, and accompanied the regiment to the Philippines, sailing from San Francisco in June, 1898, and returning after a year's service in the Island in September, 1899. As this brief sketch indicates, Dr. Springer was a man of broad travel, was thoroughly well read, both in his profession and in general literature, and maintained the interest of a man of affairs in both his city, state and nation. He was deeply interested in the work of St. Luke's hospital, and his kindly efficiency will long be remembered in the corridors and wards of that institution. He was a close personal friend of the hospital's founder, Bishop J. B. Sumston. In his business affairs, Dr. Springer was successful beyond the ordinary. Among the many fine traits which distinguished him, his kindness to his family and friends was conspicuous and in his broader relations with the community this part of his character manifested itself in a singular devotion to the welfare of his human fellow-beings. He was especially helpful to young men, and, believing as he did, that Idaho was unexcelled as a state of opportunity for the younger generation, he never lost an opportunity of presenting the manifold attractions of this state to his youthful acquaintances and friends. Dr. Springer was taken ill suddenly, and after a brief struggle, lasting only a day or so, met death with that indomitable spirit, with which he had approached all of life's difficulties and duties. He was a man of eminence in his profession, and with the other elements of his character, he possessed the ability to make many and close friendships and his name will not soon be forgotten in the capital city.

**THEODORE LENNART BURKLAND.** The great present need of Idaho, as of all new states, is development. The richness of its lands and its water power and

mineral resources are beyond computation, but it remains for the energy and enterprise of men, as individuals and in corporate groups, to bring this latent wealth into ready use for mankind's benefit. To such men as possess both the enterprise and the capital to share largely in this great work is due a credit such as is perhaps never fully accorded, for they are the leaders and commanders in the conquest of the magnificent treasures of a splendid commonwealth.

One of such citizens, comparatively a newcomer in the state, is Theodore Lennart Burkland, the president of the Citizens State Bank of Nampa and a large investor in the lands and fruit orchards of the Snake river valley. Mr. Burkland has a more than passing faith in the future of his district, for he is backing up his belief by works. He declares that no other spot in the world could attract him away from the beautiful and fertile valley in which he has his home, and he is the type of man whose enthusiasm and opinion are most convincing to the prospective settler in these regions.

Mr. Burkland is a very successful man, though he began his career with almost his entire capital in his energy and ability to do hard and continuous work. His parents were Swan P. and Charlotte (Larson) Burkland, both natives of Sweden, and who came to Illinois about 1863, were married in that state, and the father was for many years a prosperous contractor in Moline and now lives retired at Rock Island. The mother died June 1, 1905, aged fifty-seven. They were the parents of three children: Almeda C., unmarried; Mabel J., the wife of G. F. Burgston, of Rock Island; and Theodore L.

Theodore L. Burkland was born at Moline, April 30, 1875, and was educated in the grammar and high schools of his native city. He then went to work and earned part of the money to defray his higher education which was to fit him for his professional and business career. In 1899 he was graduated from the University of Illinois with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer. Engineering was his chief field of labor until he came west, being a consulting engineer at Peoria for ten years.

On June 14, 1910, Mr. Burkland arrived in Idaho and has since had his home in Nampa. He soon afterward became president of the Citizens State Bank, and has directed its affairs ever since. This institution, which was established in 1902, is one of the solid banks of Idaho, with deposits, according to the last statement, of upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with total resources near three hundred thousands. Its record is a fair index of the general prosperity of the city and country from which its patronage is drawn. Mr. Burkland also has investments in four of the large orchard companies of Canyon county, and in many ways is intimately identified with the development and substantial welfare of this region.

Politically he is a Republican voter, but has never mixed in practical politics and has no desire for official honors. He is well known in Masonry, being affiliated with the lodge at Nampa and other branches, including the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Boise. He is also a life member of the Elks lodge at Peoria, Illinois. The Nampa Chamber of Commerce is one of the organized means through which he exerts his influence for the upbuilding of his home town. His church is the Episcopal.

Mr. Burkland was married at Joliet, Illinois, June 8, 1904, to Miss Mary C. Trumbower, a daughter of Benjamin F. Trumbower. They are the parents of two children: Benjamin Trumbower Burkland



was born at Peoria, July 15, 1907; and Theodore L. Jr., at Nampa, August 19, 1911.

**PETER EDWARD CAVANEY.** One of the native sons of Idaho who has here attained to success and prestige as an able and representative member of the legal profession and who is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of the state, is Mr. Cavaney, who is engaged in the active practice of his profession in Boise, the capital city, and who has served with marked ability as city attorney of the capital and also as Assistant United States Attorney for the district of Idaho.

Peter Edward Cavaney was born at Atlanta, Elmore county, Idaho, on the 23rd day of October, 1882, and is a son of Michael and Margaret (McGee) Cavaney, both natives of the state of New York and of Irish and Scotch lineage. Michael was reared and educated in the Old Empire State and came to Idaho in 1876 and numbered himself among its pioneers. He was most successful in his mining operations in the early days and was one of the most prominent figures in this line of industry, in connection with which he instituted the development of the Rocky Bar Mining Camp, Atlanta, Idaho; later went to Silver City, Owyhee county, Idaho, and discovered the famous Black Jack mines, and while there he was associated with Col. W. H. Dewey in business matters. After losing a substantial fortune in prospecting and unsuccessful mining operations, he became superintendent of the Dewey properties in Owyhee county. In 1890, a premature explosion in the Ruth mine at Silver City inflicted injuries that made him a cripple for the remainder of his life. He died at Silver City in 1892 at the age of fifty-two years, and there his remains were laid to rest. He was a man of insuperable integrity and of buoyant and genial nature, so that his name is held in gracious memory by all who knew him as a pioneer and a man of affairs.

His widow Margaret, a most remarkable woman, still resides at Silver City, Idaho, and has the affection and highest regard of all who come within the compass of her gentle and motherly influence. Of the ten children, Peter E., of this review, was the fourth, and of the other children the following brief record is entered: Edmund C. is a successful rancher and stockgrower in Owyhee county, Idaho; Edgar, the second son, died when quite young; Michael C., Jr., is a successful stockgrower in Kemmerer, Wyoming; James A. is engaged in promoting mining enterprises in the state of Nevada; Miss Margaret is serving her third term as County Treasurer of Owyhee county; John died at Silver City when about eight years of age; Frank A. is engaged in the stockgrowing business in Owyhee county, Idaho; William is identified with business interests in Prineville, Oregon.

Peter E. Cavaney gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Silver City, Owyhee county, Idaho, and owing to the death of his honored father, he early began to depend largely upon his own resources and supported his mother and younger brothers and sister by working at the hardest kind of manual labor. His ambition to secure a liberal education was not to be denied and through his own efforts he provided the means which enabled him to gain the desired end. In view of his earnest work in securing an education, it is most gratifying to know the splendid advancement made in his chosen vocation, and also the secure place he has gained in the confidence and esteem of the people of his native state. At the age of 17 years, Mr. Cavaney entered the Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Porter county, Indiana, and

that he was most assiduously indefatigable as a student needs no further voucher than given in the statement that he eventually received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Law, and received high honors in civil engineering and bookkeeping. Even as a boy he had been an omnivorous reader, and that his mind did not trend in the direction of the lighter literature is shown when it is stated that when but 12 years of age, he was an appreciative student of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Shakespeare, Dante, Milton, and other scientific and classic writers. At the university he gained specially high standing in mathematics and also became proficient in Latin, German and French, and availed himself of the opportunity of developing his talent in music, pursuing his studies under such eminent musicians as Prof. Louis G. Gottschalk of Chicago, Illinois, and Prof. Harold L. Butler, now head of the Fine Arts department of Syracuse, New York. He graduated in vocal music under the preceptorship of these able instructors and showed remarkable ability in this line of work.

In the Valparaiso University he received the highest honors of his class when graduating with the degree of B. S. in 1901, B. A. in 1903, and LL. B. in 1906.

Denying himself all that would tend to prevent his advancement in his educational work, this period in the career of Mr. Cavaney was one of struggle and hardship.

He never lost his grip, however, nor did he for a moment waver in his purpose, but at times he often reverts to his days of struggle as the saddest he has encountered. Through teaching mathematics, vocal music and other studies, he earned the money with which to continue his own educational work, and as he devoted his evenings and his Saturday and Sunday holidays to such tutoring, it may well be understood that his leisure for the pursuit of pleasure was limited in the extreme.

Such discipline makes for strong and self-reliant manhood, and this has been conclusively shown in the earnest career of Mr. Cavaney.

In the year 1906 soon after receiving his coveted degree of Bachelor of Law, Mr. Cavaney went to Chicago and opened a law office in south Chicago, the great metropolis of the west. There he served a six months' novitiate in his profession, and then returning to his native state and established his home in Boise, where his success in the work of his profession has been on a parity with his recognized ability and unabating zeal. He has built up a substantial and lucrative practice, has shown marked facility and resourcefulness as a trial lawyer, and an able advocate in the supreme court of his own state and the supreme court of the state of Oregon and the United States courts as well.

He is an ardent fighter and at his best when in the midst of a hard lawsuit. He was admitted to practice law in all the courts of Indiana in 1906 and before the courts of Idaho on the 6th of May, 1907. On the 15th of April 1911, he was appointed city attorney of Boise, Idaho, and on the 25th of October, 1912, appointed as assistant United States attorney for the district of Idaho, filling both positions with marked ability and acceptability. Though Mr. Cavaney's parents were staunch Democrats he is admirably fortified in his political conviction and has been one of the leaders in the local councils of the Republican party within the past few years.

He has shown marked ability in the maneuvering of political forces and in a spirited campaign of November, 1912, he made a fine record as a campaign speaker.





*J. C. Curraney*







Mr. Cavaney has organized several successful business enterprises in Idaho and is the owner of a pleasant home in the capital city, and is affiliated with Woodman of the World lodge of Boise.

Both he and his wife are popular factors in the social activities of their home city, where their circle of friends are many. On the 10th of November, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cavaney to Miss Maude N. Martin, a kind, amiable and beautiful young woman who was born at Salubria, Washington county, Idaho, and who is a daughter of the lately deceased R. H. Martin, Sr., a prominent business man and capitalist at Boise, Ada county, Idaho, at the time of his death, in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Cavaney have one child, a boy, which was born to them on the 9th day of October, 1912, at Boise, Ada county, Idaho.

**HARRY W. ARNOR, D. V. S.** An able and popular representative of the veterinary profession in Idaho is this well known and progressive citizen of Lewiston, the fine little capital city of Nez Perce county. He controls a fine practice in this section of the state, which is opulent in agricultural resources and other agencies making for civic prosperity, and that he stands high in his profession is evidenced by the fact that he is serving as deputy state veterinarian, an office which demands no inconsiderable part of his time and attention.

Dr. Arnor claims the staunch old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity and he is a scion of one of its sterling families, the name of which has been long identified with the annals of that commonwealth. His parents, John and Esther (Adams) Arnor, passed the closing years of their lives at Edinburg, Pennsylvania, and the father followed the vocation of attorney during the major part of his active career. Dr. Arnor gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Pennsylvania and continued his studies in the schools of the state of New York. When he was about fifteen years of age his parents removed to Nebraska, where he remained about one year, at the expiration of which he returned to Pennsylvania, whence, a few years later he went to the state of New York, where he continued to reside about fourteen years. In the old Empire state he received farther educational training in the public schools and when a mere boy he manifested a great fondness for animals, so that it was but natural that he should eventually turn his attention to the line of work in which he has achieved much of success and prestige. He gained practical experience in veterinary work as a youth and finally fortified himself more fully by a thorough course in one of the leading veterinary colleges of New York, Ontario and Kansas City, Missouri. After leaving New York he went to South Dakota, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession nearly two years, after which he passed about a year in Oklahoma. He then, in 1910, came to Lewiston, Idaho, where he has since been engaged in active practice and where his success has been most pronounced. He has in Lewiston one of the best veterinary hospitals in the state, the same being essentially modern in all equipments and facilities, and the advantages of the hospital are appreciated and utilized by residents of the wide area of country normally tributary to Lewiston. Dr. Arnor has served as deputy state veterinarian since February 1910, and has given close attention to his official duties, especially in the safeguarding against epidemics among live stock. He has an excellent library of works touching his profession and keeps himself at all times well informed concerning the advances made

in veterinary surgery and medicine, so that his dictum in the line of his profession is considered practically authoritative. The Doctor has traveled somewhat extensively in different sections of the Union, and his appreciation of Idaho is such that he pins his faith without reservation to this prosperous, beautiful and promising commonwealth, in the development and advancement of which he takes a lively interest. He finds diversion in occasional hunting and fishing expeditions and continues to take a lively interest in athletic sports, in which he formerly had a position of no little prominence. At one time he was instructor in the Empire Athletic Club, in Olean, New York, and in his youth he was specially active in athletics.

Dr. Arnor is in a generic way a supporter of the cause of the Republican party, but in local affairs he is not constrained by strict partisanship, as he gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without regard to politics. He has had no desire to enter the arena of practical politics, as he considers his profession worthy of his undivided fealty and attention. The Doctor is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America, and in his native state, Pennsylvania, he holds membership in the Eclectic Assembly. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church and both are popular in the social activities of their home city.

In June, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Arnor to Miss Jennie Slocum, who likewise was born and reared in Pennsylvania and who is a daughter of the late Charles Slocum, a sterling citizen of Bradford, that state. Dr. and Mrs. Arnor have one child, Ula Leah, who remains at the parental home. While residing in the state of New York Dr. Arnor not only practiced his profession, but was also interested at times in other business ventures, including the operation of a milk dairy and a bakery and candy manufactory, but his allegiance to the vocation of his choice has not wavered during the many years he has been engaged in active practice.

**DR. JOHN B. HOLLENBECK.** The veterinary doctor and surgeon of today recognizes the benefit of science as applied to his profession, and it is a noteworthy fact that, within the past several decades, the course in this line has been as strict as that of the medical profession, while the scope of practice being wider, many young men of today are taking up the veterinary line in preference. The standard of excellence in this vocation is being constantly advanced through the efforts of just such men as Dr. John B. Hollenbeck, who is connected with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture of the United States, situated at Lewiston, Idaho, a man of wide experience in his profession, who has rendered signal services to the government in his professional capacity. Dr. Hollenbeck was born December 14, 1872, at Ripon, Wisconsin.

The early education of Dr. Hollenbeck was secured in the public schools of Sioux county, Iowa, whence he had been taken as a child of four years, and his first money was earned as a lad of twelve years. Following that time he supported himself, earning the money with which he gained his subsequent schooling, a large part of his time being spent around horses and cattle, for which he seemed to have an inherent fondness even as a lad. He was later able to take a course in a business college at Indianapolis, as well as spending some time in the study of veterinary surgery and medicine in the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada, one of the leading insti-



tutions of its kind. In addition, he is a graduate in pharmacy and attended an Indianapolis medical college for three years. On completing his veterinary course, Dr. Hollenbeck returned to his Iowa home and there practiced for two years, and when twenty-five years of age left home and went to Ohio, locating in the town of Salem, where he was engaged at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Enlisting in the United States service, he went to Porto Rico as a veterinary in the quartermaster's department, and served something over one year, then returning to this country and going to Chicago for a post-graduate course and remaining six months. He was then appointed veterinary inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry, and reported for duty at Indianapolis, where he remained for something over six years, being then appointed to inspector in charge, stationed at Madison, Indiana, where he continued for about three years. At the end of that period he was transferred to Lewiston, Idaho, where his offices have since been located. Dr. Hollenbeck is one of the best posted men in his profession, and his skill has earned him a wide reputation in whatever locality he has been placed. He is a close student, subscribes to the various leading veterinary journals, and keeps fully abreast of the advances and discoveries made in his interesting vocation. He holds membership in the Idaho State Association of Veterinary Graduates.

On December 25, 1896, Dr. Hollenbeck was married in Toronto, Canada, to Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Reid, of Toronto, and they have one child: Zeph. With his wife, the Doctor is a consistent member of the Episcopal church. He has been prominent in Masonry for a number of years, being a Shriner, and a valued member of his lodge, chapter, commandery and temple. Like all virile western men, he is fond of hunting, and enjoys also a good public speech, a lecture or a play. In political matters he votes the Democratic ticket, but has not cared for personal preferment, his profession satisfying all his ambitions. Although he has lived in Idaho for only a comparatively short period, it is his opinion that the state offers opportunities that are unsurpassed, especially to people who are seeking homes. As he has lived in various parts of the country, his judgment may be taken as reliable. He has gained many friends in Lewiston, and in professional, business and social circles is highly esteemed.

**CAPT. DANIEL CLIFFORD WRIGHTER.** Probably success does not depend so much upon the possession of talents or powers unusual to the majority of mankind as upon the exercise of those qualities which are common to all. Absolute ability often exists in isolated instances, but is never brought into the clear light of utilitarian and practical life. Personal advancement comes to those who make action their hope and faith and thus is determined the full measure of success to one who has struggled under disadvantageous circumstances and only prostrate mediocrity to another whose ability has been as great and opportunities wider. Thus may be held in high regard the result of individual effort and personal accomplishment, for cause and effect here maintain their functions in full force. The prominent position held in Lewiston by Capt. Daniel Clifford Wrighter, soldier, professional man and public servant, is but the legitimate result of well-directed and earnest effort, of resolute purpose and laudible ambition. Captain Wrighter was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1864, and received his education in the public schools of that city and Williams Academy of Pittsburgh. An indica-

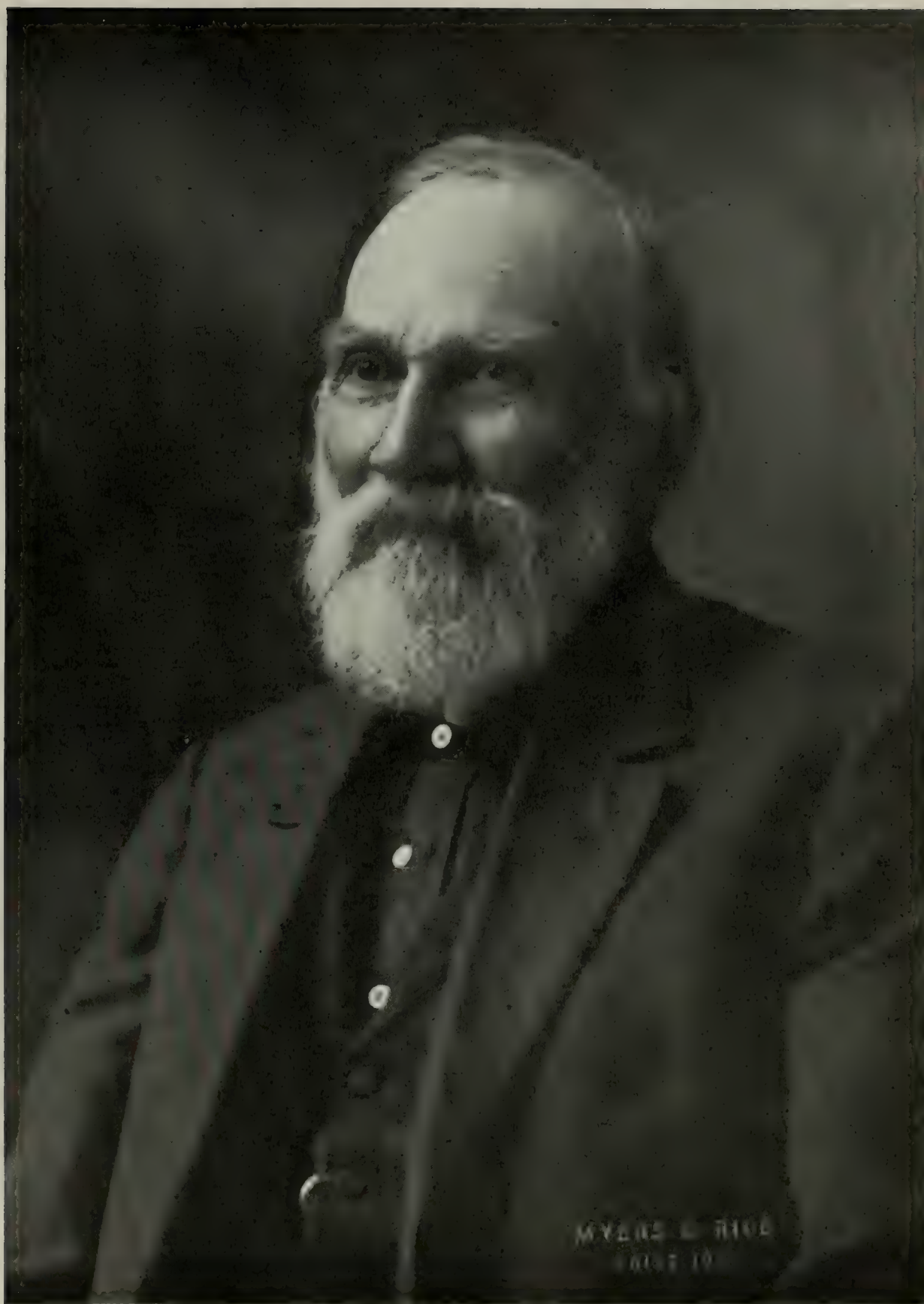
tion of his character was evidenced after he had earned his first money as a boy, when he received ten cents for his share of a back-breaking task of snow-shoveling and then gave the hard-earned coin to a poor lad of his neighborhood. As a youth he was almost constantly employed at some labor or another, and when he was sixteen years of age he journeyed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he secured work in the engineering department of the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and with that road went to Spokane, Washington, but after five years made removal to Wyoming and there entered irrigation work and general civil engineering practice.

Captain Wrighter was residing at Sheridan, Wyoming at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and there he at once enlisted in the First Battalion, Wyoming Infantry, as captain commanding Company G. He served in the Philippines during the war and subsequently continued on the Islands during the Filipino insurrection, and participated in numerous engagements, in which his courage and gallant services gained him three handsome medals, one presented him by Congress, one by the state of Wyoming and one by the citizens of the city of Sheridan. When the war was completed he returned to Spokane, where he continued in private practice until 1903, at which time he came to Lewiston. During that same year he was engaged in a contract for the city, and the able manner in which it was handled caused his appointment to the position of city engineer, an office which he has held almost continuously to the present time. His administration of the city engineer's office has been marked by numerous improvements and innovations, including the installing of Lewiston's paving and sewerage systems. He has taken no active part in political matters, being independent in his views and reserving the right to vote for the man he deems best fitted for public service, irrespective of party ties. He belongs to the Masons, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, and also holds membership in the Philippine veterans and is commissioner of the Boy Scout movement for Lewiston, of which he was the organizer. With Mrs. Wrighter he attends the Episcopal church. He is the owner of a beautiful ranch near Lewiston. Fond of hunting, he takes numerous trips into the mountains of his adopted state, and seldom fails to return with some valuable trophy of the chase; but are, music and the drama find in him an appreciative and intelligent listener, and he is also attracted by good public speeches and lectures. It is his opinion that the wonderfully productive soil of Idaho is destined to make this state one of the foremost in the Union, and that the fact that here can be produced the delicate variety of European grapes will attract a number of European vintners.

Captain Wrighter was married at Sheridan, Wyoming, August 7, 1895, to Miss Madeline Tiffany, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Tiffany, of Columbus, Nebraska, and to this union there have been born three children, namely: Helen T., John C. and William D.

**JOHN JONES SMITH.** A resident of Eagle in Boise valley on a portion of the old homestead which he took up from the government nearly fifty years ago John Jones Smith is known far and wide up and down the valley as a pioneer, an old-time rancher and a citizen and business man, whose character and activities have always been assets in the community, and whose word has always been regarded as good as a note.





*John Jones Smith*







John Jones Smith was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, March 17, 1839, a son of William T. and Sarah A. Smith. The parents were both born in Pennsylvania, the father being a farmer and a stone mason, and in 1852 brought the family out to Illinois, locating in Stephenson county, which remained the home for many years and where the parents both passed. There were three children, of whom John J. was the first. The only daughter was Emily A., who resides at Storm Lake, Iowa, and the son, William T., now resides in the old home county of Stephenson in Illinois.

Mr. Smith at the age of seventeen left home, after having acquired a country school education, and went out to Woodbury county, Iowa. Then in 1860 he went on to the gold fields of Colorado, but in 1862 returned to Iowa, and the same year joined an immigrant train bound for the great northwest country. He drove a three yoke ox team across the plains at a time when there was no railroad line west of the Missouri river, and finally arrived in what is now a portion of the state of Oregon. Then in 1868 he took up a homestead of 160 acres, three miles west of Eagle in the Boise valley, and on that place has been his home. However, for ten years he was in the retail meat business in Boise, and for eight years carried on large ranch operations in the Long valley, where he still owns about three hundred acres of land. A railroad runs along the west line of this land, and the town site has been surveyed and platted on land adjoining on the south. From time to time Mr. Smith has sold off portions of the old homestead near Eagle, but still retains fifty-five acres. This fine little farm is located on the interurban railroad between Boise and Caldwell, and for that reason is quite valuable and in itself is a property that represents a competence. Mr. Smith has shared in all the hardships that characterized pioneer life in the northwest from the early sixties, he has experienced trouble with the Indians, and both labor and exposure and privations have been his lot. He is a remarkably well-preserved man, has a store of interesting experiences, and is grateful to Idaho for the opportunities and substantial rewards it has bestowed upon his life. From 1868 to the present, there has never been a crop failure on his place.

In 1873 Mr. Smith returned to Iowa, and in February, 1874, married Mrs. Martha E. Smith, who was formerly Miss Butler, and who was born in Henderson, Illinois. They then recrossed the plains by team and wagon which was their wedding journey. Mrs. Smith passed away in September, 1885, leaving two daughters, namely: Agnes H., wife of John Heffner, and Sara J., who now keeps house for her father and has been his constant companion since the older daughter married. Another daughter aged seven years died before her mother in January, 1885.

The real estate has been in the name of Sara J. Smith for several years past, as a reward for care of her father.

Mr. Smith has been an active member of the Republican party up to the memorable year of 1912, and then like thousands of others, felt obliged to quit the reactionary element in the party and joined the Progressives. He was three times nominated for the office of representative in his county and for eight years served in the office of justice of the peace. He was one of the first agitators in Idaho for a reform in the jury system and by his efforts and others nine of twelve jurymen can bring a verdict in all civil cases.

FRANK B. WILLIS. For many years Frank B. Willis has been a well-known resident of the state of Idaho, having been prominent in the business world and in the public affairs of the state for the past forty years. He is at present practically retired from the business world, but he still takes an active part in politics and in the growth and advancement of conditions throughout the state. A man of wide experience and undoubted executive ability, his success has been entirely due to his own efforts. Many men with these characteristics attain success, but do not win the regard of their fellow-men. The widespread esteem and high regard in which Mr. Willis is held go to prove that he is a man of splendid character and strong personality, and his popularity is further attested to by the frequency with which his fellow citizens have given him important public offices.

Frank B. Willis was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 10th of October, 1844. He grew up in the state of his birth, and received his secondary education in the public schools of the state. He later attended St. Lawrence Academy and then having determined on a business career he took a special course in Eastman's Commercial College. At the age of nineteen he heard the call that was at that time attracting so many young men, and turned his face to the west. He first went to Red Wing, Minnesota, and entered the employ of a merchant, remaining here for two years. Then he decided to go yet further west and as a member of Steele's expedition crossed the plains, taking the northern route, and finally located in Montana. He remained in Montana for three years and during this time was principally engaged in mining. He mined in Highland Gulch and also in Bannack City, and met with considerable success.

It was in 1869 that he came to Idaho and he has been a resident of the state ever since. He first settled in Leesburgh and followed the mining profession for fourteen years, operating at various points in the vicinity. He then abandoned mining and went to Challis in Custer county, where he invested his savings in the livery and sale stable business. He put a competent man in as superintendent and he himself only looked after the business in a general way, taking no part in the active management. During ten of these twelve years a large share of his time was taken up by his work as county assessor, and it was also during his residence in Custer county that he was elected lieutenant-governor of Idaho. He held this office for two years and it was at the expiration of his term as lieutenant-governor that he removed to Pocatello. Here he engaged in the drug business and after six years of successful work in this line he sold his establishment and came to Lewiston. Here he entered the business world as a furniture merchant, and was thus successfully engaged for about ten years. He then sold this business also and since that time has lived a retired life in so far as business is concerned. He is, however, the owner of many acres of fine fruit land and the care and management of this property occupies a large share of his time.

As a member of the Republican party, Mr. Willis has proved invaluable to his party. He has always taken a leading part and is widely known as one of the party fighters. He has held in addition to the offices above mentioned other important positions of public trust, since the time when he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was a member of the city council during his residence in Pocatello and has been city treasurer of Lewiston since April, 1911.

Although not a member of the Protestant Episco-



pal church, he prefers it to any other, and his wife shares his preference. In the fraternal world Mr. Willis is prominent through the interest he has always taken in the Odd Fellows. He has been a member of this order since 1873 and has never lost his interest and enthusiasm for the work of the society. He has been grand master and also grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge and has filled all the chairs in the local lodge. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Willis married at Salt Lake City in 1887, Anna O. Diehl, whose death occurred in 1889. He married for the second time in 1892, Mrs. Della B. Burns, of Challis, Idaho.

Mr. Willis is enthusiastic over Idaho and says that he has lived in several states in the Union and has traveled in many others, but that none of them suit him quite as well as Idaho.

**MILES D. TAYLOR.** One of the well established, valuable and substantial industrial enterprises of the city of Lewiston, Nez Perce county, is that conducted under the title of the Idaho Foundry & Machine Company, and the two interested principals in this flourishing business are Miles D. and Hilbert E. Taylor, the former of whom was the founder of the enterprise, of which he continues the executive head. He is known and honored as one of the reliable and progressive business men and public-spirited citizens of Lewiston, one of the best cities of the state, and in his business activities he has an effective coadjutor in the person of his younger brother. Mr. Taylor is thoroughly experienced in the technical and practical details of the line of industry in which he is engaged, and the plant of the company is thoroughly modern in its equipment and facilities. The trade of the concern is drawn from the wide radius of country lying tributary to Lewiston, and expert workmanship and fair dealings have given the Taylor brothers secure vantage place in the confidence and high regard of the community.

Miles D. Taylor was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1848, and was an infant at the time of the family removal to Wisconsin. He is a son of Joseph P. and Lauretta (Pilgrim) Taylor, who thus became numbered among the pioneer settlers of the fine old Badger state, where the father devoted his attention to farming during the remainder of his active career, both he and his wife having passed the closing years of their lives in Wisconsin. He whose name initiates this review passed his boyhood days on the old homestead farm, in Grant county, Wisconsin, and there he gained at an early age due familiarity with the arduous work of a pioneer farm. In the meanwhile he attended the common schools during the winter terms and diligently applied himself to work on the farm during the summer seasons. He thus continued until he had attained to the age of twenty-one years, and his educational training was completed by a course of study in Tafton Collegiate Seminary, a well ordered institution at Tafton, Wisconsin.

After leaving college Mr. Taylor entered upon an apprenticeship in a blacksmith and machine shop at Patch Grove, Wisconsin, and in due course of time he became a master of his trade, a skilled artisan both as a blacksmith and as a general machinist. His skill is shown by the fact that he has invented and manufactured many practical and valuable implements and mechanical devices, a number of which he has patented. His original salary as an apprentice was summed up in the stipend of one dollar a week and board, and he worked his way up

to responsible executive positions in the line of his trade and finally advanced to a position of success and precedence as an independent business man along the line of enterprise which has engrossed his attention from his youth to the present time.

Mr. Taylor established his home in Lewiston, Idaho, in 1909, and prior to this time he had been for a number of years a resident of Janesville, Wisconsin, in which state he had initiated his independent business career. Soon after his arrival in Lewiston he opened a modest machine shop, and from the same he has developed the well equipped establishment that is now conducted under the title of the Idaho Foundry & Machine Company. The various departments of the plant are modern in facilities, and all work turned out is of the highest standard, so that this itself constitutes the best advertising of the concern. Mr. Taylor's brother has been associated with him in the business since 1912.

Mr. Taylor is an enthusiast in exploiting the advantages and attractions of Idaho, and has written a number of articles for publication, in description of the resources of the state, besides which he sent a well prepared letter to his old home lodge of Odd Fellows in Wisconsin in which he vigorously put forth the claims of Idaho as a most attractive place for investment and for residence, with the result that he has done his part in promoting immigration to the state, his loyalty to which is unreserved. In former years he was active in political affairs of a local order, but in the more recent period of somewhat chaotic conditions in this domain he has held himself aloof from strict partisanship and has voted independently, in support of men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He has been long and prominently affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also identified with its adjunct organization, the Daughters of Rebekah, with which Mrs. Taylor likewise is affiliated. He and his wife look with favor and interest upon the work of all religious denominations but are not formally identified with any church.

At Lancaster, Wisconsin, in the year 1874, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Euphemia Whiteside, who was born and reared in Grant county, that state, where her parents settled in the early pioneer days. She is a daughter of William and Jane Whiteside, of Mount Hope, that county where they continued to reside until they were summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors, secure in the high esteem of all who knew them. One child, Harry, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor; and he died aged three months.

**ASTOR A. SEABORG.** One of the alert and progressive young business men of Lewiston, the fine county seat of Nez Perce county and the leading industrial and commercial center of northern Idaho, is Mr. Seaborg, who is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Idaho Ice & Cold Storage Company, one of the important concerns of Lewiston and one whose plant is of the best modern type. Mr. Seaborg has been a resident of Lewiston since 1909, has shown himself a most enterprising and reliable business man, with excellent initiative and constructive powers, and his civic loyalty has been shown in his earnest support of all measures tending to advance the best interests of his home city and state, the while he has gained impregnable vantage-ground in popular confidence and esteem.

With all of consistency was Mr. Seaborg given the personal name of Astor, for he was born in the historic old town of Astoria, Oregon, on the 12th









Mr & Mrs Harrison Johnson



of January, 1879. His parents were B. A. and Charlotte (Burman) Seaborg, now living at Medford, Oregon, the father a retired salmon merchant. Astor A. Seaborg is indebted to the public schools of his native town for his early educational training, and later he continued his studies in the schools of Belmont, San Mateo county, California, besides which he completed a course in the Portland Business College, at Portland, Oregon. As a boy he was employed for some time in a clerical capacity by the Aberdeen Packing Company, of Astoria, and with this concern he continued until 1900, in the meanwhile having advanced to a position of distinctive trust and responsibility. In the year mentioned Mr. Seaborg engaged in the real-estate business at Ilwaco, Washington, just across the river from Astoria, and he not only became one of the representative business men of this village, but also served eight years as its postmaster. He continued his residence at Ilwaco until his removal to Lewiston, Idaho, where he has since been actively identified with the operations of the Idaho Ice & Cold Storage Company, in the executive capacities noted in the initial paragraph of this review. Under his effective management the business of the company has been greatly expanded and the facilities of its plant brought up to the best standard. The company handle butter and eggs at wholesale, with ample storage capacity, and also do an extensive business in the handling of coal, wood and ice. The company has a business that extends throughout the wide territory normally tributary to Lewiston as a distributing center, and within the year 1912 the concern has shipped more than six hundred carloads of ice, utilizing the best type of refrigerator cars.

Mr. Seaborg is vitally interested in everything that touches the welfare and progress of his home city and is an enthusiast in regard to the future of Idaho, even as he is appreciative of its manifold advantages and attractions at the present day. In politics he pronounces himself an independent Republican, and prior to coming to Idaho he had taken an active part in party affairs of a local order. He is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Artisans, and is an active and valued member of the Lewiston Commercial Club. He is a man of fine business ability and has achieved success and advancement through his own well ordered endeavors. He exemplifies in a most emphatic way the progressive spirit of the west, is buoyant and genial of temperament, enjoys life as he goes along its course, is fond of athletics and outdoor sports, and, in short, is a true son of the great empire of the west.

At Ilwaco, Washington, on the 14th of March, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Seaborg to Miss Pearl E. Whitcomb, daughter of Capt. James P. Whitcomb, a representative citizen of Astoria, Oregon. The one child of this union is Astor A., Jr., a fine youngster, who is the life and light of the attractive family home.

**WILLIAM CALVIN JOHNSON.** A pioneer who first became acquainted with Idaho in the year 1862, Mr. Johnson has been more or less identified with the stock business since his early youth, and his experience includes practically every phase of that industry in the northwest, and he has been everything from herder and cowboy to owner and proprietor of a large ranch of his own. For many years he has lived in the vicinity of Payette, and has a valuable farm devoted to mixed agriculture and well irrigated in that vicinity. Of the seventy-four

years of his life, more than fifty have been spent in the northwest, and he is one of the men who has done much to make Idaho what it is, and is one of the most venerable of the pioneer settlers.

Jackson county, Missouri, was the locality of his birth, and he was born to Charles and Kezia (Trapp) Johnson, on November 25, 1839. His father was a Tennessean by birth, a farmer by occupation and reared a family of five sons and four daughters, among whom William C. was the fourth in order of birth. The latter was eleven years of age when the Johnson household accomplished its great migration across the western plains with wagon and ox teams to Oregon, first locating at Marysville. This journey across the western wilderness was not without its tragedies to the Johnson family. The mother and one sister died of the cholera while in camp along the Platte river, and their bodies were laid to rest on the banks of the north Platte. The mother died the one day and her daughter the following, and the rest of the family soon took up sorrowful roads on to the northwest. The father took up a claim in Oregon, and made it his home until his death in 1874.

William Calvin Johnson grew to manhood in Oregon, and when twenty-two years of age left the old home in 1861, spending about a year in Walla Walla, and in 1862 came to Florence, Idaho. He was in the mines there but soon returned to Walla Walla, where he was employed on a farm up to May, 1865. In 1866 he returned to Idaho as his permanent home. He was engaged in herding stock, and also in teaching school until 1874.

On January 11, 1874, he married Nancy King. She was a daughter of Samuel W. and Elizabeth (Ruff) King, being one of their two children. The King family in 1869 took passage on the first railroad train that ran over the Union Pacific as far as Kelton, Utah, and thence came by stage into the Payette valley. For three years Mr. King had the management of a dairy for Peter Prince, near Payette, and finally located on land of his own, including the site of the present city of Payette.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born seven children, five daughters and two sons, namely: Elizabeth, wife of H. C. Flint, of Middleton; Lora, wife of George Barker, of Payette; Ella, wife of Herman Kaiser, of Moscow, Idaho; Effie, wife of John Howard, of Payette; Charles who married Grace Christianson, and lives at his father's home; Edward C., at home; Ruth, wife of Lee Boyd.

Mr. Johnson has never been out of the cattle business for any great length of time during all the period of his residence in the northwest. At the present time he owns three hundred and seventy acres of irrigated land, three hundred and thirty acres being on the Buding Island, this island being made by two forks in the Payette river. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist church, and he has always been an active Democrat and served as county commissioner of Ada county two terms. For the past thirty years his home has been nine miles east of Payette, and none of the citizens of that locality has been more prosperous or more influential.

**EDGAR LEE WHITE, M. D.** In the field of medicine and surgery, Dr. Edgar Lee White, of Lewiston, is making rapid strides to eminence. Some men achieve prominence through the length of time that they have spent in their profession—others through their accomplishments; Dr. White undoubtedly stands in the latter class, for although he has practiced medicine and surgery for but comparatively a short



period, he is already recognized as a leader in both sciences, especially the latter, and he holds added prestige and further regard because his success has come entirely through the medium of his own unaided efforts. Dr. White was born in St. Louis, Missouri, April 21, 1883, and when five years of age was taken by his parents to Spokane, Washington. When he was not yet eleven years of age he began work as a newsboy, continuing as such for five years and also working industriously at whatever other honorable employment presented itself. His father was a contractor and builder, and on Saturdays and holidays, as well as during vacations, he assisted him in his work, eventually learning the business, which he followed during a few years, thus earning the means wherewith to prosecute his medical studies. He subsequently attended the State College, at Pullman, Washington, where he was prominent also in athletics, serving as sub-tackle on the football team, and in 1905 went to the University of Missouri, where he was first captain of the freshman football and track teams and later full back on the 'varsity squad. During the vacation periods there he worked at his trade, and leaving there went to Chicago and entered Rush Medical College, where he received his degree in 1909. On graduation, he returned to Spokane, where he served an internship in St. Luke's hospital for one year, and then came to Lewiston to become assistant to Dr. Phillips. He has continued in this city to the present time, and his recognized skill and ability have gained him a large and lucrative practice, principally in the department of surgery.

On April 17, 1911, Dr. White was married in Spokane, Washington, to Catherine Leydon Rouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Rouse, of Spokane. He belongs to the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Elks. In addition he belongs to the Lewiston Commercial Club and Tennis Club, and holds membership in the various medical organizations. Politically, Dr. White is independent, and the only interest that he takes in public matters is that shown by every good citizen who has the welfare of his community at heart. It is his opinion that the natural resources of Idaho will make the state the "Pennsylvania of the West," and that when opportunities here are realized by those living in the East the real growth of the state will begin. Dr. White's career from boyhood has been one of tireless industry, persistent endeavor and steady advancement. He has already risen to an important position in his chosen profession and with the best years of his life before him it will be interesting to watch how high he will go. He has drawn about him a wide circle of friends and admirers, and possesses the unqualified esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

**GEORGE E. BECKMAN.** One of the substantial and important concerns that is contributing materially to the industrial and commercial precedence of Lewiston, the progressive metropolis and judicial center of Nez Perce county, is the Inland Meat Company, which is here engaged in the wholesale and retail meat and provision business and of which Mr. Beckman is president. He is numbered among the aggressive and public-spirited citizens and representative business men of Lewiston, and is well entrenched in popular confidence and esteem, by reason of his steadfast integrity, his enterprising spirit and his distinctive civic loyalty.

George Edgar Beckman was born at Wahoo, the county-seat of Saunders county, Nebraska, on the 3d of April, 1881, and is a son of George and Anna

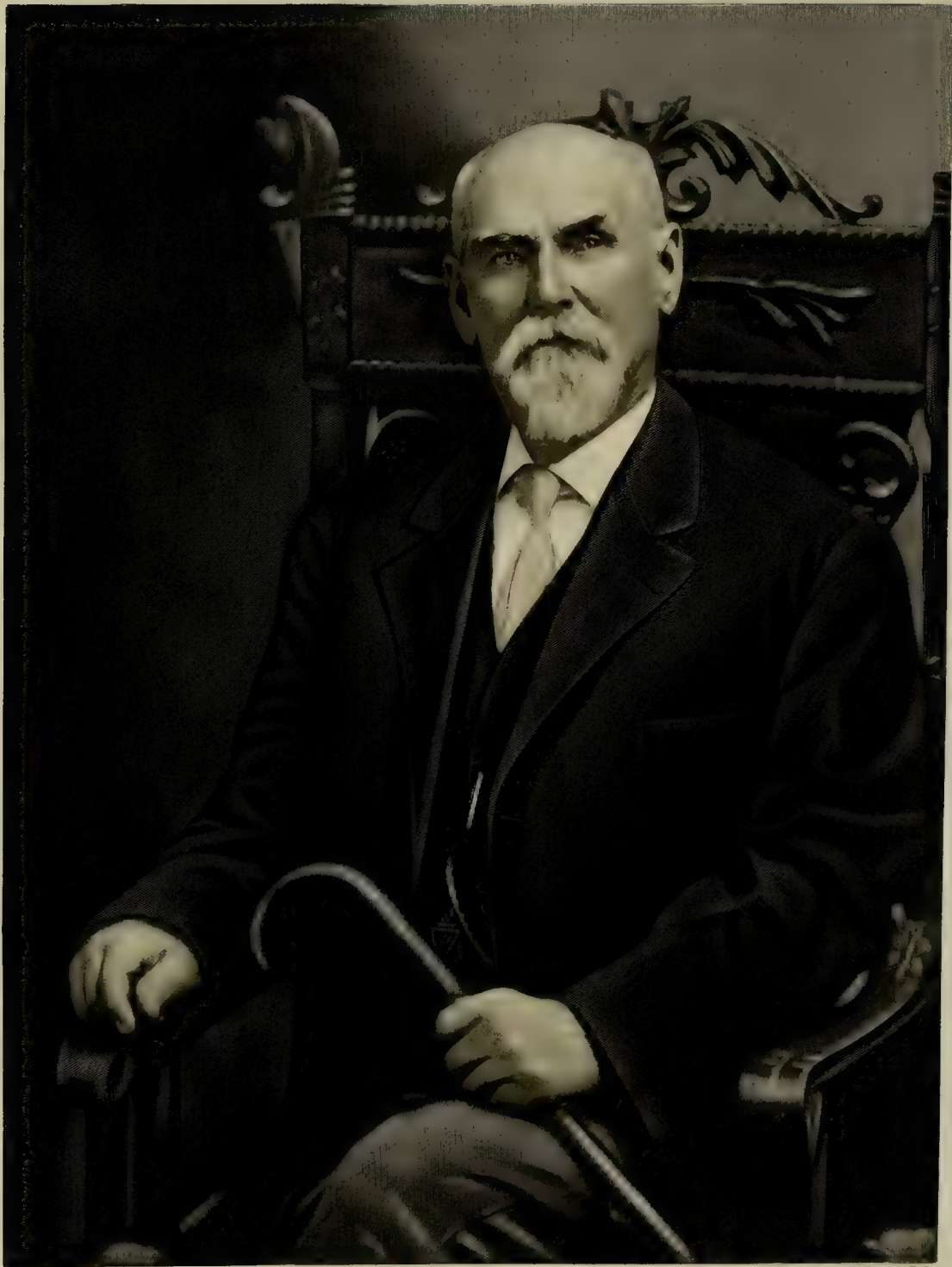
Beckman, both of whom died before he had attained to the age of two years. He was reared from infancy in the home of those who were of no kinship and whose interest in his welfare was of negative order. He attended school in his native county, at intervals, until he was ten years of age, when, owing to ill treatment by the family to whose charge he had been committed, he ran away from the place that could by no means be designated as his home and succeeded in making his way to Wyoming, where he found employment on a stock ranch. He was a sturdy and ambitious youngster, not lacking in self-reliance, as his action in setting forth to make his own way had clearly indicated, and on the ranch he found and availed himself of the opportunity of familiarizing himself thoroughly with all details of the cattle business. He became an expert in the use of the lasso or lariat and no broncho was able to withstand his prowess after he had gained experience in the breaking and handling of the unruly animals. He continued to be identified with the cattle industry in Wyoming until he had attained to the age of twenty-two years, and in the meanwhile he had carefully saved his earnings instead of wasting them in riotous living, according to the custom of many who were similarly employed. Desirous of initiating an independent career, Mr. Beckman came to Idaho in 1902, and located at Genesee, Latah county, where he engaged in the hardware and furniture business. The new venture did not prove to his liking and he soon disposed of his business and removed to the Salmon river district in Nez Perce county. He remained there until early in the year 1909, when he became associated with the Inland Meat Company, of which he became the largest stockholder and of which he has been president for two years. Under his careful and progressive management this company has been most successful in its operations and the business is constantly expanding in scope and importance. The concern has a well equipped plant at Lewiston, including an attractive retail establishment, and to the enterprise Mr. Beckman devotes virtually his entire time and attention. His success is the more pleasing to note by reason of the fact that it is the result of his own ability and efforts, none more clearly deserving the title of self-made man, as he has been dependent upon his own resources from his boyhood days and has proved himself earnest, steadfast and reliable in all of the relations of life. He is a young man of most buoyant nature, genial and considerate, and has won a host of staunch friends in the state and city of his adoption. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and also with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, his political allegiance being given to the Democratic party. Mr. Beckman still permits his name to be enrolled on the list of eligible bachelors.

**S. D. SIMPSON.** The standing of every community is measured by the character of its financial institutions, for unless they are stable and possess in full the confidence of the people, the credit of the entire community is impeached. The American National Bank of Caldwell is an institution which has grown out of the needs of its locality, and was organized by men of exceptional standing, whose interests have been centered in it, and whose honor and personal fortunes are bound up in its life. The success which has attained the American National Bank from its inception has been due to the recognition by the people of these facts and to the personal efforts of its officers and directors, who are









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Peter Perce



as follows: W. G. Simpson, president; J. C. Nichols, vice president; S. D. Simpson, cashier; M. J. Devers; C. D. Gates; J. H. Forbes; A. W. Porter and M. L. Walker, directors.

Mr. S. D. Simpson has been connected with this institution since its beginning. He is thoroughly conversant with every detail of banking, and his courteous and affable manner has done much toward winning friends and popularity for the American National Bank of Caldwell.

Mr. Simpson was born at Burkesville, Kentucky, August 7, 1876, a son of Joseph H. and Amanda E. (Dixon) Simpson. His father, a native of Kentucky, enlisted in the Confederate army during the war between the states, fought two years and during his service participated in one of the memorable raids of General Morgan. In the fall of 1907 he came to Caldwell, Idaho, where he now lives a retired life at the age of seventy-one. The mother also survives and lives in Caldwell at the age of sixty-six. They had a family of four children, as follows: W. G., president of the bank just mentioned and also president of the Citizens National Bank of Meridian, Mississippi; Mrs. B. C. Calvert, a resident at Mineral Wells, Texas; Dr. J. A., a surgeon in the United States Government service in the Philippine Islands and Mr. S. D. Simpson.

Mr. Simpson received his early education in the district schools, and subsequently took a course in a business college in Lexington, Kentucky.

As a boy and young man he was raised on the farm. In common with the majority of men who make a success in life it was there that he learned the lessons of thrift, persistence and economy, which in no small measure account for his present success, and which are invariably the result of good honest hard labor.

In 1896, at the age of twenty, he had his first introduction to the banking business in the establishment of his uncle and brother at Burkesville and Albany, Kentucky. He remained as a clerk in these places until 1901, and in that year went to Bells, Texas, where he organized the First National Bank. He remained as cashier for four and a half years and then came to Caldwell, Idaho, in March, 1906. With others as his associates he organized the Western National Bank, of which institution he was cashier until May, 1908, when he resigned. Then with Mr. Nichols and several local capitalists he organized the American National Bank, an institution with a capital of \$50,000 and now with resources and deposits which rank it among the largest banks of southwestern Idaho.

In April, 1901, Mr. Simpson married in Dixon, Kentucky, Miss Callie Cosby, daughter of H. B. and Dora Cosby, both of whom are now deceased. They are the parents of three children as follows: Elizabeth, born March 26, 1902, in Kentucky, and now attending school in Caldwell; Irene, born July 24, 1905, in Texas, and also a school girl; and Samuel D., Jr., born December 14, 1911. Fraternally Mr. Simpson is connected with the Odd Fellows in which he has passed through all the chairs and with the Knights of Pythias. Independent in his political view he has nevertheless been active in civic and educational matters, serving as a member of the city council and of the school board. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, and are both active in the religious and social life of the city.

**PETER PENCE.** Among the sterling old pioneer citizens of Idaho, Peter Pence holds distinctive prestige as one who has been unusually active in advancing the progress and prosperity of this great western

commonwealth. He has lived in this section of the country since 1862, and here has been engaged in numerous enterprises that have brought success to himself and that have reflected credit on his fair and honorable business methods. It is to the inherent force of character and commendable ambition and unremitting diligence of Mr. Pence himself that he steadily advanced in the business world until he now occupies a leading place among the active and representative citizens of Payette.

A native of the fine old Keystone State, Peter Pence was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1837. He is a son of George W. and Deborah (McKee) Pence, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and where the former was born in 1810. The father was engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the meat business during the major portion of his active career, and he was summoned to eternal rest in 1906, at the patriarchal age of ninety-six years. His cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1839, when the subject of this review was but eighteen months old. There were other children in the family, namely: Andrew, twin of Peter, died in childhood; Mrs. Maria Ellen Wilson, the mother of Congressman Edgar Wilson, of Boise; Elizabeth Ann, the wife of Robert Lowery, of Pennsylvania; Albert, of Payette; Mrs. House, of Brooklyn; and Mrs. Handy, of Denver.

To the public schools of Armstrong, Pennsylvania, Peter Pence is indebted for his preliminary educational training. After leaving school he worked for his father for several years and in 1858 left Pennsylvania and went to Atchison, Kansas, whence he later went up the Missouri river to St. Joseph. In 1860 he went to Pikes Peak, Colorado, where he sojourned for a short time, eventually returning to Kansas, and there engaged in farming. In 1862 he came to Idaho, leaving the Missouri river at Atchison, Kansas, June 9th, and reaching this locality about October 1st. He traveled with ox teams, passing through many narrow escapes from Indians in crossing the continent. He settled in the Boise basin, where he was interested in mining projects, and where he remained for about one year. He then turned his attention to the freighting and packing business between Yumatilla, Oregon, and the Boise basin and Silver City, and in 1864 he packed one load of freight into the latter place at twenty-eight dollars per one hundred pounds. In Silver City he also sold ten-pound cans of lard for ten dollars a can, oats at thirty dollars per hundred pounds, bacon at one dollar and a half a pound, this being in June of 1865. In 1866 he ran a threshing machine, and in this connection cleaned up about fifty dollars a day during 1863-4-5. At this time also provisions in the mining districts were unusually expensive, flour selling for a dollar a pound, apple pies at a bakery for a dollar apiece, bacon for a dollar and a half a pound, ham for the same price, and lard for ten dollars a can.

In 1867 Mr. Pence went into the state of Washington and purchased a drove of cattle, which he brought to Idaho. He then engaged in farming and stock raising on the Payette river, about ten miles above the present city of Payette, and there remained for a number of years. In the years 1880 and 1881 he drove herds of cattle out of Payette valley into Wyoming, shipping the feeding steers to Omaha, Nebraska, and there getting three and three and one-quarter cents per pound. Since 1882 he has lived in Payette, and here he is now vice-president of the First National Bank and of the New Plymouth Bank. He has money invested in a number of important business enterprises and is vice-president of the Idaho Canning



Company. In politics he owns allegiance to the Republican party, and it is worthy of note here that he was the first mayor of Payette. He has served as school trustee, and during his administration was purchased the block where now stands the beautiful brick school building, surrounded by splendid shade trees set out at that time and under Mr. Pence's supervision. In 1900 he was a state representative. He is a man of broad and deep human sympathy, his innate kindness of spirit having won him the everlasting friendship and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. Although seventy-five years of age, he is still hale and hearty, and it is with a spirit of satisfaction that he looks back over the past and realizes that he has been an important factor in making Idaho one of the substantial states of this great western empire.

On October 6, 1872, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Pence to Miss Anna Bixby, a daughter of Seth and Ellen Bixby, who crossed the plains from Missouri to Idaho in 1862. Mrs. Pence died July 18, 1906, in Payette, and here her loss was uniformly mourned by a wide circle of appreciative and loving friends. Concerning the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Pence, the following brief data are here incorporated: Emma Belle is the wife of F. M. Sattoris, of Payette, and they have two children; Edward C. is married and resides in Boise, Idaho, and he has two children; Lloyd, whose home is in Payette but who spends his summers at Big Willow, is married and has five children; Harry B.; Walter G.; and Grace, who is the wife of R. D. Bradshaw and has three children. Harry B. and Walter G. are both married and occupy the old homestead. This homestead was the first location made on Big Willow Creek, and was made in 1867, one year before the country was surveyed and it was then and is now the best stock ranch in the surrounding country. It was at this ranch in the years 1877-1878 that the Snake Indians as well as the Shoshones, Blackfeet and Nez Percés started in to drive all settlers out of the Snake River and Payette valleys or take their scalps. But the frontiersmen rallied to arms, built stockades, put their families in them and kept on the lookout. Mr. Pence remembers many times taking his bed and little ones and going to the grain field to sleep and leaving the home. And then looking up many times through the night to see if the redskins had fired the home yet. Mr. Pence had two brave cowboys, Albert Wilson and Albert Packson, who stayed in the house after the family left, but finally they went to the highest hill close by where they could overlook the valley at which place they did see the Indians telegraph from one mountain-top to another. This was done by firing bunches of cut off dried grass and moving it in a certain manner. Those signals would be given from one mountain top to another, telling other warriors where they were and how many scalps they had taken or where the soldiers were, etc. Finally Mrs. Pence and the small children got too restless and the dangers increasing daily, Mr. Pence left the home, and took the family to Boise City. Here he went into the army, joining General O. O. Howard with several hundred men, both infantry and cavalry, who kept the Indians moving from mountain to mountain and driving all warriors out of Southern Idaho and Eastern Oregon, through Northern Idaho into and through the Lulo Pass into Montana. Chief Joseph had by this time become head chief of all the tribes. One incident that took place on the old homestead at the mouth of Big Willow Creek: Fifteen warriors got within fifty yards of the house when Mr. Pence and his wife were alone. The only thing to do was to

stand them off, which they did by getting their guns and bringing them to bear on the leaders, who were all mounted on their best ponies and dressed in full war paint. Standing in line for several minutes, having their repeating muskets on their shoulder, Mr. and Mrs. Pence bade the leaders repeatedly to go back, which they did eventually without bloodshed. Mr. Pence spends the greater part of his time with his children, whom he has started well in life, and who are now enjoying prosperity and happiness, which in turn renders him the greatest happiness.

**ARTHUR HODGES.** A native son of the great western section of our national domain, Arthur Hodges who is serving as mayor of Boise in 1912, is an effective exponent of the progressive spirit and initiative energy through which has been compassed the marvelous development of the states of the northwest. He is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Oregon and there maintained his home until 1907, when he came to Idaho and established his residence in its capital city. His distinctive popularity in the community needs no further voucher than that afforded in his having been elected mayor of the city, and he has been a representative figure in connection with civic and industrial activities of the state of his adoption.

The lineage of the Hodges family is traced back to sterling English origin, and the founders of the American branch settled in the Carolinas in the early colonial days, representative of the name having been patriot soldiers of the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. Jesse M. Hodges, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was a valiant soldier in the War of 1812, and was in the command of General Andrew Jackson in the Creek Indian war and in the battle of New Orleans. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, and there Monroe Hodges, father of the present mayor of Boise, was born in the year 1833. When but fourteen years of age, in 1847, Monroe Hodges made the long and hazardous journey across the plains and over the mountains to Oregon, which was then little more than an untrammelled wilderness. His father was captain of the band of sturdy immigrants who thus made their way to the Pacific coast country, and he himself retained most vivid recollections of the weary and dangerous journey. The family home was established in Oregon, and there Monroe Hodges was reared to manhood under the conditions and influences of the early pioneer epoch. He became one of the extensive agriculturists and stockgrowers of the state and was the founder of Prineville, the judicial center of Crook county, where his death occurred in 1905. His name merits an enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers who brought about the development and upbuilding of the great state of Oregon. He married Miss Rhoda Wilson, who was born in Kentucky and whose parents likewise were numbered among the early settlers of Virginia. She was a kinswoman of President Wilson, and she passed the closing years of life at Prineville, Oregon, where she was summoned to eternal rest in 1898. Of the children, two sons and two daughters survive the honored parents, Arthur Hodges, Louis M., Mrs. Sarah Luckey and Mrs. George S. Wright.

Arthur Hodges was born in Benton county, Oregon, on the 14th of March, 1865, and was a child at the time of the family removal to Crook county, that state, where his father was an early settler and influential citizen. There he attended the common schools and gained adequate education of a preliminary order. In 1881, when about sixteen years









Henry Carrier



of age he entered the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, where he continued his studies about two years, at the expiration of which he was matriculated in Columbia College, in the city of Portland, in which admirable institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was but eighteen years of age at the time of his graduation and soon after his return to the family home, at Prineville, he was appointed deputy county clerk, a position of which he continued the incumbent for five years. His efficient service and sterling character marked him as specially eligible for further official preferment, and he was then elected county clerk. He retained this office five consecutive terms, of two years each, and his administration was most able and satisfactory, the same being on record as one of the most able and satisfactory, the same being on record as one of the best given to that important office in the entire history of Crook county. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Hodges was elected mayor of Prineville, 1887, and in 1899 he was again honored with election to this office, so that he had ample experience to fortify him when he was later chosen mayor of the capital city of Idaho. In 1900 Mr. Hodges engaged in the general-merchandise business at Prineville, where he continued successful operations in this line until 1907, when he disposed of his stock and business and came to Idaho. He established his home in Boise and forthwith turned his attention to the sheep-growing industry, of which he has become one of the prominent and successful representatives in the state. He effected the organization of the Gillenwater Sheep Company, in Washington county, and the corporation has large landholdings, with an incidental enterprise of broad scope in the breeding and raising of high-grade sheep. Mr. Hodges is secretary of the company, in which his associates are Eugene Looney, L. D. Gillenwater, the latter of whom has the active management of the ranch.

Mr. Hodges himself continued to devote the major part of his time and attention to the practical affairs of the industrial enterprise noted until he was urged to accept the nomination for mayor of Boise, to which office he was elected in May, 1912, for a term of one year and re-elected in 1913, for two years. His prior experience, strong initiative and constructive powers and progressive policies combine with intrinsic loyalty and integrity of purpose to make him an ideal municipal executive, and he has already fully justified the popular choice which placed him in office. He has ever been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party and is an effective advocate of its principles and policies. He is a valued member of the Boise Commercial Club and his genial and companionable nature has gained to him a wide circle of friends in the state of his adoption.

At Salem, Oregon, on the 27th of January, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hodges to Miss Stella Gesner, who was born and reared at Valem, Oregon, and who is a daughter of Hon. A. Gesner, now deceased, a representative citizen of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges have a winsome little daughter, Rhoda, born at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th of February, 1901.

**JOHN J. JARVIS.** A permanent resident of Canyon county for more than a quarter of a century, whose long career has been crowded with experiences of a varied nature, John J. Jarvis, proprietor of the leading mercantile establishment of Middleton, Idaho, is an excellent example of the successful stockman turned equally successful merchant. From early

youth he has been the architect of his own fortunes, the war between the states having claimed his father as a sacrifice when the youth was still attending school, and so ably has he conducted his operations that today he holds rank among his community's leading citizens and is widely known as a man of prominence and position. John J. Jarvis was born in Ritchie county, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 5, 1852, and is a son of Edward J. and Caroline (Chapman) Jarvis. His father, a native of Doddridge county, Virginia, was engaged in agricultural pursuits and merchandising until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he became captain of a company in the Twenty-fifth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, serving during the first part of the war under Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Later, under Gen. "Bill" Jackson, he was injured in a skirmish and taken prisoner, and three days thereafter died, shortly before the fall of Richmond, when aged about forty years. His wife, who was born in Clarksburg, Harrison county, Virginia, died at Round Valley, Idaho, at the age of seventy-one years, having been the mother of seven children, of whom John J. was the fourth in order of birth.

John J. Jarvis attended the country schools of his native county until his fifteenth year, and prior to that had spent his summer months in working on the farms of that vicinity. He later secured employment with a bridge construction gang on a railroad and then became an employe of a blast furnace in an iron works, where he continued to work until 1875. In that year Mr. Jarvis first came to Idaho and settled on Bear River, where he followed hunting and trapping for several years, also giving some attention to mining and prospecting in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho for a period of four years. In addition he was engaged in logging near Cookville, and subsequently spent about a year in prospecting in Salt River and Jackson Hole country, in the meantime hunting and trapping as the exigencies of the time demanded. Mr. Jarvis became a permanent settler on Salmon river, near Bay Horse, in Custer county, Idaho, about 1880, and came to Boise county in 1887, here establishing himself in farming and stock raising operations, which he followed until 1907, with much success. In that year he came to Middleton and became the proprietor of a general merchandise business which has become the leading and largest retail store in Middleton. A shrewd, progressive business man, Mr. Jarvis has inherited many of the sterling qualities of his forebears, three generations of whom on both sides of the family have resided in America. On the maternal side he is descended from English people, while his paternal ancestors emigrated from Scotland to Ireland and thence to this country. Mr. Jarvis is unmarried. He is a typical westerner, breezy, progressive and enthusiastic as to the productiveness of his community and as to its development as a commercial and industrial center. In political matters he is a Socialist, and takes an active interest in the welfare of his community in every way.

**CAPTAIN HENRY ERVIN.** A half century of residence in any state is not a fact to be lightly regarded. It means that such a resident's activities have closely identified him with the locality which he has called his home for fifty years, and that his work and life have been no unimportant factors in creating the present day prosperity. Captain Ervin of Payette is one of these Idaho old-timers, who came here during the height of the mining excitement in the Boise basin, and who have witnessed and been a part of every important period of development from



the beginning of territorial government in Idaho down to the present year.

Captain Henry Ervin is an Irishman, born in County Down, Ireland, on the 11th of July, 1838, a son of William and Jeannett (Beard) Ervin. The parents lived out their lives in Ireland, and they reared a family of seven sons, Henry being the only one who left his native Erin and came to America. As a boy he had little education, and feeling that his opportunities were limited in his native country, he came to America at the age of twenty-three in 1861. His first home was at Springfield, Illinois, where he spent the first year in working for wages at ten dollars a month. He then accomplished the overland migration to the northwest, a strenuous trip in those days. Embarking on a Missouri river steamboat he came up that stream as far as Fort Benton, Montana, which was then one of the few outposts of American civilization in the northwest. Thence he followed the overland trail to Walla Walla, Washington, and on the first day of January, 1863, arrived at Placerville in the Boise basin. Idaho territory was not yet organized, and practically the only activities within what are now the state lines were mining and freighting. He began work in the mines, and followed that for several years, in the meantime acquiring a small amount of capital from his labors in that direction. Finally in 1871 he established himself permanently in Idaho's industry when he bought the land which constitutes the greater part of his present ranch, near Payette. His ranch comprises from five to six hundred acres, and he has improved it with the most modern facilities, including a fine home, many barns, excellent fences, and nearly all the land is now under ditch, and one of his largest crops is alfalfa. For many years Captain Ervin was one of the big cattlemen in this part of the state, operating on his own and on the range.

Captain Ervin was one of the organizers and is still a stock holder in the Payette National Bank. He was married in Payette in 1877 to Miss Josephine M. Bivens, of a family whose residence in Idaho somewhat antedates that of Captain Ervin himself. She was a daughter of D. M. and Honor J. (Brady) Bivens, both of whom were natives of Howard county, Missouri, Mrs. Ervin being the fourth in a family of nine children. The family came to the northwest in 1862, spending a brief time in Idaho, and then locating in Oregon, where they remained five years, after which they returned to Idaho. The father was for some time engaged in the operation of a saw mill in Silver City, Idaho, after which he came into the Payette valley, where he was a farmer until his death in 1879. The mother passed away in 1900. The Bivens farm still belongs to members of the family. David M. Bivens was one of the pioneers in the Pike's Peak Mining district, and for some time did freighting in that vicinity. At the time of the war the Bivens family were residents of Atchison, Kansas, and after losing most of their property came out to the West. Captain Ervin is a Republican in politics, but has never sought office, and has contributed his share to the general welfare by his able business management and his strict integrity in all his relations with his fellow citizens.

FLETCHER R. BURRUS. In the city of Pocatello, the thriving metropolis and judicial center of Bannock county, a leading representative of the real-estate business is he whose name initiates this review and whose progressive policies and effective enterprise

have proved fruitful in furthering the material and civic advancement of this favored section of the state. He is liberal in all that makes for public-spirited citizenship and is a man who has gained and merited the popular confidence and esteem so uniformly accorded to him in the state of his adoption.

Mr. Burrus was born in Phillips county, Arkansas, on the 29th of October, 1875, and is a son of Lucian B. and Martha E. (DeMent) Burrus, the former of whom was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, and the latter in the state of Alabama, their marriage having been solemnized at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1853. Lucian B. Burrus removed to Arkansas in 1854 and became the owner of a large plantation, in connection with which he had many slaves. Naturally he espoused the cause of the Confederacy when the Civil war was precipitated, and he served as first lieutenant and scout in the command of the gallant General Forrest, later being with the forces of General Price in that commander's historic raid in Missouri. He suffered material losses incidental to the war but through his energy and ability largely retrieved the same, and he continued as an honored and influential citizen of Arkansas until his death, in 1894, at the age of sixty-four years. His widow, who is now seventy-four years of age, in 1913, resides in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and of the twelve children seven are living, the subject of this review having been the eleventh in order of birth.

Fletcher R. Burrus availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native state and supplemented this discipline by a commercial course in a well equipped institution at Memphis, Tennessee. He was graduated in this college as a member of the class of 1893, and soon afterward he secured a clerical and executive position in the office of J. D. Thompson & Company, bankers and brokers, at 34 Madison street, Memphis. He remained with this firm until its removal to New York city and then became manager of the Memphis office of the State Life Insurance Company, an incumbency which he retained until 1898, when he came to the west and established his headquarters in the city of Pueblo, Colorado, in the insurance and promoting business. He there remained until May, 1903, when he came to Pocatello, Idaho, as an instructor of agents for the New York Life Insurance Company. In a brief interval he became greatly impressed with the great opportunities offered in connection with industrial development and operations in this favored section of the state and in 1905 he engaged in independent operations in the handling of real estate and the maintaining of an abstract office. From a modest inception he has built up a large and substantial business and he is now recognized as one of the most extensive real-estate operators in southeastern Idaho, to which section of the state he has been successful in bringing a large number of most desirable citizens, many of whom have become prominently concerned with the development of the fine industrial resources in this district. In addition to his real-estate business he controls a prosperous enterprise as representative of various insurance companies of the highest class, and his careful and honorable methods in all transactions have given him a secure place in the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has had dealings. He has identified himself most closely with the progressive movements in the city of Pocatello, and his faith in its future has been shown by his erecting one of the largest and most modern business blocks in the city, the same bearing his name.

In 1912, Mr. Burrus was made the Republican nominee for mayor of Pocatello. He has given freely









C. J. Bullard,



of his means and influence in support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community and is essentially loyal and progressive in his civic attitude. He has won success through his own ability and efforts and has found in Idaho ample scope for his energetic and well directed enterprise. Both he and his wife are popular figures in the representative social activities of their home city and both are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In March, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Burrus to Miss Emma Day, daughter of Thomas and Addie M. Day, well known residents of Jersey county, Illinois, and the four children of this union are Ada Martha, Ophelia, Fletcher R. Jr., and Mary.

**CHARLES JACKSON BULLARD.** One of the most important sources of wealth in the northwest and in Idaho in particular, has been the raising of sheep, both for wool products and for mutton. In the following paragraphs is briefly sketched the career of a man who has spent a quarter of a century in Idaho, and whose ability and success in the sheep industry, has hardly been second to any other sheep man in the state. In recent years Mr. Bullard has retired from the business, and now devotes himself to the management of large real estate and financial interests, in and about his home town of Emmett.

Charles Jackson Bullard was born in the state of Massachusetts at the Hub City of Boston, July 23, 1856, a son of George C. and Caroline Bullard, both parents being natives of the state of Massachusetts. By occupation the father was a carpenter, but during the decade of the sixties, the family moved to the Pacific Coast, and with the exception of Charles J. all of the living representatives are now to be found in the Pacific states. The children consisted of Charles J. and three sisters, two of whom were born after the family went to California. It was in 1866 that the western migration was accomplished, and the journey was made by the Panama route, San Francisco being reached in October, 1866. From San Francisco the father went on two hundred miles north of that city, to Red Bluffs, where he engaged in the sheep business, and continued to be identified with that industry until his death on Christmas day of 1901. The mother passed away August 20, 1893.

Charles J. Bullard, who was ten years of age when he came to California, was practically reared on a sheep ranch, and for a number of years was employed by others in that business in California, Wyoming and Nebraska. In 1887 he arrived in Idaho, and began raising sheep on his own account. His long experience, his practical ability, and the honorable principles which have guided him in all his commercial dealings as a sheep dealer rapidly brought him to the front, and his flock numbered thousands and for years he was one of the largest shippers every season. In 1903 he organized the Bullard & Johnson Sheep & Land Company, and although he sold his interests in this firm in 1907 the business is still conducted under the old name and ranks as the second largest sheep concern in the state.

Mr. Bullard assisted in the organization of the bank of Emmett, and was vice-president, an office which he still retains. Just two miles north of Emmett is situated his splendid irrigated ranch of two hundred acres, and he has extensive land holdings in other parts of the state. When Mr. Bullard sold his share of the sheep and land company, the firm's assets were about two hundred thousand dollars in value, representing a splendid success, the greater part of which was due to the able management of Mr. Bullard. It is said of him that he never made a

promise he did not keep, and his word among the big sheep men of Idaho, and among all other citizens is considered just as good as his bond. He owns a fine ranch house and outbuilding, as a part of his estate has planted some fine orchards, and his place is considered almost a model among the country homes in the vicinity of Emmett.

In 1892 Mr. Bullard married Lillie Marler, a daughter of Newton Marler, and a native of the state of Tennessee. The seven children born of their marriage are mentioned as follows: Anna B., born November 1893, and now a student in St. Margaret's Academy at Boise; Carrie, in school at Boise; Charles J., May, Rilla, Hazel, Della, all at home. Mrs. Bullard is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Bullard is a Republican without aspirations for office, he belongs to no secret order or church, but by reason of his honorable success, ranks among the most influential men in this part of the state.

**GEORGE M. WATERHOUSE, M. D.** The rapid development of Idaho as a fruit state during the last few years has been brought about by a set of earnest, hard-working men, who have invested their experience and capital in enterprises of an extensive nature, calculated to promote in the near future. One of the most thoroughly organized of these development companies, which has enlisted the services of men of experience and business acumen, is the Sunnyside Orchard Company, of Washington county, which owns and operates a tract of seven hundred acres of fruit-bearing property, situated just outside the city limits of Weiser. This company was conceived, organized and promoted by its present president, Dr. George M. Waterhouse, a man of versatile talents, who, after a long and successful professional career, has turned his attention to business activities, in which he is meeting with auspicious results. Dr. Waterhouse was born at New London, Ohio, October 7, 1860, and is a son of I. L. and Hannah (Stow) Waterhouse.

I. L. Waterhouse was born in 1819, in New York, and migrated to the state of Ohio during the early 'forties, settling on a farm near the city of New London, where he carried on operations for many years. He was active in politics, but, although he served as mayor of New London at one time, was never desirous of holding public office. His death occurred in 1897, when he was seventy-eight years of age. He was married in Huron county, Ohio, to Miss Hannah Stow, whose ancestors were early American settlers, several being soldiers in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war. Her great-grandmother was a half-sister to the famous showman, P. T. Barnum. Mrs. Waterhouse died in 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years, having been the mother of seven children, of whom Dr. George M. was the fourth in order of birth, and all of whom yet survive.

George M. Waterhouse attended the public schools of Huron county, Ohio, and graduated from the Fitchville high school in the class of 1880. He next entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, where he was graduated with the class of 1885, and continued his studies in Barnes Medical College. During 1885, 1886 and 1887, he was connected with the American Hospital Aid Association, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin and Grand Rapids, Minnesota, and in 1886 began the active practice of his profession in Weiser, Idaho, where at the time of his retirement, in 1910, he was, with the exception of five others, the oldest practicing physician in the state of Idaho. In 1910, he became the president of the Sunnyside Orchard Company, which under his able management has enjoyed unusual prosperity. He was also one of the



organizers of the Weiser National Bank, of which he was president for five years, and has been active in other enterprises of a commercial and financial nature. Politically, a Republican, he has worked faithfully in behalf of his party's candidates in this section, and himself served as county treasurer of Washington county for a term of four years. In 1891 he became a member of the board of regents of the University of Idaho serving as such for one-half term, and was president of the State Board of Medical Examiners for two years and was on the board until he retired from practice in 1910, when he resigned from that body. He has risen to a high position in fraternal circles, being a member of blue lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine of Masonry, the Red Cross of Constantine and the Eastern Star, and in all of these has held official position, being grand high priest and deputy grand commander of the state and past grandmaster of the blue lodge. The total of his services in all the branches of Masonry would approximate one hundred years. Dr. Waterhouse resides at No. 407 West Main street and has a forty-acre orchard adjoining the city of Weiser on the south. He has succeeded in life through the exercise of native ability, industry and perseverance, and in professional, business and social circles is regarded as a man of the highest integrity.

Dr. Waterhouse was married October 22, 1889, at Fairfield, Nebraska, to Miss Annie M. Beswick, a native of Ohio, and to this union there have been born two children: Georgiana, born December 3, 1894; and Frederick, born October 1, 1896, both at Weiser.

VERNON W. PLATT. Occasionally a man finds a field of work that is exactly fitted to his capabilities and when this happens he is almost certain to make a success. When in addition to finding a vocation for which he is adapted, a man has a genius for hard work he is absolutely certain to succeed. The latter is the case of Vernon W. Platt of Boise, Idaho. As a young man he had no especial talent as far as he himself could discern, but as accident would have it he was placed in just the business environment that suited him, and his rise in the banking and financial world of Idaho has been almost phenomenal. People attribute his success to his genius as a financier, but he himself knows that he has gained his present position as state bank examiner, through hard work, through a determination to make something of himself other than a well paid clerk. The men with whom he associated in the business world were not slow to recognize his ability and at the same time his dependability. He never failed to do a thing when he said he would, and this feeling of confidence that men placed in him also had a powerful influence in placing him where he now is.

Vernon W. Platt was born in Kings, Illinois, on the 18th of September, 1880, the son of Smith Lewis Platt, a native of New York City. His father was a train dispatcher, well known in railroad circles during his years of service, which covered a period of thirty-five years. He is now retired from the active service and is residing in Oelwein, Iowa. His wife who was also a native of New York City, was Evaline Putnam, and she is also living in Oelwein.

Vernon W. Platt was always eager for his release from the school room, for he was anxious even as a small boy to play his part in the great world. Therefore when he was twelve years old he was permitted to leave school and began to study telegraphy. He followed thus in his father's footsteps, and was a telegraph operator until he was twenty-three years of age. During this period he worked

in every part of the United States and received a broader education along some lines than he would have had he remained in school. In 1903 he came to Idaho, and located in the Coeur d'Alene region, where he secured a position as bookkeeper in the Exchange National Bank. His ability and devotion to his work soon came to the notice of his superiors and just two years after entering the bank he was made assistant cashier. This was in 1905 and in 1906 he was made cashier. This is one of the most brilliant records in the banking world of Idaho. To be cashier of a bank in a country where one has no backing, nothing but one's own merits to stand upon, at the age of twenty-six is remarkable enough, but when added to this is the fact that three years previous to being made cashier Mr. Platt had no knowledge of banking and was an absolute stranger in the country, makes his rapid rise sound almost like a fairy tale. Yet, he himself seems to think it no remarkable thing, believing that any boy who works hard enough will succeed. Mr. Platt remained with the bank until 1911, increasing greatly the prosperity of the institution. By this time he had become so prominent in banking circles and was so well liked and trusted by business men in the state that he was appointed by Gov. James Hawley as state bank examiner. He is the present incumbent of this office and gives all of his time to his duties in this position. While in the Coeur d'Alene country, Mr. Platt invested in considerable real estate in the northern part of the state, and this land is constantly increasing in value, and is a proof of Mr. Platt's keen judgment.

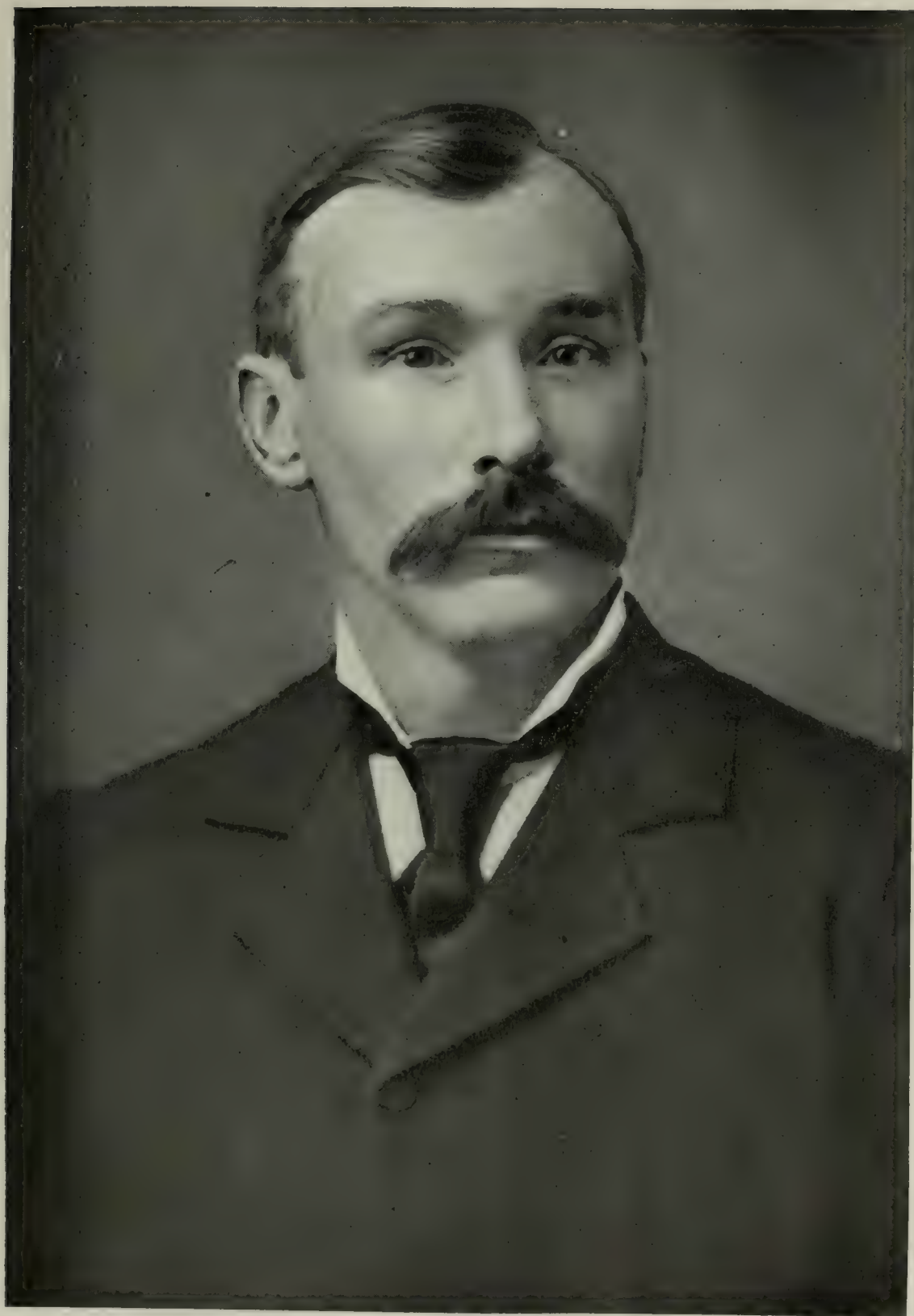
In fraternal circles Mr. Platt is a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in both of which orders he takes a keen interest. Politically, he is a member of the Democratic party, and although he has never chosen to take any active part in politics he is a firm adherent of the principles advocated by his party.

Mr. Platt was married to Miss Zoe Robish, a daughter of M. Robish, a banker of Sumner, Iowa. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Platt, Alberta, by name.

JOHN ADAMSON. If the power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it. Things do not turn up in this world until somebody turns them up. Luck is an *ignis fatuus*—you may follow it to ruin but never to success. It is industry and perseverance alone that lead to success, as in the case of John Adamson, president of the Blaine Co-operative Mercantile Company, and a citizen who has risen to his present high position entirely through the medium of his own efforts. The land of Robert Burns was Mr. Adamson's birthplace, he being born within twenty-four miles of Muir Kirk, the home of the great Scotch poet, May 22, 1849, a son of Robert and Margaret (Murdoch) Adamson. His father was a miner by occupation. The son came to the United States in 1878, settling in Heber City, Utah, where he passed ten years.

John Adamson learned the trade of locomotive engineer in his native place, but on coming to the United States engaged in farming, although he also worked as a stationary engineer at various times in Heber City. There he remained for ten years, but in 1888 moved to Park City, Utah, there becoming engineer in the Daley mines, in which capacity he continued to remain until 1898. There he accumulated and sold city realties, and on coming to Carey purchased a one-half interest in the Hot Springs Ranch, and followed ranching successfully





John Adamson







until 1910, when he disposed of his holdings in the ranch to advantage. During these years Mr. Adamson interested himself extensively in cattle-raising, and in this, as in other business matters, he met with a uniform amount of success. During the spring of 1909 he purchased interests in the Blaine Co-operative Mercantile Company, and at this time is the principal stockholder and the company's president. Since his incumbency in this capacity the business of the firm has enjoyed a steady and continuous growth, and among business men of Carey Mr. Adamson holds a high reputation, as he does also in the confidence of the general public. He is the owner of a model ranch and pleasant home, and he and his family occupy places of distinction in social circles. In his political views he is independent, and for six years served as school trustee. Mr. Adamson and his wife and family are all adherents of the faith of the Latter Day Saints.

In the spring of 1879 Mr. Adamson was married to Miss Margaret Murdock, also a native of Scotland, and born in the same town as her husband. They have had six children, as follows: John R., who is postmaster at Carey; William Lennox, chairman of the board of county commissioners, elected in November, 1912, and who is also his father's assistant in the mercantile establishment; Isabella, who married William Camoran, the hotel proprietor of Carey; and James, Erwin and Edith, all residents of Carey. The family are all musically inclined, and four of these talented sons form an orchestra that is known all over the state and which during its spare hours spends the time at home. Mr. and Mrs. Adamson are noteworthy examples of self-made people, having come to a strange community with very limited capital, with naught but brain and brawn to assist them in overcoming the many obstacles in their path. That they have succeeded in their task is ample evidence of their being possessed of those qualities of honesty, integrity and thrift that have made the Scotch a successful people in whatever community they may choose to settle.

**GEORGE SPIEGEL.** If these who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance of them. It is this quality in George Spiegel that has made him a leader in the business world and won him an enviable name in affairs of great import in Idaho.

In San Francisco, California, April 6, 1861, occurred the birth of George Spiegel, whose father, David A. Spiegel, was one of the pioneers of 1850 in the Golden state. David A. Spiegel became a prominent merchant in San Francisco in the early days and he resided in that city until 1863, when he came to Boise, Idaho. Here he was most successfully engaged in general merchandising until 1890, when he retired from public life. He was a popular Indian trader and did a great deal of business with the western tribes in California and Idaho prior to 1884. He was an Odd Fellow in a fraternal

way. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1905, aged seventy-four years, and his remains were cremated. David A. Spiegel married Rose Dux and to them were born six children; one died in infancy; George is he to whom this sketch is dedicated; Fanny is Mrs. C. H. Stolz, of Boise, Idaho; Julia died in 1908 as the wife of L. Hirshland, of Boise; Rebekka is the wife of Julius Greenbaum, of Boise; and Lee is a resident of Richmond, Virginia; Mrs. Spiegel died in 1905.

George Spiegel attended the public schools of Boise until he had reached the age of twenty-one years and at that time he entered his father's store, in which he was engaged as a clerk until 1884. In that year he went to California, where for several years he was a prominent merchant. In 1890 he returned to Boise, purchased his father's store and changed the firm name thereof to George Spiegel. He then began an exclusive retail grocery business in Boise, the first of its kind in this city. He was the pioneer in Boise in establishing a free delivery system for his store. In 1900 he changed his business from retail to wholesale and his was the first wholesale grocery business in Idaho. In the spring of 1907 he sold out his business and purchased large property holding in Boise county. He then organized the Horse Shoe Bend Developing Company (incorporated), of which he is president, and laid out the town site of Horse Shoe Bend. This town is booming, and with the Idaho Northern Railroad at its door will soon develop into the commercial center of Boise county. Mr. Spiegel is devoting all his time to the welfare of Horse Shoe Bend and he hopes to leave this city as a monument of success after he passes away.

In June, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spiegel to Miss Blanche Platan, who was born in the state of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Spiegel have no children.

In his political convictions Mr. Spiegel is an uncompromising Republican and for the past thirty years he has been a valued and appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic order. In his earlier days he was very fond of exploring the mountains, being devoted to hunting, fishing and all out-door sports. He is a man of sterling integrity of character and one who commands the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellowmen by reason of his fair and honorable business methods.

**RICHARD Z. JOHNSON.** Until his retirement a few years ago, the bar of Idaho contained no abler representative, none whose talents were more distinctively of the highest legal cast, and none whose services in the public interests and in his profession were more persistently marked by the best characteristic and traditions of the bar in this state, than Richard Z. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was a pioneer both as a resident and as a lawyer of Idaho. It is nearly half a century since he first located in this country, and among his contemporaries of every decade he stood shoulder to shoulder with the very strongest and over-topped the great majority. His law practice was large and remunerative, and connected him with the most important litigations in the court of his state and district. As a counselor he had no superiors in the state and he ranked probably with the best as a jury pleader and orator.

Richard Z. Johnson was born in Akron, Ohio, May 21, 1837, and was descended from ancestors who were among the early settlers of New England. On both his father's and his mother's side he has descended from ancestors who fought in the Revolution. Harvey S. Johnson, his father, was born in



Rutland, Vermont, which state has been the home of the family for many years. Harvey S. Johnson became a lawyer, thus heading the third successive generation which has been prominent in law, located at Akron, Ohio, and became prominent in the bar and also in the public life of that city. He had the distinction of serving as the first postmaster of Akron, for a number of years was mayor, and represented the old Fourteenth District of Ohio in Congress. He died in 1896 at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, while his wife passed away at the age of fifty-five. He and his wife were both members of the Congregational church. He married Miss Calista F. Munger, who was also a native of Rutland, Vermont, and they were the parents of six children.

Richard Z. Johnson, the oldest of the family, attained his early education in schools in Ohio and New York, and studied law in Yale College, where he was graduated in 1859. Few of the lawyers of his time were so liberally advantaged in the matter of scholastic preparation as Mr. Johnson. On choosing the scene of his professional career he first located in St. Paul, where he was admitted to the bar, and where he began practice at Winona, where he remained five years, during which he served two terms as city attorney. From Minnesota he went west to the stirring mining centers, first locating in Virginia City, Nevada, and from there to Silver City Idaho, which was his place of practice for about fourteen years. In December, 1878, he moved to Boise, where he remained in active practice until about three years ago, at which time he removed to Europe where his death occurred September 10, 1913, in Wasserburg, Germany. His remains were laid to rest in Lindau, Germany.

Mr. Johnson performed many services which leave his name indelibly impressed upon the public records of the state. He was one of the commissioners who compiled the revised statutes of the state. From 1880 until 1892 he was a member of the territorial council, and was for two terms attorney general for Idaho. In his home city he was always deeply concerned in the welfare and progress of the community, especially along educational lines, and did much for the advancement of the schools of Boise. He was the author and secured the passage of the law creating the independent school districts of Boise, and for fifteen years was a member of the board of education in this city. He was one of the first regents of the State University and served on its board of trustees for a number of years. In 1894 his varied duties caused him to resign from his official place on the University board and the succeeding board of regents conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Mr. Johnson was also honored in his fraternity by election to the office of president of the Idaho State Bar Association. Along with distinction in public affairs, and a thorough and disinterested devotion to many movements which are always unremunerative, and are undertaken solely for the public good, Mr. Johnson was still one of the most successful men from a material point of view in the entire profession in this state. He owned large real estate holdings in Boise, and it was his policy to improve his property and by his private enterprise to promote the general improvement and betterment of his city. He built the large brick office building in Boise in which were located his offices. In that building he collected the largest private law library in the state, and that law library, since then much extended, is now in the possession and active use of his friends.

RICHARD H. JOHNSON. As the successor of one of the most eminent men of the law, whose names and careers have been identified with Idaho during the last century, Mr. Richard H. Johnson has for twenty years upheld the best standard and record of achievements set by his venerable father.

Richard H. Johnson was born in Silver City, Idaho, on July 19, 1870, a son of Richard Z. and Kathleen (Broeg) Johnson. His early education was obtained in the Boise schools, and following his graduation from the high school in 1886, he was sent abroad to study in the best of European schools. Two years spent in Zurich, Switzerland, and after his graduation from Concordia College in 1889, he went to Germany where he continued his studies for one year. Then returning to America he entered Yale University, the Alma Mater of his father, where he was graduated in the class of 1892 from the law department with the degree of LL. B.

Returning to his home in Boise in the fall of 1892, he was admitted to the bar, and at once took up active practice in partnership with his father. His own ability as a lawyer rapidly won him distinction among a large clientage, and he was quickly given the confidence which for years had been bestowed upon his father, as one of the ablest lawyers of the state. Since his father's retirement he has controlled the entire business which has been built up by father and son in Boise during the past thirty-five years. Though a busy lawyer, Mr. Johnson was elected in 1896 and has served two terms in the lower house of the state legislature. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lodge No. 310 of the Elks, being a charter member in that lodge and is a member of the Boise Commercial Club and the Alta Club of Salt Lake City.

In 1890 Mr. Johnson married Miss Kathryn Ashdown of New Haven, Connecticut, a daughter of John E. and Kathryn (Bowen) Ashdown of that city. In 1893 was born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson a daughter, Katherine. Miss Katherine was educated abroad, spending two years in Bavaria, and for two years was a student in St. Helen's Hall at Portland, Oregon. In June, 1912, she was graduated from the Boise high school, and has since entered the Stanford University of California.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN RAWSON, president of the Carey State Bank, the prominent rancher and business man, who holds the rank of bishop in the Latter Day Saints, was born October 20, 1858, at Payson, Utah, the son of William Coffin and Eliza Jane (Chaney) Rawson, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of New York state. William Coffin Rawson came to the West in 1850, crossing the plains overland, and became a prominent and prosperous farmer and stockman, and attained a high position in politics, being elected on the Republican ticket to serve in various state and county offices of trust and responsibility. His death occurred in 1885, when he was fifty-nine years of age. His wife now resides at Ogden. They had a family of seven children, as follows: Eliza Jane, who married Aaron Jackson, of Ogden; William Franklin; Olive R., who married Napoleon McIntire, a prominent railroad contractor near Ogden; Zenia, who married Joseph Chugg and also lives near Ogden, Utah; Nathan C., who is a government official at Salt Lake; Elizabeth, who married Ellsberry Garlic and lives near Ogden; and one who is deceased. The children were given good educations by their parents, who always took the greatest pride in them and their accomplishments, and all were reared to habits of industry and thrift.





W F Rawson







William Franklin Rawson left school when he was eighteen years of age and immediately began farming on a property which he had purchased. His first advent to Idaho was during the winter of 1874 and 1875, when he had charge of a herd of cattle in the Snake River Valley. At that time Pocatello had but one building. Two years later, however, he sold out and began railroading, entering the service as a brakeman and being advanced to conductor, and in all spent eight years in the railroad's employ. At the time of his father's death, in 1885, Mr. Rawson came to Idaho and purchased a ranch, where he carried on successful operations until 1899, and in that year grasped an opportunity to dispose of his land at a good figure, moving from Cassia to Blaine county and settling in Carey, where he began farming in the little Wood River Valley. He was the main factor in the organization of the Carey State Bank, of which he has since been president and is one of its largest stockholders. Politically a Republican, in 1912 he was his party's choice for the office of assessor of Blaine county. Mr. Rawson and his family are strict adherents to the teachings of the Latter Day Saints, Mr. Rawson having served in the bishopric for five years and exalted bishop for some time. Mr. Rawson was appointed postmaster at Carey by President Roosevelt, but when he retired from the mercantile business he resigned his office.

On May 1, 1879, Mr. Rawson was married to Mary Alice Wilson, daughter of Robert and Ann (Blood) Wilson, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rawson have had eight children, all of whom reside in Carey: Edith, who married Alfred Stanford; Della, who married George Rice; Laura, who married William Adamson; and Rebecca, Edward, Robert, Leland and Viva. Mr. Rawson is one of Blaine county's best citizens. He can usually be found identified with all movements tending to the elevation of his fellowmen, while his voice and pen have uniformly been at the service of moral, temperance and social reform.

**LEE R. CLOUGH.** In former years, in Idaho, butter was manufactured in small quantities, upon individual farms, or imported from other states; but the tendency to concentration has affected this as well as other industries. Today a larger and larger proportion of it is being made in butter factories, or creameries, which receive the milk and cream from many farms, manufacturing the butter in large quantities. In such large institutions the whole process of butter making is more carefully controlled and the product as a result is better and more uniform in character. This industry is still in its infancy in Idaho, but it bids fair to take its place among the leading interests of the state, having enlisted the efforts of able, alert business men, of wide experience and energetic methods. In this class stands Lee R. Clough, proprietor of the Hazelwood Creamery, at Caldwell, an enterprise that started in a small manner and has become an important factor in the business interests of Canyon county. Mr. Clough has spent practically all of his life in this business, and his success in his chosen line has been assured since settling in Idaho.

Lee R. Clough is a westerner, having been born in Denver, Colorado, in January, 1874, and is a son of David and Mary (Cascaden) Clough. His father, as his name suggests, was a native of Scotland, and came to the United States via Canada in 1860, when he settled in Denver, Colorado. He was one of the first residents of that city, being there at a time when Indians camped on the present site of the great city

hall. He engaged in mining, dairying, stock raising and the meat business, and installed the first mining machinery in the Umbrella mine at Silver City. His death occurred in Denver, December 31, 1880, when he was forty-eight years of age. His wife, who was born in Canada in 1836, still resides in Denver at the age of seventy-six years. Nine children were born to them, Lee R., being the seventh in order of birth.

Lee R. Clough received his education in the public schools of Denver, and was graduated from the Denver high school in the class of 1894. His father had died when he was but six years of age, and it was necessary that he make his own way in the world immediately upon completing his studies. Accordingly, he turned his attention to the business that was to prove his life work, securing a position in a butter factory near Denver, where he learned every detail of the business, following which he engaged in business on his own account, and continued to be so engaged until 1906. He then disposed of his interests and moved to the northwest, but returned after a short period and established a creamery in Denver which he developed into a high state of perfection. This he sold two years later and moved to near Spokane, Washington, where he had charge of the northern part of Idaho, but in April, 1909, came to Caldwell, establishing the Hazelwood Creamery, with which he has been connected to the present time. Mr. Clough and his associates are spending their time and money in developing this industry, and it is their belief that Idaho will prove one of the leading states in this line within a comparatively short space of time. The Hazelwood Creamery has been such a success that Mr. Clough is contemplating the establishing of branches of the business in various parts of the state. He is a shrewd, able business man, with a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of all of the details connected with his business, which stands as a monument to his courage and perseverance.

Mr. Clough was married in Denver, Colorado, in February, 1897, to Miss Anne Halsrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Halsrich, both of whom are deceased. Three children have blessed this union: Iva L., born in 1899; Lawrence D., born in December, 1901; and Melvin L., born in February, 1903. The children were all born in Denver, and are now being educated in the Caldwell public schools. Mr. Clough is devoted to his home and family, but also enjoys out-door life, and his fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and his political views are independent. With Mrs. Clough he attends the Methodist Episcopal church, where they have numerous friends, as they have, indeed, throughout the city.

**JESSE L. RICHARDS.** Professional acumen, civic preferment, financial success, social popularity—these are some of the elements describing the status of Jesse L. Richards and make his position an admirable and enviable one. Although he has been a resident of Weiser only since 1906, that period has been sufficiently long to demonstrate his superior ability along the lines in which he is active.

Jesse L. Richards is of Indiana birth, but of Pennsylvania ancestry. His grandfather, Manly Richards, was one of the useful clergymen of his period, and in the latter part of his life extended his service to what was then the pioneer country of Indiana. He settled on farm lands in that state, but died soon after settling in the middle west. His son, David Riley Richards, came overland with his parents from Pennsylvania and grew up in the rural com-



munity which was the home of his family. He engaged in agriculture and combined with that work, as had his father, the spiritual offices of a minister of the gospel. Madison county in Indiana continued to be his home until the end of his life in 1912. He bore the distinction of having borne arms for his country under Gen. Lew Wallace, with the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, serving also with the Twelfth Indiana Regiment during his three and one-half years of military activity. He participated in the engagements at Mission Ridge, Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Vicksburg and many others under General Logan's command. David Riley Richards and his wife, Emily Caroline, the daughter of the Indiana pioneer, Morris Davis, were the parents of nine children, of whom Jesse L. Richards was the fifth born. He was born on November 28, 1874, at the parental home in Madison county, Indiana.

The education of Jesse Richards began in the district schools of his native county; it was continued in the high school of Pendleton, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1894; and completed in the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, where he pursued his studies in the department of law, receiving his degree in 1904.

It should be noted that the university career of Mr. Richards was unusually brilliant. Not only was he popular in a social way, indicated by his membership in the Cosmopolitan and Reinhard clubs, but he also won many honors of a purely scholastic nature, and was identified with the highest purposes and attainments of the institution. In 1902 he was the winner of the junior class discussion. In 1903 he won the interclass discussion, and the same year saw him the captain of the Indiana-Illinois debating team. In 1904 he was clerk of the senior moot court. The senior law class made him its historian and poet, and he was chosen to serve as the business manager of the *Arbutus*—the college annual in 1904. The honor of the presidency of the University of Indiana Lincoln League was yet another of the complimentary distinctions conferred upon him. These seem to have been significantly summed up in his being distinguished, on the night of his graduation, by a prize consisting of \$150 worth of law books, constituting faculty recognition of Mr. Richards as the best "all round" student of his class.

After receiving his law degree in 1904, Mr. Richards began the practice of his profession at Lapel, Indiana. There he continued for one and a half years, after which he removed to Weiser, Idaho. Here he opened a law office and has ever since continued, with notable success, his legal activities embracing general practice.

Idaho citizens were not slow in recognizing the valuable combination of talent and integrity that Mr. Richards represents, and in 1908, two years after his coming to Weiser, he was elected to the responsible office of prosecuting attorney of Weiser and Washington county, and in 1910 he was re-elected, still continuing as the incumbent of the office. It is not too much to say that there is no other office in the county government which is so intimately associated with the interests of the people as that of prosecuting attorney, as upon this official rests the responsibility of maintaining the good order of the county. During the two administrations of Mr. Richards the affairs of the office have been conducted in an able and efficient manner. He has brought about convictions when the guilty were brought before the bar of justice, and has refused to prosecute when the evidence clearly pointed to the innocence of the accused. As a criminal lawyer Mr. Richards is recognized as one of the ablest in the state. His elec-

tion to the office in 1910 followed his nomination to succeed himself, and the vote he received was a most eloquent testimonial to his ability and zeal as a public servant.

Aside from his legal business, Mr. Richards has commercial interests in connection with the Weiser Investment Company, of which he is the secretary and a member of the board of directors. His local relations in a personal way are further cemented by his membership in certain prominent fraternal orders, among them being the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Anderson, Indiana. He is also a member of the County Bar Association.

Mr. Richards and his family are members of the Congregational church in Weiser. Mrs. Richards, like her husband, is a former resident of Indiana, being the daughter of S. M. and Mary C. Ulen, old residents of Pendleton, Indiana. The Ulen-Richards marriage was solemnized on August 31, 1904, and with the passing years three children have come to grace their home. Gertrude Eleanor, the eldest, was born December 7, 1905, and is now a pupil in the public schools of Weiser; David Riley is a youthful native of Weiser, his birth having occurred here on December 21, 1907; here too, his brother, Ralph Ulen, was born on the 15th of March, 1912. The Richards family occupy a handsome home and are an important adjunct in many ways to the life of Weiser.

STEPHEN D. TAYLOR. A resident of Idaho for a quarter of a century, Mr. Taylor has been closely identified with enterprises and agencies that have conserved development and progress, and his loyalty has been unswerving, even as his appreciation of the manifold advantages and resources of this commonwealth has been insistent. He has been concerned with important newspaper enterprises, has served as a member of the state legislature, and that his hold upon popular confidence and esteem is of the strongest order is shown by the fact that he is now the incumbent of the important office of auditor of state. His home is still maintained at Bonners Ferry, Kootenai county, and he has large and valuable landed and other interests in the northern part of the state. As state auditor he is at the present time a resident of Boise, the capital city, and his able and effective administration has been of great benefit to the state and its people, as well as most creditable to himself. As one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Idaho and as a man of distinctive prominence and influence in public affairs within its borders, he is entitled to special recognition in this publication.

Stephen Douglas Taylor was born on the homestead farm of his father, near Montfort, Grant county, Wisconsin, on the 3d of February, 1863, and is a son of Edward and Margaret (O'Brien) Taylor, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio. Edward Taylor was numbered among the pioneers of Wisconsin and became a prosperous farmer in Grant county. He served as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and as a member of a Wisconsin volunteer regiment, and he was an appreciative and valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic at the time of his death. He continued in active service at the front until victory had crowned the Union arms and peace been restored to the harassed nation. Edward Taylor finally removed to Oklahoma and secured a large landed estate. He became one of the extensive farmers and stock-growers of that state and there continued to reside until his death, in 1895, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to the life



eternal in the preceding year. Edward Taylor was a stalwart Republican in his political allegiance and was a man whose probity and integrity gained and retained to him the high regard of his fellow-men. Of their children, Stephen D. is the only one residing in Idaho.

At Montford, Wisconsin, the present state auditor of Idaho gained his early education in public schools, and thereafter he completed a normal course in Amity College, at Sigourney, Iowa, where he continued his studies until he had attained to his legal majority. Thereafter he was a successful teacher in the public schools, in Missouri and Kansas, for a period of three years, at the expiration of which, with a desire to gain broader information concerning the great western part of our national domain, he passed a year in travel, principally in the northwest. In 1888 he came to Idaho and during the major part of that year he held a position in the service of the state reclamation bureau at Boise. He had in the meanwhile become so favorably impressed with the advantages and promising future of the state, which was still under territorial government, that he decided to establish his permanent home within its borders. In 1889 he located at Mountain Home, Elmore county, where he established the *Idaho Mail*, the first paper at that place, and one that was destined to wield much influence in furthering the civic and industrial advancement of that section of the state. Mr. Taylor continued as editor and publisher of the paper until 1900, when he sold the plant and business and removed to Bonners Ferry, Kootenai county, where he founded the *Herald*. This weekly newspaper has likewise been maintained at a high standard, and is an effective exponent of local interests, as well as of the principles and policies of the Republican party. Mr. Taylor is still the owner and publisher of the *Herald*, and is the owner of other valuable property in that section of the state, including farming lands and town realty.

In 1906, without even attending the convention or making any effort to advance his claims, Mr. Taylor was nominated, without his knowledge, as representative of Kootenai county in the lower house of the state legislature, and the flattering majority rolled up in his favor showed the estimate placed upon him in his home county. He gave most effective service in the legislature, was active and influential in the deliberations of the floor and the committee room, and at the expiration of his first term he was re-elected without opposition. By a direct primary vote and subsequent general election, Mr. Taylor was chosen state auditor in November, 1908, and his administration has fully justified the popular confidence and esteem which brought about his noteworthy preferment.

Mr. Taylor is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in Idaho. Mrs. Taylor is past president of the grand chapter of the adjunct organization, the Daughters of Rebekah, in this state, and is identified with other fraternal and social organizations. She is a popular figure in the social activities of the capital city, as well as in her home town of Bonners Ferry, and both she and her husband are enthusiastic in the sports of hunting and fishing, in which lines Mrs. Taylor is an expert with both rifle and rod, often putting her consort to blush by her prowess. They have no children.

On the 10th of May, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Taylor to Miss Emma Hartz, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, and who is a

daughter of a representative agriculturist of that state.

**JOSEPH ELIAS ARKOOSH.** We admire and praise a man when he, starting out with nothing but perhaps an education, perhaps not even that, rises to a position of prosperity and influence in a community. But how many advantages he has over the man who comes to this country from a foreign land, with no knowledge of the people, no acquaintance with the language and no money, and then, overcoming all of these obstacles, becomes a highly successful member of the business world of the community in which he lives and an influential citizen. Such is in brief the case of Joseph Elias Arkoosh, who came to this country when but a child from the warm shores of the Mediterranean, and who has succeeded in establishing in Gooding, Idaho, one of the most prosperous mercantile houses in the city.

Joseph Elias Arkoosh was born in Syria, in 1877, on the 21st of January. His father was Elias Arkoosh and when the lad was still a small boy, his father determined to come to America, and brought the child along. They landed in New York on the 13th of August, 1892, and left the city at once for Omaha, Nebraska, where the father expected to find work. The new scenes and people filled young Joseph with a desire to know more and the tales which he heard of the wealth to be found in the country to the West, fired him with an ambition to go in search of some of this wealth. Setting forth all by himself, on the 24th of May, 1893, the little fifteen-year-old boy, when in search of his fortune just as in days of ancient times. He bought a horse and buggy in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and then with no definite destination, he started to drive across the plains to the land of promise. His experiences were numerous and varied and would fill a book to the brim, but the final result was that he came to Walla Walla, Washington, and here he remained for the summer, spending his time wandering about picking up a knowledge of the language and the customs of the people and incidentally coming to love the beautiful country in which he found himself. He remained in Walla Walla until the spring and then he went to La Grande, Oregon, where he found employment such that he could do his work and at the same time attend school. He did all kinds of work—anything that would enable him to earn a living, until he could secure an education. He remained in La Grande for two years, and during this time managed to save four hundred dollars and with this sum he went to Bellevue, Idaho, and started in business for himself. He began in a necessarily modest way, but his business grew rapidly, and he presently established a branch store in Hailey, Idaho. He was very successful from the start, being a good business man, and a natural genius for buying and selling. He remained in Bellevue until 1909, when he closed out his interests there and came to Gooding. How profitable his business was may be seen from the fact that during one year, 1905, his sales amounted to over one hundred thousand dollars. He established on his arrival in Gooding, a fine dry goods and department store, and his venture has been more than successful, far surpassing Mr. Arkoosh's expectations.

Like most of the really successful men in Gooding he is a firm believer in the future growth and prosperity of the city, and shows his faith by investing in city realty, owning an attractive home, and other property. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church. He is very active as



a member of the Knights of Columbus and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

During one of the business trips which Mr. Arkoosh has to frequently make to New York, he met Miss Alice Comaty, whose native land is the same as his own. She later came to St. Louis, Missouri, to live, moving thence in 1904. The result of this meeting was their marriage in 1906. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Arkoosh; Mary, Elias and George. The father of Mr. Arkoosh is also a member of his family, having come to live with him shortly after his arrival in Gooding, and it is the delight of the whole family to wait upon his comfort, for he is now an old man, and very very far away from the home of his youth.

**ROBERT F. MCAFEE.** A native son of Idaho and a scion of one of the best-known and highly-honored pioneer families of this commonwealth, Mr. McAfee, who now holds the office of cashier of the First National Bank of Boise, has a wide acquaintanceship throughout the state, and is one of the representative business men and loyal and progressive citizens of the capital city. He remains enrolled in the ranks of eligible bachelors, but this fact has not in the least militated against his popularity in social circles, and it may consistently be said that his circle of friends is co-extensive with that of his acquaintances.

Mr. McAfee was born at Silver City, Owyhee county, Idaho, on the 4th day of July, 1874, and his self-reliance and independent spirits have well justified his natal day. He is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Estee) McAfee, the former of whom was born at St. John, the capital city of the county of the same name, in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and the latter of whom was a native of Virginia, in which historic old commonwealth the Estee family was founded in an early day. Robert McAfee, of staunch Scotch lineage, was educated in the schools of his native province, and as a young man he became a railroad engineer. Later he served as master mechanic in connection with railroad and mining enterprises, and he also served as superintendent of a number of the largest mining properties in the northwest, including the Golden Chariot mine at Silver City, Idaho, and the Grand Prize and the Tuscarora, in Nevada. He came to the northwest in the early pioneer days and lived up to the full tension of life on the frontier, where he endured the vicissitudes and hardships incidental to such isolation, and where he was a valiant figure in warfare with the Indians. He was one of the early settlers of the Boise basin, and accumulated a large landed estate, devoted to ranching and the raising of cattle, besides which he was the owner of valuable mining properties. He won success of no indefinite order, and was one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of the city of Boise at the time of his death, in April, 1911, his loved and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in 1909. Of their four children, one died in early childhood; Dell is the wife of E. E. Naylor, of Delaware, Ohio; Robert F. of this review, was the next in the order of birth; and Forrest E., a resident of Delaware, Ohio, is a prominent mine operator in various states in the northwest.

In the public schools of Boise, Robert F. McAfee gained his early education, and after his graduation in the high school he became associated with his father in the sheep business. This venture did not prove successful. Young McAfee turned his attention to learning the drug business, and for three years he was employed in the drug store of John Ridenbaugh in Boise. At the age of nineteen years, in 1893, he assumed a clerical position in the First National Bank of Boise, and through faithful and

efficient service he won promotion and was finally in 1903 advanced to his present responsible office of cashier of this institution, which is one of the staunchest and most popular in the state, and in which he is a stockholder. He is also the owner of valuable ranch property in his native state and has mining interests of important order, besides which he owns valuable realty in Boise. He is progressive and liberal in his civic attitude, and while never a seeker of political preferment of any kind, he is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and he finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing trips, having been a devotee of these exhilarating sports since his boyhood days.

**FRANK C. WOODFORD.** One of the men who is best known throughout the city of Boise and the surrounding country for his activity in furthering the interests of the section, and his prominence in all the plans that have been conceived and carried out within the last few years or so for the betterment of conditions, and the welfare of the people of this section, has brought him much before the public eye. Being himself a large land owner, Mr. Woodford is in a good position to judge of the value and future of this part of the state and his enthusiasm over the prospects which it holds and the advantages which it offers the homeseeker, is most contagious. Mr. Woodford possesses the ability to judge men as well as land, and he is a man who can be relied upon under any circumstances. Such a trait is bound to win him many friends, and the respect which is accorded him in whatever place he may be is no more than his by right.

Frank C. Woodford is a native of that state which has produced some of the best men in our country, Illinois. He was born in Bureau county, on the 23d of June, 1860, his father being Amherst B. Woodford. The latter was a native of Connecticut, but he settled in the state of Illinois in its early days. He located here in 1836, one of the first pioneers to settle in this vicinity, and had a hard time to clear his little farm and make it earn a living. To help the finances along, he chopped and dressed huge logs, which he loaded on wagons and hauled a distance of one hundred and twenty miles to Chicago, which was the nearest market. This was before the days of railroads, and only lasted until the glittering twin rails began to push their way through the wilderness. When this time came, Mr. Woodford, deciding that the country was filling up too rapidly to suit him, moved further west and settled in southwestern Iowa. This was in 1869, and he lived here until his death in 1889. His farm proved to be a valuable holding, and he became very prosperous, adding to his lands until he was one of the largest landholders in the section. Amherst B. Woodford married Henrietta Benson, who was a daughter of Massachusetts. She lived to be eighty-eight years of age, dying in 1908. Both the father and mother are buried in Page county, Iowa.

The earliest recollections of school that Frank C. Woodford has were of those spent in the little log schoolhouse in Illinois. Upon moving to Iowa he was sent to the schools of Shenandoah and here he studied until the age of eighteen. Not caring for the courses offered by the colleges, and preferring to learn the technicalities of the business world, Mr. Woodford entered a business college at Quincy, Illinois. Upon the completion of his course, he returned to Shenandoah, where he entered the grocery business, and proved himself a natural merchant. For several years he continued to conduct this business



with success, but with the death of his father his efforts were turned in another direction. In the meantime, in addition to his grocery business he acted as credit man for a Shenandoah firm and had not only proved a valuable assistant to his employers, but had gained an experience which was to prove important in his later career. After his father's death, he and his brother turned their attention to farming, taking charge of their father's farms, which proved a good-sized undertaking for even two able-bodied men. After a time they began to specialize as breeders of fancy short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs. The breeding farm was known as the Maple Leaf Farm, and became renowned as the home of the thousand-dollar boar. In this state, where everyone prided themselves on their fine hogs, it was acknowledged that the Woodford brothers raised the finest hogs in the state. They made two record-breaking sales; one sow bringing six hundred and five dollars, and a boar selling for fifteen hundred dollars. During one year the sales from this farm amounted to eight thousand one hundred dollars.

The life at last became too tame for Mr. Woodford and looking about him for new worlds to conquer, he became afflicted with the fever that has brought so many of the men who have made successes in the East, and who owned comfortable homes there, to the West, willing to endure the hardships or at least less of comfort than they had in the East. Therefore, in 1903, he sold out his Iowa interests and came to Boise, Idaho. His first position here was in charge of the land department of Gold & Roberts Company, and he next became associated with W. E. Pierce, for two years being in charge of the farming department of this company. By this time he had a chance to learn the country fairly well and to judge of land values, and so he determined to strike out for himself. He entered the real estate and loan business, and soon became known as one of the best real estate men in this section. Later he organized the Meadow State Bank, and was elected president of the institution. The other officers of this prosperous institution are J. J. Shaw, who is vice-president, and A. B. Lucas, cashier and manager. Mr. Woodford has considerable money invested in ranch lands in Ada county, Idaho, and expects to see these lands increase in value all the time. In 1905 he became a third owner in the Grand View Land and Irrigation Company, the members of the firm being Mr. Woodford, R. C. Massey and James Garbutt. The company owned one of the finest bodies of irrigated land in the state of Idaho. This property was located on the Snake river, and after a number of years was sold to a Des Moines company for the sum of ninety-seven thousand dollars. The purchasing company have since placed more money in this section and have bought more property, increasing their considerable investment by a considerable amount, so profitable did it prove. Mr. Woodford is now devoting himself almost entirely to his real estate business, and to the handling of his many valuable pieces of landed property throughout the state. As an example of his well-earned reputation for upright dealing, and also for tact and a charming personality, may be mentioned his efforts in behalf of the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa. This institution burned down and Mr. Woodford, as one of its officials, set out to raise money for its rebuilding. He solicited and collected funds amounting to forty-five thousand dollars and paid this all out without being under bond.

In 1882 Mr. Woodford was married to Jennie L. Biddle, a native of Henry county, Iowa, her father being John Biddle, a prominent farmer of that

county. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Woodford. Both of them are active members of the Presbyterian church, Mr. Woodford being president of the board of trustees, and giving much of his time to the direction of the affairs of the church. Mrs. Woodford is a relative of ex-Governor Cummings, of Iowa, who is now United States senator, and whose name is a household word, through his prominence in the political turmoil of 1912. Mr. Woodford has one brother, Edwin R., who is a retired farmer, living in Shenandoah, Iowa, and one sister, the wife of James B. Alden, a banker of Shenandoah. Mr. Woodford is a very busy man, but he confesses to being unable to resist one temptation, and that is to go on a camp, especially if there is any fishing at hand. When a business man is fond of the out-of-doors, one may rest assured that he is a fairly safe man to trust, and this is most certainly so in the case of Mr. Woodford, of whom everyone who can claim his acquaintance is most anxious to do so.

PASCO B. CARTER, of Boise, was born in the "smoky" city of the East, reared amid the environment of that battleground of business, where energy, thrift and vision have created so masterful a community, and educated at one of our most famous universities, Princeton, he brings to his professional labors and business activities an ability and training far above the average and already has given evidence of that strength which presages for him a career marked for accomplishment. In its natural resources Idaho is, in many respects, a parallel of this section of Pennsylvania and needs but development. Mr. Carter is of that type that not only recognizes opportunity but creates it, and as he firmly believes in a great future for this commonwealth, Idaho has gained in him a citizen that will be a strong force in its up-building.

His birth occurred November 28, 1880, in what was then Allegheny City, but which now forms a part of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Henry Carter, a prominent business man of Pittsburgh. The mother of Mr. Carter was Wilhelmina Eccleston before her marriage, and a Virginian by birth. Six children came to these parents, viz.: Charles Allen Carter, a civil engineer, Boise, Idaho; John Slade Carter, Henry B. Carter, Mary Deria, now Mrs. A. F. B. Morris, Wilhelmina E., now the wife of Charles S. Garrison, all of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Pasco B. Carter, the subject of this review.

After graduating from East Liberty Academy, Pittsburgh, Mr. Carter entered Princeton University in the fall of 1901, from which institution he was graduated in 1905 as a Bachelor of Arts. His legal training was received in the Pittsburgh Law School, from which he was graduated in 1908 as an LL. B. Admitted to practice in both the county courts and the supreme court of Pennsylvania, he followed his profession in Pittsburgh for a short time, but in the fall of 1908 he came to Boise, Idaho, where he has since been the law associate of Samuel H. Hays. Mr. Carter is one of the legal representatives of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn of Pittsburgh, large investors in irrigation and power interests in the West, and is also attorney for the Keating Cary Land Company of Lemhi county, Idaho. These engagements, together with his steadily increasing private law practice, make full demands on his time. He is a pleasant man to meet, and his genial personality, coupled with his honesty of purpose and strict adherence to business, has won him many friends and has enabled him to gain a strong foothold in both the capital city and in the southern part of the state, thus assuring his



future success. In religious belief and church membership he is a Presbyterian, and politically he is a Republican.

**HARLAN D. HEIST.** To succeed in the profession of law today means harder work and greater effort than ever before. A splendid preparation, a truly legal mind, a lofty conception of the duties of law to his client, all of these must be combined to advance the practitioner from the rut of mediocrity, but there have been men who have possessed all of these qualities, and have still failed to reach the coveted goal. On the other hand, there have been individuals who have attained to eminence even though every circumstance seemed set against their success; who have had to overcome the disadvantages of lack of means and early education; whose careers have been filled with constant striving against adverse conditions. In this latter class stands Harlan D. Heist, of Shoshone, known as one of the leading younger members of the profession in Lincoln county, whose position has been gained through indomitable determination and perseverance, and the possession of those inherent qualities which go to make up the successful practitioner of law. Mr. Heist was born in Clay county, Nebraska, October 28, 1880, and is a son of David R. and Evelyn (Solt) Heist.

David R. Heist was born in Pennsylvania, and as a young man removed to Ohio, from whence he subsequently migrated to Nebraska, there becoming a pioneer farmer and real estate man. He was a prominent Mason, an active politician and a devout Christian, and was actively interested in church work up to the time of his death. He was married in Ohio to Evelyn Solt, a native of the Buckeye state, and they had four children, of whom Harlan D. was the third in order of birth. Mrs. Heist still survives her husband and makes her home in the village of Aurora, Nebraska.

Harlan D. Heist when young began to work on a ranch, and when he could find time to do so pursued his studies. Having determined to follow the law as a vocation, he worked early and late at whatever occupation presented itself, carefully saving his earnings in order that he might continue his studies, and thus working his way through college. He taught school in the graded institutions of his native state, and subsequently was principal of the high schools at Wood Lake and Johnston, Nebraska, his education in the meantime being secured in the schools of Hamilton county, Nebraska, at Fremont, where he took a teacher's and scientific course, and at Drake University, where he was graduated in law, science and higher philosophy in 1907. In that year he was admitted to the bar in Iowa, and in the year following to the Nebraska and Idaho bars, and thus excellently equipped he entered upon the practice of his profession in Shoshone. Although a resident of this city for but comparatively a short period, he has taken his deserved position among the leading members of his profession in Lincoln county, and his connection with a number of noted cases of litigation has given him a widespread reputation.

In political matters Mr. Heist is a Democrat, and he has always taken an active part in the work of his party in this section, and at one time serving as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. He is now county attorney of Lincoln county. He is an aggressive campaigner, and his abilities as an orator have caused his services to be much in demand as a speaker. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Highlanders and other orders,

in all of which he has numerous friends. A close student of his profession, he has a valuable law library, and in addition is a man well-informed on all matters of interest pertaining to his state or its people. When he can spare time from the arduous demands of a large practice, he takes recreation in the form of hunting and fishing, and he is equally fond of theatricals, boxing and athletic sports. He is one of those who believe that the famous advice given by Horace Greeley: "Go West, young man," still holds good, but that it would be better were it to pertain strictly to Idaho, a state which Mr. Heist believes holds out more opportunities to the ambitious than any other in the country. A leader in his profession, public-spirited in a high degree, and popular with all classes of people, Mr. Heist is justly counted one of his community's most representative men, and well merits the esteem and confidence in which he is universally held.

**CLYDE E. MANRING.** The horizon of every man's achievements is fixed by his own capabilities. In the following lines is delineated briefly the career of a young and native westerner who, possessing the requisite ability and the equally necessary quality of industry, has been making a steady ascent of the steep ladder of success. Clyde E. Manring, now cashier and active head of the Bank of Steunenberg, Steunenberg, Idaho, came to this section of Idaho as a youth of fifteen and by his force, probity of character and honorable business methods has advanced steadily to the fore in the business life of this community.

Mr. Manring was born October 19, 1882, at Colfax, Washington. His earlier educational discipline was obtained in the public schools of his native state and he later completed a high school course at Grangeville, Idaho. He was about fifteen years of age when he came to the Camas Prairie reservation in Idaho, and about three years later, or at the age of eighteen, he began independent business activity as the driver of a six-horse freight team at a salary of \$85 a month. Possessing another requisite for business success, the ability to save money, his savings gradually increased until he was able to begin buying stock. This he did for three years, and then he took up farming. Later he accepted a position as agent at Steunenberg for the Vollmer Clearwater Company, continuing in the service of this company until called to become cashier of the Bank of Steunenberg, which position he has held since.

At Dayton, Washington, on November 30, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Manring and Miss Sophrona Hamill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hamill, of Grangeville, Idaho. To this union have been born three sons and two daughters, named: Audrey E., Ilda I., Vernon C., Gordon A., and Arvord A.

While Mr. Manring appreciates the good work and influence of all churches he affiliates with no particular denomination. In fraternal associations he is identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and has held office in his local lodge of the Odd Fellows. Politically he is unbound by party ties and casts his vote for those men and measures that he deems will best conserve the public weal. Idaho has no more loyal citizen than Mr. Manring, nor one who has a firmer faith in its great future as a commonwealth.

**WILLIAM W. HAMMELL.** It is always pleasing to the biographer or student of human nature to enter into an analysis of the character and career of a successful tiller of the soil. Of the many citizens





Harlow D. Frost.







gaining their own livelihood he alone stands pre-eminent as a totally independent factor—in short, “monarch of all he surveys.” His rugged honesty and sterling worth are the outcome of a close association with nature and in all the relations of life he manifests that generous hospitality and kindly human sympathy which beget comradeship and which cement to him the friendship of all with whom he comes in contact. Successfully engaged in ranching enterprises in the vicinity of Nez Perce, William W. Hammell is decidedly a prominent and popular citizen in Lewis county, where he has resided for the past eighteen years. He is a distinguished veteran of the Civil war, and since February, 1901, has served as United States commissioner in Idaho, which state has represented his home since 1884.

William West Hammell was born in the city of Trenton, New Jersey, January 11, 1837, and he is a son of James and Elizabeth (Sweeney) Hammell, both of whom were likewise natives of Trenton. The father was a contractor and builder by occupation and was a prominent Democrat, figuring in public affairs in Trenton during his active career. He died at the age of seventy-five years and his wife passed away in her thirty-sixth year; both are interred in Trenton.

In the public schools of Trenton and in the Trenton Academy young William W. received his educational training. At the age of sixteen years he left school and his first employment was with the Harper Brothers Publishing Company, of New York City, where he learned the trade of printer. He continued in the employ of the above concern until April 1, 1861, when he decided to give over his time to the cause of his country. He raised a company and joined the Ninth Regiment of the New York Hawkins Zouaves, receiving the rank of captain. He participated in the battle of Big Bethel, in April, 1861; fought the Louisiana Tigers, a company of two hundred rebels commanded by Colonel Drew, against twenty-five Union soldiers; he assisted in the capture of Fort Hatteras; the taking of Roanoke Island, the taking of Elizabeth City; and the burning of Winston, North Carolina. In 1862 he was placed in command at Plymouth, North Carolina, remaining there six months; he was wounded at the battle of Camden, North Carolina, being shot through the arm, and was laid up for thirty days; he was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, and was placed before Fredericksburg, under General Burnside, and in the attempt to cross the pontoon bridge in the winter of '63, his company was placed at the head of the column; and in April, 1863, he was ordered to Fort Monroe to take steamer for New York; while waiting to embark, however, the orders were countermanded. He was then ordered to Suffolk to assist in repelling Longstreet, fighting day and night until the retreat of that general. The regiment then returned to Monroe, embarked for New York City, and on its arrival in that place received a grand reception and was mustered out. About this time Mr. Hammell was given authority to raise a regiment of cavalry, by Governor Seymour, and while recruiting his regiment he noticed a big strapping fellow idling on a corner. Approaching him, Mr. Hammell offered him a cavalry enlistment which he accepted. When asked why he wanted to enlist, the young man answered that God told him to. This man proved to be Boston Corbett, who later killed Edwin Booth.

In 1864 Mr. Hammell was sent to New Orleans, and he served in the pay department of the Gulf, remaining in that section until the movement on Mobile, after the fall of which he was sent with the commissary department of Greeson's Cavalry Bri-

gade, riding with General Greeson to the final raid on Montgomery, Alabama. When in sight of Montgomery the columns were halted and then ordered to charge the town. Mr. Hammell rode through the deserted streets, entered the capital and in the deserted senate chamber he picked from the presiding officer's desk the Bible that was used in swearing Jeff Davis into the chair of president of the Confederacy. After the raid of Montgomery, Mr. Hammell remained in that city and in Selma, Alabama, as assistant assessor of internal revenue for the ensuing six years. His war experience was one of thrills and adventure, but he never once faltered in doing what he considered his righteous duty to the cause of the Union. He is a fine type of the Civil war veteran, and retains a deep interest in all his old comrades-in-arms.

From Alabama Mr. Hammell went to Richmond, Virginia, where he was clerk in the commissary department of the United States army for two years, at the end of which he went to St. Louis, Missouri. Landing in that city in 1874, and there engaging as a partner in the Milburn Wagon Manufacturing Company. In 1877 he disposed of his business interests in St. Louis and located in Chicago, where he followed commercial pursuits until 1884. In the following year he came to Idaho, living for a time at Murray and Wallace, and it was then that he received his appointment as United States deputy marshal and under sheriff, in which positions he served with the utmost efficiency for about six years. In 1901 he was appointed United States commissioner of lands in Idaho and in this connection he has accomplished wonders, especially in homestead work. He still retains this position. In 1895 he located at Nez Perce and secured a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining that town. This land he has since improved with a fine home and splendid ranch buildings and the same has represented his home during the long intervening years to the present time. He engages in general farming and stock-raising and in both those ventures has met with unqualified success.

Mr. Hammell married Miss Lila H. Orr, a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Hammell have one child, Miss Maud B. Hammell, who was educated by private teachers in San Francisco, and who is well known for her exceptional ability as an elocutionist.

Theron A. Meeker. Probably no better example could be found of the opportunities that lie open to the youth of ambition and energy than that illustrated in the career of Theron A. Meeker, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Moscow, Idaho, and president of the Moscow Telephone Company. Starting to make his own way in the world as a lad of fifteen years, he so earnestly and faithfully applied his energies to the achievement of his ambitions that to-day, although still a young man, he finds himself at the head of one of the leading industries of its kind in Idaho. Mr. Meeker had only the advantage of being a born leader, but this advantage he has used with skill and discernment, and it has not been confined to the furthering of his private affairs, for the state of Idaho has benefited materially through his activities, and has no citizen who has its interests more thoroughly at heart. Mr. Meeker was born in Toledo, Iowa, September 28, 1873, and there secured his early education in the public schools and the Toledo high school. He earned his first money as a lad of fifteen years, working for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad as a telegraph operator, continuing in the service of this road for three years as telegraph operator, then becoming relief agent, and subsequently being perma-



nent agent at some of the principal towns on the Northern Iowa division. He left the employ of the railroad in good standing, having made numerous friends in the service, and still retains, with a pardonable degree of pride, the letters which were given him by his employers, which relate to the absolute confidence in which he was held and to the efficiency of his work.

Mr. Meeker was about thirty-five years of age when he came to Moscow, and on his arrival seized the opportunity offered him and purchased the Bell Telephone line here, which he has conducted ever since. He has widened the field of this company extensively, increasing the number of subscribers from two hundred and fifty to nearly thirteen hundred, operating a long-distance exchange, and giving the public excellent service. Shortly after coming here he was made manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a position which he still continues to hold.

Mr. Meeker was married at Garwin, Iowa, in June, 1898, to Miss Mae I. Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fitzgerald. They have one son: J. Gerald, who is attending school in Moscow. Mr. and Mrs. Meeker are members of the United Brethren church, and she is an active worker in the Ladies' Aid Society. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, and in politics he is an active and influential Republican. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing, and he spends much of his spare time in the mountains, though music and general reading also claim a share of his attention. He is a director in the Moscow chamber of commerce. He has always been an enthusiastic "booster" of his adopted state, which he believes to be one of the best in the Union. In Mr. Meeker's career there may be found something of a nature encouraging to the youths of to-day, who, without friends or financial assistance, are endeavoring to gain a position of independence in the world. Whatever success has come to him has come through his own efforts; he has been the architect of his own fortunes, and may take a pardonable degree of pride in having fairly earned that often much-abused but always honorable title of "self-made man."

WILLIAM E. TAYLOR. There is a certain quiet heroism, or perhaps it is rather the "enthusiasm of humanity," in a career devoted to the care and instruction of the unfortunate of a state. It is work that by its very nature must always remain inconspicuous. Politics, business or industry offers fields where the honors and rewards are large for the successful, but it is not so with those who give their time to public philanthropy. Consciousness of duty performed, of unselfish achievement, is the highest reward bestowed upon this class of men and women. And at the occasional pauses in the world's masterful and conflicting activities, there issues a general sense of gratitude toward these workers and their works, because the school and the hospital, the asylum and the social settlement, exist and continue under the shadow of a dominating selfishness.

It is with a regard for the fitness of things, therefore, that this publication on Idaho should mention in its pages some of those characters, outside the arena of political life, and yet as truly devoted to the public service. One of these is William E. Taylor, superintendent of the State School for the Deaf and the Blind, at Gooding. Professor Taylor is an educator of many years' experience and unusual achievements, and it was on his record that he was appointed to his present office from a distant state.

Born at Iowa Falls, Iowa, September 4, 1860,

and spending the first twenty-six years of his life in his native state, he received his early education in the public schools of his native town and after graduation from the high school entered the Iowa State University, where he was graduated A. B. in 1885, later receiving his Master of Arts degree from the same institution. He did not receive all these advantages as the easy inheritance from a fortunate home, but long before finishing his college course had learned the best lessons of independent labor. Working on the farm, in a printing office, and teaching country school, had all furnished him a considerable part of the means which he used to get through both high school and the university.

From his native state he went to Omaha, which was his home for about twelve years, during which time he taught in the Nebraska School for the Deaf and thus laid the foundation for his life work. On leaving the institution he had attained to the rank of principal of the oral department. The next year he spent in private business in Omaha. As he was an only son, and as about this time his father was incapacitated by illness for continuing the management of the home farm, Professor Taylor sold out his own business and gave a year to looking after his father's affairs.

On again leaving home he went to Texas to become head teacher in the oral department of the State School for the Deaf at Austin, where he remained eleven years. His success in his special branch of educational work placed him among the men of note in this field, and when the call for his services came from Idaho he accepted and arrived at Gooding on the 1st of August, 1911, to take charge of the institution. The public records of the state indicate the efficiency of the present management, and among the improvements added since he took charge is the building of a boys' dormitory.

Mr. Taylor's father, William E. Taylor, Sr., was born in New York state, came west in 1855 and settled in Iowa, where through many active years he was a substantial farmer. He was a Union soldier in the Civil war and formerly took much interest in local politics. He died at Iowa Falls, March 15, 1913, when past eighty-four years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Philinda Bowman, was also a native of New York state, where they were married, and she died in 1897 at the age of sixty-five. Of their three children; two were daughters. Professor Taylor's own home circle consists of his wife and three children. He was married at Iowa City, January 19, 1888, to Miss Otie Plum, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Plum, of that place. The two boys and the girl are Fred G., Verne Lee and Ruth, all living in Idaho.

Mr. Taylor and family are members of the Baptist church, and his wife is active in the Ladies Aid Society. His fraternity is the Masonic. An independent Republican, he is not a politician, and yet has a keen sense of civic duty and believes that every citizen should use his ballot. Outside of his profession, his interests in the wholesome things of life are many. He is a follower of baseball, likes to drive a good horse, and in the entertainments of an esthetic nature is always a good listener to music and lectures and well-acted dramas. During a brief residence in Idaho he has become an enthusiast on the local climate.

OLE G. HANSON. Both the agricultural and business interests of Idaho county, Idaho, have an energetic, enterprising and progressive representative in Ole G. Hanson, of Ferdinand, a citizen of foreign birth though reared in the United States, who has found business opportunity in Idaho and has im-





W.E. Taylor,







proved it. He may really be termed a pioneer in this immediate section of the West, for he has spent nearly twenty-five years hereabouts. Born in Norway, April 21, 1868, at the age of three years he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Minnesota. That state remained his home until he was twenty years of age, during which time he acquired a public school education and also began to gather experience in the practical and responsible relations of life, being first employed at farm work at twenty dollars per month. The most of his earlier earnings was given to his parents. About 1888, he came west and settled in the Palouse country of Whitman county, Washington, where he remained about ten years, being located a part of that time at Palouse, where he was engaged in the hotel business. In 1897 he crossed over into Idaho county, Idaho, and located on a farm about three miles from Ferdinand, which he yet owns. Later he removed to the village of Ferdinand and opened his present lumber business, in connection with which he operates a chop mill. In the quarter of a century that he has lived in this section of the west he has come to know well its resources and possibilities and it is from no superficial knowledge of them that he bases the prediction that eventually Idaho will be one of the greatest commonwealths of the Union. He holds that wherever there is honest effort there is the fullest reward and that no man need fail here. He is staunchly loyal to his immediate location and says that for its size there is no better town in the state than Ferdinand. While he frequently avails himself of Idaho's fine facilities for the sports of hunting and fishing, he finds his greatest pleasure in automobilizing and enjoying the varied scenery of this section, as he has his own private car.

At Palouse, Washington, on May 20, 1895, Mr. Hanson was joined in marriage to Miss Mary Sothrum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Sothrum, who were formerly from Norway. This union has been blessed with three sons and one daughter, named: Glenn, Melvin, Emma B. and Fred.

In religion Mr. Hanson was reared in the Lutheran faith, but broad-mindedly recognized the value and work of all denominations, and contributes to their support. Politically, he is a Democrat, but he limits his political activity to that of a voter only. He was long identified with the Ferdinand board of education and served as its clerk for a number of years. He is now serving as constable of Ferdinand.

**FRED BERSCHIED.** The career of jurists, statesmen and military heroes find their appropriate place in historical works, where frequently but scant space is allotted to the business men of the country. The former render important services, but at last it is the men engaged in business who build up a state, who develop resources, create wealth and lead on in the march of progress and prosperity. It is the purpose of these pages to perpetuate the names and services of those men, whatever their vocation, who thus far have wrought the development of Idaho. Among the highly respected and representative business men of Idaho county, Idaho, is Fred Berscheid, of Cottonwood, who as proprietor of the Cottonwood Machine Works conducts one of the important industrial enterprises of that town. He is of German stock, a people remarkable for their enterprise, stability of purpose and loyalty to country, and Mr. Berscheid has proved himself the possessor of those sterling characteristics for which the nationality of his forbears is synonymous. Born in New Ulm, Minnesota, March 26, 1864, Mr. Berscheid received his education in the public schools of his native state and first took up

responsible duties as a farmer boy, continuing thus employed until he had learned the machinist and building trade. Until about thirty-two years of age his career was spent in Minnesota; then he came West. His first location was at Sprague, Washington, where he followed the building trade two years, and from there he went to Walla Walla, the same state, where a similar period was spent in the brick manufacturing business. For several years following he traveled throughout all parts of the West, employed in various capacities; then he accepted a position with the Warren Construction Company of Portland, Oregon, with which firm he continued four years as general foreman and machinist. At the end of that period he established his present business, that of the Cottonwood Machine Works, at Cottonwood, Idaho. The plant is an extensive one for its location, is fully equipped with all the modern appliances of a machine shop, and is prepared for the manufacture and repair of everything in the iron and wood line. Mr. Berscheid has built up a large and prosperous business and by his enterprise and honorable business methods he has won a high standing in his community as a valued factor in its industrial life. Not only as a business man of excellent discernment and ability, but also as a citizen, he is highly esteemed and numbered among the most worthy men of his community. It was after a broad experience in the West that he located at Cottonwood, and this location he now deems second to none for general business prospects. It is through such factors as Mr. Berscheid, however, that such thriving conditions thus exist. In politics, though not an active participant in party work, he gives staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church, though not a communicant.

Both parents of Mr. Berscheid were born in Germany. Peter Berscheid, the father, located in Minnesota after his immigration to the United States, and there followed the milling business. He passed away at the age of seventy-four and was interred at St. Paul, Minnesota. The mother, who was Miss Barbara Hengel as a maiden, departed life at the age of seventy-three, and was laid to rest at St. Peter, Minnesota. Of the four children of these parents, Fred is the second in birth and is the youngest son.

**FRANK S. WIMER.** In Frank S. Wimer, Cottonwood, Idaho, recognizes one of her wideawake and worthy citizens, one who has the welfare of the community at heart, and as editor of the *Camas Prairie Chronicle* has lent energy and strong influence to all movements that have meant the advancement, prosperity and general good of this section and of the state.

Mr. Wimer is a native westerner, his birth having occurred in Whitman county, Washington, June 25, 1880. He is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his earlier educational discipline, later completing a commercial course in the Spokane Business College, Spokane, Washington, and his initiatory experience as a wage earner came at the age of ten, when he became employed in a brick yard. For a few years after this he worked for farmers during vacations and after his school days were over he came to Wallace, Idaho, where he spent one winter working in the mines. From there he went to Grangeville, where a few months were spent in newspaper work, and then he came to Cottonwood, Idaho. This was in 1901, and he has remained a resident here ever since. With his brother-in-law, Joseph Rustemeyer, he bought the small plant of what was then the *Cottonwood Report* and changed



the name of the publication to that of the *Camas Prairie Chronicle*, gradually building up the plant until today it is modernly equipped in every respect. The paper has undergone the same development and is now a bright, newsy sheet devoted to local affairs and the dissemination of matters of general interest. For eleven years Mr. Wimer personally and through his paper has championed every movement that meant the progress of Idaho, and has been especially interested in this particular section of the state, which he deems second to none in the whole Union for its possibilities in stock-raising and in the growing of small grains.

He was married at Green Creek, Idaho, September 29, 1903, to Miss Nellie Rustemeyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rustemeyer, of Green Creek. Five children have blessed this union, namely: Beatrice T., George F., Cecil F., Gregory E. and Imelda B. Mr. and Mrs. Wimer are both communicants of the Roman Catholic church and the former is a member of the Knights of Columbus, in the local lodge of which order he has served two terms as grand knight. In politics he is a Democrat and is keenly interested in the work of his party. In an official way he has served as a member of the city council two terms and is now serving a third term, being at present chairman of the board.

**MARTIN V. HUFF.** One of the energetic business men of Cottonwood, Idaho, is Martin V. Huff, proprietor of a harness and saddlery establishment there, who, though reared to farm pursuits, has indicated a preference for business activity. He is a young man of good business acumen, alert, enterprising and of the progressive order, and conducts an establishment that is decidedly a credit to the town and that ranks among the finest of its kind in northern Idaho.

Born in Saline county, Missouri, September 6, 1885, his life was spent in his native state until about fifteen years of age, for in 1900 he came with his parents to Idaho, where by working during the summers and attending school in the winters he completed his education. For the first few years thereafter he followed farming; then he formed a partnership with A. C. Foster and opened up a harness and saddlery business in Cottonwood. This association continued until July, 1912, when Mr. Huff bought Mr. Foster's interest and became sole proprietor of the establishment. He carries a complete line of harness, saddles, trunks, valises, gloves and such other leather goods, and has one of the finest establishments of its kind in northern Idaho. He is more than satisfied with his location, for he considers this section ideal from the business point of view, for its amenities of climate and for its possibilities in stock-raising and agricultural pursuits. While as a business man he derives benefit from these favorable conditions, he, in turn, by his progressive business spirit and energy, has added to the commercial prestige of the community and gives zealous support to every movement that will contribute to its general weal, progress and development. In political affairs he supports the principles and policies of the Republican party for the most part, but he is inclined to be independent in attitude, judging of men and measures for himself and then voting in accord with his convictions. In religious faith he favors the Methodist Episcopal church, but recognizes the good work of all denominations.

Martin V. Huff, the father of our subject, was a native of Ohio, but had resided in several different states prior to taking up his home in Idaho, where he passed away in 1908. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a devout and active Christian worker. Anthia (Barr) Huff, the mother, was born in Indiana,

and yet survives, being now a resident of Idaho. Of the nine children of these parents Martin V. was one of twins that came fourth in order of birth.

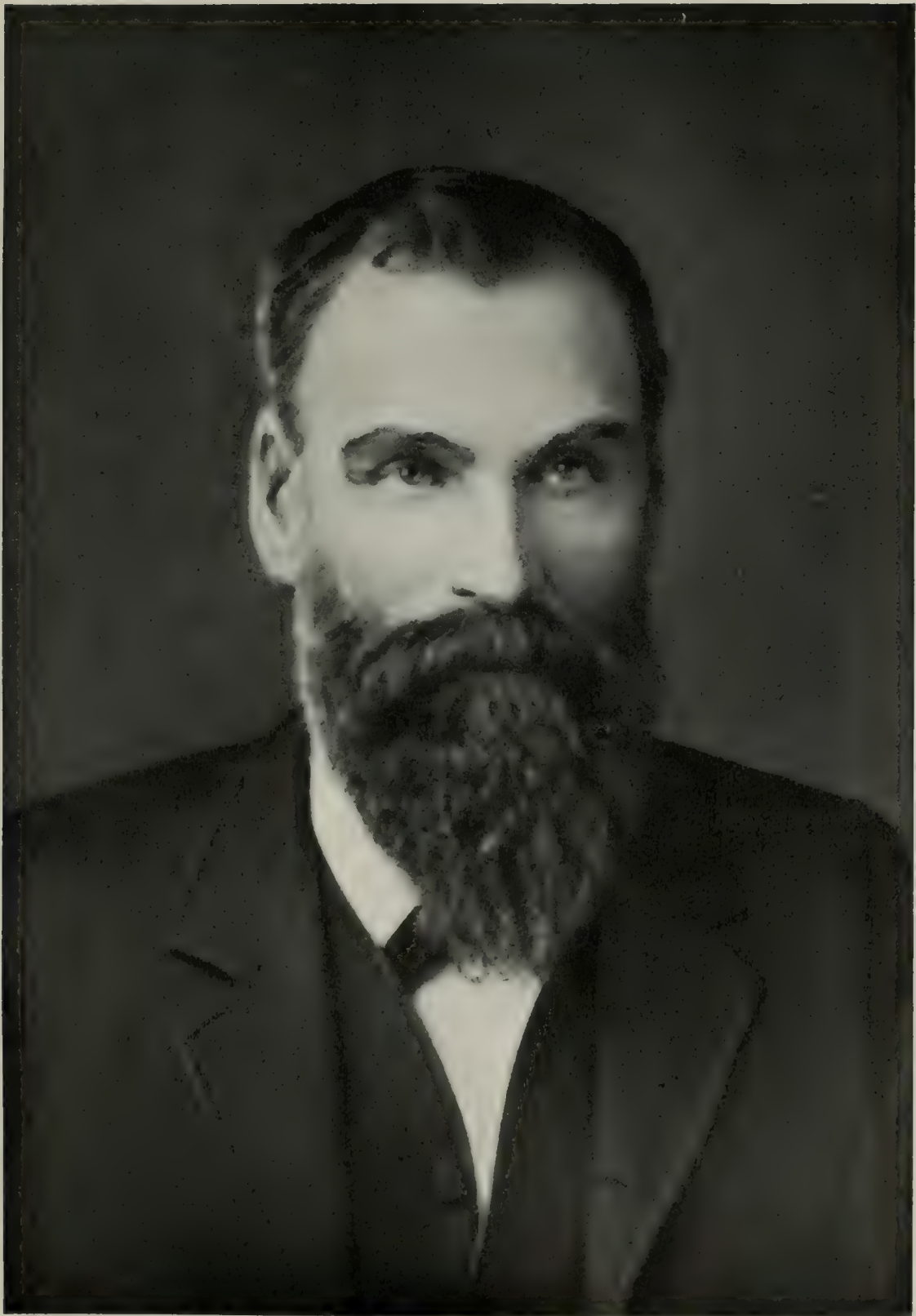
**BRICE SHIPLEY.** A splendid old Idaho pioneer passed away with the death of Brice Shipley at his home in Parma on July 24, 1895. While never conspicuous in public or political affairs, he was none the less an influential and useful citizen, and a man who by his quiet activities and honorable relations with all men contributed a goodly share to the development of Idaho from almost the beginning of its territorial existence until five years after it had become a state.

Brice Shipley was born in Knox county, Ohio, June 5, 1832, being a son of Elias and Rebecca (Philip) Shipley. The pioneer instinct has always stimulated the members of the family, and Elias Shipley, the father, was a pioneer of Ohio just as his son, Brice, was later one of the early settlers of Iowa and then of Idaho. The parents settled in Ohio in 1825, migrating from Maryland. The father was a farmer, and was a substantial citizen in his section of Ohio. The old homestead in that state still belongs to the family. The parents were members of the Methodist church. The father died in Ohio in 1859, and his widow passed away in Indiana in 1883 at the age of eighty-seven. They had a family of twelve children, among whom the late Brice Shipley was seventh.

As a boy in Knox county, Ohio, he had the advantages of the common schools, and as soon as he had left his books he began a practical career at farming. At the age of nineteen he left home, first moving to Indiana, where he farmed for two years, and then at the age of twenty-four became an Iowa settler. For eight years Mr. Shipley remained in Iowa as a farmer, was married there, and then in 1864 disposed of his interests, collected such possessions as could be transported, and brought his family out to Idaho, making the trip across the plains in wagons with good horses to draw them. The family left Marion county, Iowa, from the town of Knoxville, on April 7, 1864, and arrived at Rocky Bar the fourth day of July, 1864. The occupation of his first five years in Idaho was in mining and other work, and then he came into the Boise valley, renting the Blessinger farm for the first year. He then bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Middleton, now known as the Wilson farm. That was his home until 1875, in which year he sold out and came to the part of Ada county known then as lower Boise, now the town of Parma. This locality was destined to remain his permanent home. He bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and was one of the prosperous ranchers of the vicinity, raising horses and cattle in large numbers. The late Mr. Shipley was a Democrat in politics, and for some time served as a school trustee, but outside of that attended strictly to his home and his business. He was a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Shipley married Elvira Aldrich, a daughter of Samuel and Altha (Sheldon) Aldrich, both of whom were natives of New York. Her father was born in Chenango county, New York, and the mother in Rensselaer county, New York, where her family were among the very first settlers. Mrs. Shipley was the seventh in the children of her parents, and was born in Richland county, Ohio, July 20, 1840, attaining a common school education in her native state, and at the age of fourteen accompanying the family on its removal to Iowa, where she finished her education. In Marion county, Iowa, on December 3, 1857, she married Mr. Shipley. The two daughters born





Brice Shipley

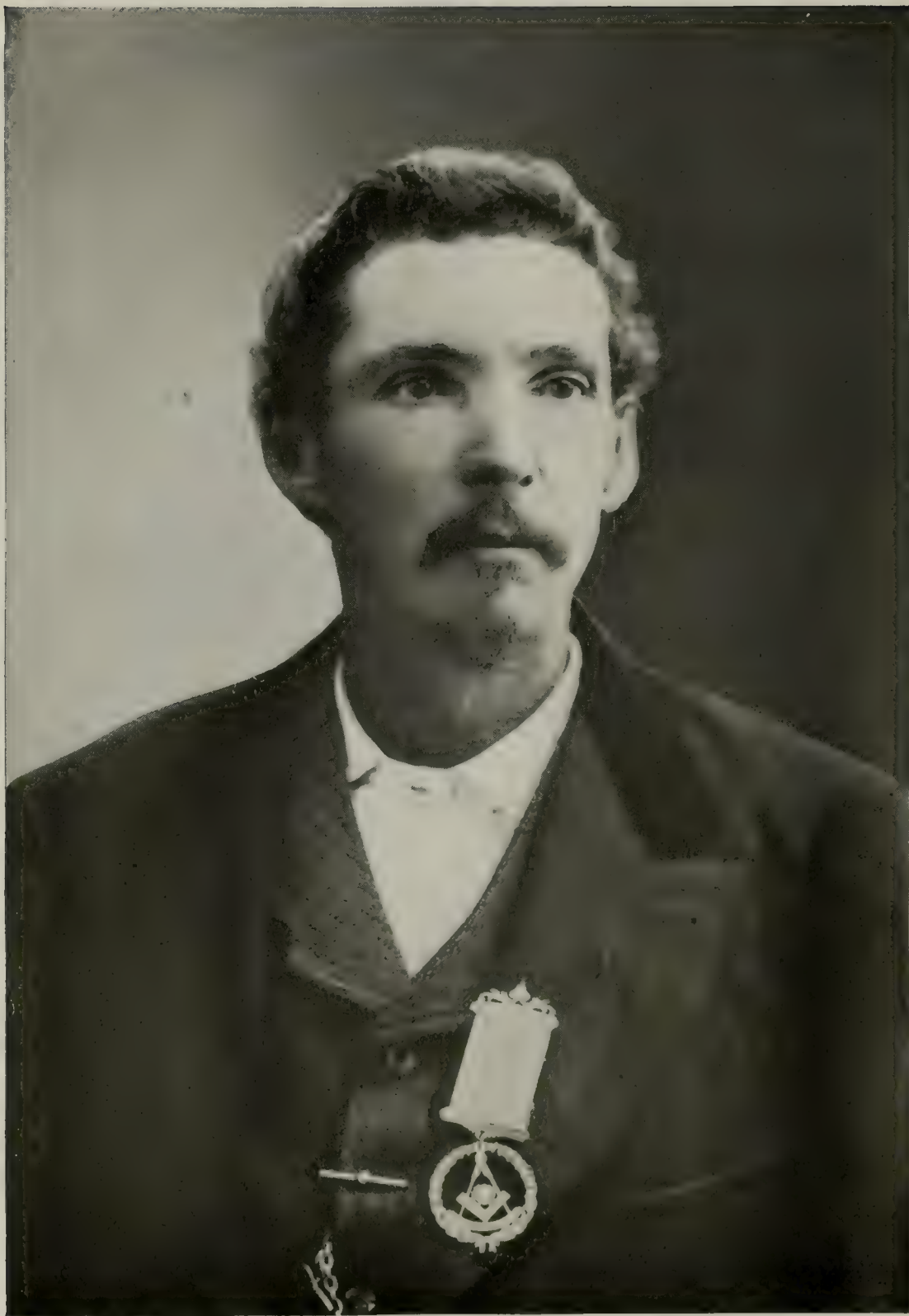












G. W. Paul



to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Shipley were: Agnes A., born in Iowa, November 29, 1858, married to George W. Paul, November 20, 1879, and Emma E., born in Iowa, August 31, 1860, and on November 27, 1883, married to William Matthews. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews reside near Blessinger station in the Boise valley, where Mr. Matthews is a successful rancher.

**HON. GEORGE W. PAUL.** On August 24, 1901, at his home in Parma, there passed away one of the oldest pioneers of Idaho, and one who had gained special distinction in political affairs during the early territorial period. Miss Agnes A. Shipley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brice Shipley, above mentioned, was married to George W. Paul on November 20, 1879. The four children of their marriage are mentioned as follows: Bertha, born August 9, 1880, married William Marris, and lives in Idaho; Ernest, born May 1, 1882, married Grace Kingman, and lives in California; Eva, born June 9, 1884, married J. Leigh, and lives in Idaho; and Grace, born December 30, 1892, is a student in the College of Idaho. Mrs. Paul, the mother of these children, still resides at the old home in Parma.

The late George W. Paul, who was a native of Pennsylvania, came to the Northwest and located in Idaho in 1862, the year before Idaho territory was organized. As a pioneer settler and business man, he became very popular and was elected in 1866 to the fourth session of the territorial legislature, and in 1868 was elected a member of the territorial council. He was one of the first commissioners of Canyon county and helped organize the county.

The late Mr. Paul was one of the organizers of Boise lodge of the Masonic order in 1867, and throughout his career was highly esteemed in Masonic circles. The members of the Boise lodge in 1868 presented him with a gold watch as testimony of their regard, and in 1888 he was presented with a gold medal by the Caldwell lodge.

**FRANK M. BIEKER.** No citizen of Ferdinand, Idaho, has been more closely identified with the development of that village and immediate section than has Frank M. Bieker, a portion of whose farm furnished the townsite of Ferdinand, and who is now cashier and active head of the Ferdinand State Bank. He may really be termed a pioneer of Idaho, for his residence in the state dates back to 1890, the year of its admission to statehood. Born in Dubois county, Indiana, October 21, 1866, he grew up in the Hoosier State, receiving his scholastic training in the district schools of his native vicinity. When he came to responsible years he took up farming as his occupation and was thus identified until he assumed his present duties in the bank. When about twenty-three years of age he came West, locating first at Ellensburg, Washington, where he farmed for one year. Then in 1890 he removed to Idaho, in which state he has since resided. The first six years here were spent as a farmer about three miles from West Lake, Idaho county; then he took up a homestead in this district and later platted a portion of it as the townsite of Ferdinand, thus being the founder of the village. He continued his agricultural activity until 1907, when he became connected with the Ferdinand State Bank, of which he has since been the cashier and active head. In the previous years, however, he had also been engaged for a time in the mercantile business. He is a man of foresight and keen judgment and of the highest business integrity, and he holds the inviolable confidence of the patrons of the bank and

of the community in general. Both as a financier and in other responsible relations to society he has done much to foster the progress and prosperity of this community. He has served two terms as postmaster at Ferdinand, having been the first incumbent of that office there, and is now town clerk and a member of the school board. In political sentiment he is a Democrat and served as a member of the Idaho county Democratic central committee in the recent campaign of 1912, though for the most part he does not actively participate in political affairs. His principal diversion and pleasure is found in reading and he is well informed on the men and affairs of the day. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church, and he affiliates with the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Bieker not only found opportunity in Idaho, but knew how to improve it. With a long experience in the state and a thorough knowledge of its resources and conditions he holds that any man will succeed here who has ability and puts forth an honest effort.

The parents of Mr. Bieker were both born in Prussia, but were married in Indiana. Francis Bieker, his father, emigrated to the United States in 1849, and for many years was a resident of Indiana, but subsequently removed to Idaho and is now a retired resident of Ferdinand. His whole active career was spent as a farmer, but while he was a resident of Indiana he served one term as assessor of Dubois county. He is a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church and is actively interested in its work. The mother of our subject was Miss Sophia Schaffer prior to her marriage. Of the six children born to these parents, Frank M. is third in order of birth.

**JOHN A. TERWILLEGAR.** Tenacity of purpose is a strong feature in the mental make-up of this gentleman. Like Robert the Bruce, he has tried and tried again, and like that famous Scot, he, too, has finally won. John A. Terwillegar, of Ferdinand, after a varied business career in his native state of Iowa and in other states, finally combined Idaho opportunity and his own native shrewd business sagacity and the result has been success. Mr. Terwillegar was born in Webster county, Iowa, June 3, 1858, and there received his education. His first money was earned in working with horses and throughout his whole business career those faithful animals have in some way entered into his activities. He began on independent lines at the age of eighteen at a salary of fifteen dollars per month, continuing thus for about one year and saving carefully of his earnings. At the end of that period he went into the livery business, but the venture did not prove a success, so he sold out and engaged in the government service as a mail carrier, also driving a stage on his own account. When his contract as a carrier had expired he again entered the livery business, but met with the previous result. With undaunted resolution and firm confidence in his ability to ultimately win in his grapple with fortune, he then engaged in the meat business at Lake Park, Iowa, where he continued in that line over two years. Disposing of this business, he then went to California, where he spent nearly three years, during which time he was employed in various occupations. On his return to Iowa he for the third time ventured into the livery business, and this time was successful, but later he disposed of his interests advantageously and then opened up in the same line at Long Prairie, Minnesota, where he continued until his sale and removal to Idaho. This was in 1903. In this state he first located at Green Creek, Idaho county, where for a few years he followed farming; then he removed to



Ferdinand, where he has since been one of the most forceful business factors of the town. Here he again is engaged in the livery business and in connection with it has a feed stable and a blacksmith shop and operates the stage line from Ferdinand to West Lake, also carrying the United States mail on this route. Besides these interests he is also the proprietor of a cigar store and pool hall in Ferdinand. As far as possible Mr. Terwillegar has engaged in business independently and has avoided being an employe, for he has always held that if his services could yield profit to another they were yet more valuable employed in his own behalf. He started in life absolutely at the bottom of the ladder and the rungs by which he has climbed upward have been work, confidence in his own ability, energy—but principally work. Today he is a man of substance. After a broad experience in occupations and locations, Mr. Terwillegar says that for advantages and opportunity Idaho excels every section that he has visited.

At Spencer, Clay county, Iowa, on September 14, 1892, he was joined in marriage to Miss Mattie Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Olef Thompson, of Cambridge, Illinois. Two sons and five daughters have blessed this union, namely: Edith M., Effie E., Earl E., Eldora I., Etta M., Eona and Ervin E.

Mr. Terwillegar is a Republican in his political adherence, but is active only as a voter, believing this is a duty that no citizen should neglect. He has frequently been solicited for political honors, but has always refused such overtures because his business interests would not permit acceptance.

LOUIS STEEN. There is probably no resident of Idaho who has paralleled the broad experience in travel of this successful business man of Ferdinand, Idaho county. Born in Germany, he first touched Idaho soil in 1869, since when he has visited almost every part of the West, and also Alaska, and had made the circuit of the globe, finally returning to Idaho, where at the village of Ferdinand he is now engaged in the meat business, a line of endeavor he has followed nearly half a century.

Mr. Steen was born January 26, 1845, and grew up in the Fatherland, receiving there his educational discipline in its thorough public schools. As is customary for German youth, he was early apprenticed to learn a useful trade and spent four years in the city of Hamburg acquiring a practical and thorough knowledge of the meat business, which has been his one line of business activity from that time to the present. At the conclusion of his apprenticeship he secured a position as ship butcher on one of the Hamburg liners and served two years. He was about twenty-two years of age when he came to the United States. Locating first in New Jersey, he followed the meat business there two years and then went to Chicago, Illinois, where a similar period was spent in the same manner. From there he went to Texas and bought cattle, which he drove across the plains to Utah. This was in 1869, and it was while wintering his herd in Idaho when on his way to Utah that he gained his first experience in this state. He remained a resident of Utah seven years, a part of which time was spent in Salt Lake City. Disposing of his business in that city he then returned to his old home in Germany for a visit and then came back to the United States via the Pacific, thus completing a trip around the world. The first year after his return was spent in Portland, Oregon, from whence he removed to Seattle, Washington. After several years in the latter city he bought a ranch, on which he resided six years; then the following eight years were spent in Alaska. Returning to Seattle, Washington, he engaged in business there for the second

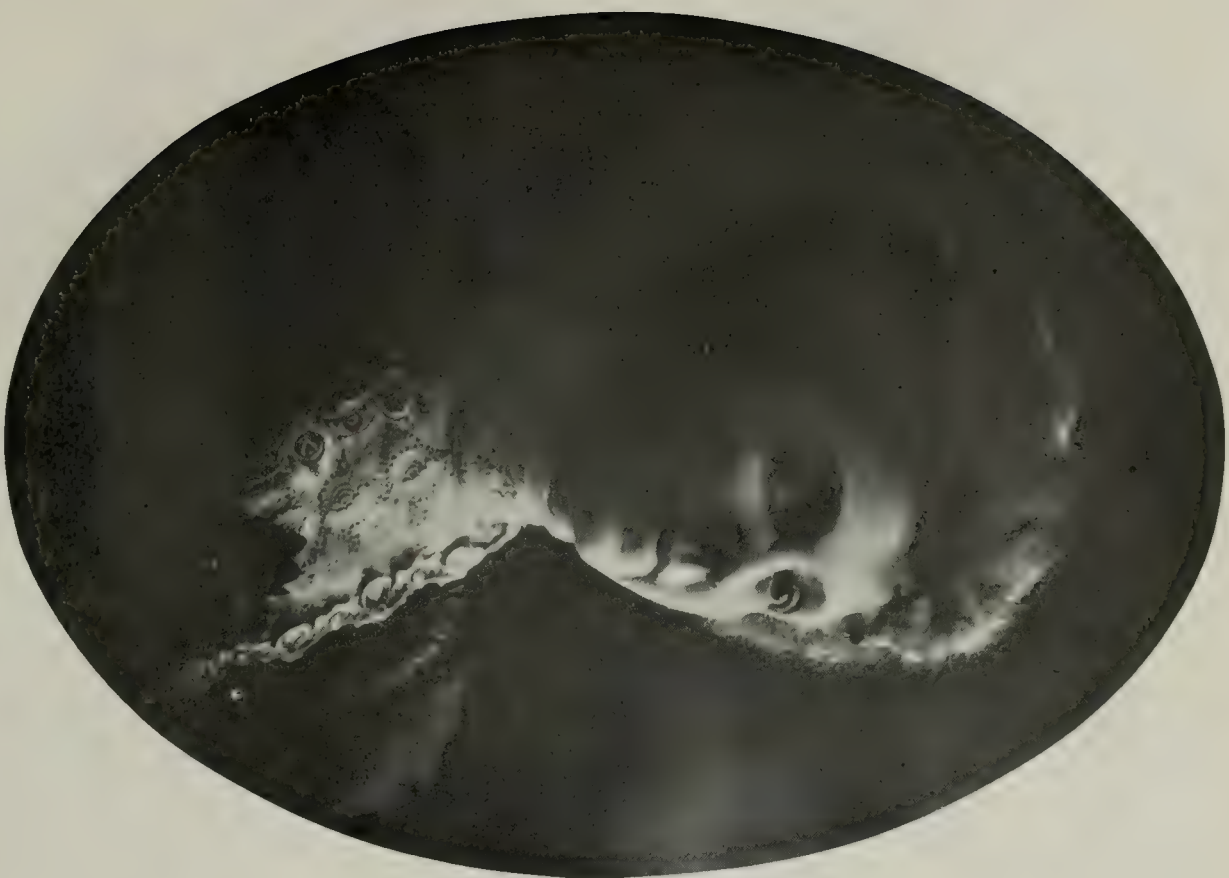
time, remaining about seven years, and from there he came to Ferdinand, Idaho, his present location. Mr. Steen operates the only meat market of this thriving village. His establishment is modern in every respect, with the latest of electrical appliances for this business, and with a slaughter-house of the most modern and approved plan. With a splendid location, good business ability, the most up-to-date equipment and a remarkably long experience, it is barely necessary to add that Mr. Steen is prospering. He has but kind words for Idaho and regards it as unsurpassed by any location in the United States for the opportunities it offers to both homeseekers and to capitalists.

He is an enthusiastic Republican and takes an active part in local political affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and in religious belief he holds to the faith of his rearing, that of the Lutheran church, while Mrs. Steen's preference is for the Congregational denomination. The latter was Miss Clara Brown prior to her marriage to Mr. Steen in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 7, 1874. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. John F. Brown, both English immigrants to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Steen have two children: Carl L., now married and residing on a ranch near Stiles, Idaho, and Louisa, now Mrs. L. Kennedy, of Seattle, Washington.

MARCUS A. MEANS. Prominent among the young men who came to Idaho within the period shortly antecedent to the admission of the state to the Union and whose initiative and constructive powers have here brought to them large and definite success, is Marcus A. Means, who is known as one of the most progressive business men and most public-spirited and influential citizens of Lewiston, the judicial center of Nez Perce county and a thriving little city that takes high rank among others in the state. Here he has centered his varied interests, and his investments touch different lines of business enterprise besides those involved in his real estate in Nez Perce and other counties of the state. Mr. Means had the prescience to distinguish the great future of the state of his adoption and he has so wisely availed himself of opportunities here afforded that he has become one of the substantial capitalists of this commonwealth, to which his loyalty is unwavering and marked by deepest appreciation. Success thus worthily gained has a definite reflex upon the general prosperity of the community, and Mr. Means has never been self-centered, but, on the contrary, has given freely of his powers and means to the furthering of enterprises and measures that have made for general development and advancement. Integrity of purpose and genial personality indicate the man as he is, and it may readily be understood that he has a wide circle of friends in the state that has been his home for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Means was born at Saybrook, McLean county, Illinois, on the 16th of October, 1861, and is a son of Joseph K. and Matilda C. (Rankin) Means, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky and both representatives of fine old southern families. Joseph K. Means was a farmer by vocation and he was engaged in that line of endeavor in Illinois at the inception of the Civil war. He tendered his services in defense of the nation's integrity, by enlisting as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front and with which he served until his death. He died at Youngs Point, Mississippi, on the 25th of June, 1863, while with his regiment, which was participating in the siege of Vicksburg, and thus he sacrificed his life in the





Marion C. Thea and B. J.







cause which he had espoused and the victory of which he did not live to witness. His wife survived him by many years, and was a resident of the city of Bloomington, Illinois, at the time of her death, in September, 1908. Of the five children three are deceased, and of the two surviving Marcus A., of this review, is the younger; Lettie, who now resides in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is the widow of William L. Brown, who was an able lawyer.

Marcus A. Means was an infant at the time of his father's death, and passed his boyhood and youth in his native village, where he completed the curriculum of the high school, after which he became a student in the Illinois State Normal University, at Normal, McLean county, where he continued his studies until he had attained to his legal majority and where he gained a liberal academic education. His financial resources were limited but his equipment in education, ambition and self-reliance was not lacking in completeness, so that he faced the practical responsibilities of life with stout heart and willing hands. Soon after leaving school he came to the West, and for five years he was variously employed in California and in the Northwest, two years having been passed in the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as a member of an engineering corps engaged in important surveying work.

In 1882 Mr. Means came to Lewiston, Idaho, which was then a mere frontier hamlet but one of no little importance as a supply center for a wide area of tributary territory. Here he found employment in the large general merchandise establishment of Volmer & Scott, and with this concern he remained six years, a capable and valued employe. During the last four years he had the management of the firm's branch store at Genesee, Latah county, as well as of the Volmer First National Bank at that place. In 1894 he initiated his independent career as a merchant at Genesee, and with the valuable assets of thorough knowledge of the business, progressive policies and unequivocal personal popularity, his success was most pronounced from the time he began operations. With the expansion of his enterprise at Genesee he found it possible to extend his field of operations as a merchant, by the opening of branch stores at Spalding, Nez Perce county, and at Greer and Orofino, Shoshone county, and for five years he conducted also a private bank at Orofino, this venture likewise proving a marked success.

In 1906 Mr. Means erected in Lewiston the Means block, a substantial brick structure of modern design and equipment, and here he established himself in the wholesale brokerage business in seeds and also handles heavy hardware. He has developed in these lines a large and substantial business and the same has contributed in distinctive potency to the industrial and commercial precedence of Lewiston as a supply and distributing center. In the spring of 1901 he disposed of his business interests at Genesee and other towns and centralized his business operations at Lewiston. He has been indefatigable and far-sighted in promoting enterprises for the benefit of his home city, and in initiating such projects has shown invincible courage, with full confidence in the eventual value of his undertakings. In 1909 Mr. Means conceived the idea of providing Lewiston with railway terminal facilities, and with him conviction is always one of action. He accordingly effected the organization of the Lewiston Terminal Railroad Company, of which he is president. Rails were laid on streets best adapted for the purpose, and the free use of these admirable

terminal facilities is given to every railroad whose lines enter or shall enter the city. Mr. Means is the owner of large tracts of valuable agricultural land in Nez Perce, Clearwater and Lewis counties, this state, as well as lands devoted to the propagation of apples and other fruits, and he also owns valuable farm lands in the state of Washington. There are thus adequate material evidences of the success which he has achieved through his own ability and energy, and he has proved a citizen of great public spirit,—a type of the true captain of industry and one who has impregnable vantage-ground in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Means has been specially zealous in his efforts to bring about the improvement of waterways in the West, and one of his dearest ambitions is to effect the development of the Snake and Columbia rivers, by means of locks and dams, in such a way as to afford direct navigation facilities from Lewiston and other points in Idaho to the Pacific coast. He has devoted much time and money to furthering this important project, in connection with which he looks to no personal reward but only to the benefits that will come through such medium to future generations. He was a delegate to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress held at the national capital in 1910, and a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Deep Waterways Congress held in Kansas City in the preceding year. In politics he is a firm believer in the basic principles for which the Republican party has ever stood sponsor, and he has given effective service in its cause, in a quiet way and with no ambition for public office. In his home city he is one of the most active and valued members of the commercial club and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. He is the owner of valuable real estate in Lewiston, including the Means block, previously mentioned, and one of the handsomest residences in the city.

On the 1st of September, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Means to Miss Katherine Hayes, who was born and reared at Lewiston, Idaho, and who is a daughter of James and Christine (Young) Hayes, the former a native of England and the latter of Germany. After the death of her first husband, who was one of the sterling pioneers of Idaho, Mrs. Hayes became the wife of Judge John Clark, who served as United States district judge of Idaho for four terms, in the territorial epoch, and who was one of the most honored and distinguished members of the bar of the territory at the time of his death, in 1880, his wife surviving him by several years. Mr. and Mrs. Means have one daughter, Marguerite, who was graduated in the Lewiston high school, after which she entered the University of Idaho, at Moscow, where she is now (1913) a student.

JOHN W. SCHENKOSKY. One of the prospering business men of Ferdinand, Idaho, is John W. Schenkosky, who operates a barber shop and moving picture show in that village. He is a young man of good business discernment and ability and in the decade or more of his residence in this community he has become well known as a citizen of character and integrity and ambitious for business accomplishment. Mr. Schenkosky was born in Florence, Kansas, July 22, 1880, and grew up in that state to the age of eight, when his home was changed to Colfax, Washington. There he grew to young manhood, receiving his education in the public schools of Colfax. At the early age of thirteen he began to take up responsibilities, and from that time forward he



practically made his own way in life. In 1900 he came to Idaho and settled at Ferdinand, where for the first five years he followed ranching. Following that he was employed for a time in mercantile lines in the service of M. F. Fuches. He then entered into business independently as the proprietor of a barber shop, the first in the village, but later he sold out and with his brother, Frank H. Schenkosky, opened a drug store, which they conducted for about three years. They carried a full line of drugs and of the usual sundries included in that line of business.

At Pomeroy, Washington, Mr. Schenkosky was wedded in 1905 to Miss Amanda A. Hender, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hender, of Pomeroy. To this union have been born three children, as follows: Elga A., deceased, Loraine and Stella.

In religion Mr. Schenkosky leans toward the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, but favors all denominations and their good works, and in a fraternal way he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. While for the most part he has been aligned with the Republican party in politics, he is not a partisan, but is inclined to be independent in principle and supports the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. Idaho has now been his home for twelve years, and he considers the state, and particularly this part of it, as second to none for the advantages it offers young men for homes and business careers.

WILLIAM W. NIXON is a representative business man in Nez Perce, Idaho, and is a man who not only has achieved his individual success, but has also public-spiritedly devoted himself to the improvement of the general welfare of his fellow-citizens, and has been foremost in advancing enterprises and measures which will prove of lasting benefit to the city, county and state. He is, furthermore, a self-made man. From early youth he was possessed of ambition and determination and his energy, courage and business judgment have brought him to a position of esteem and influence among the citizens of Nez Perce, where he is a man of mark in all the relations of life.

Born in Washington county, Ohio, William Wallace Nixon is a son of George and Adeline (Smith) Nixon, the former of whom was a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Ohio. Both parents are now deceased. The father was a farmer by occupation and prior to his demise served as assessor of Washington county for several terms. There were five children born to Mr. and Mrs. George Nixon, the subject of this review being the only one to survive in 1913.

William W. Nixon was born June 26, 1865. His early life was spent in Washington county, Ohio, to the district schools of which place he is indebted for his preliminary educational training. At the age of eighteen years he purchased a farm in McLean county, Illinois, where he resided for several years, at the expiration of which he went to Adair county, Missouri, there buying a farm which he conducted with success for three years. In 1894 he went to Lee county, Iowa, and bought a tract of land on the banks of the Mississippi river. This ground was eventually condemned and sold to the water power company of Keokuk, Iowa. In 1897 Mr. Nixon came to Idaho and settled in Lewis county, where he followed ranching enterprises until 1910. He met with admirable success in his ventures in Lewis county, but in 1910 disposed of his ranch and established his home in Nez Perce, where he now owns and conducts a thriving lumber business. Although he began in a small way his busi-

ness has prospered and he now owns the largest and best equipped yard in Lewis county. He maintains an independent attitude in politics and in a fraternal way is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed through all the official chairs. He is the owner of valuable city realty and has a beautiful home in Nez Perce.

January 23, 1889, Mr. Nixon was united in marriage to Miss Nora Harry, a native of Ohio. They have no children.

LEWIS W. ROBINSON certainly deserves representation among the men who have been instrumental in promoting the welfare of Nez Perce, where he is president of the Nez Perce Roller Mills. He has done much to advance the wheels of progress, aiding materially in the development of business activity and energy wherein the prosperity and growth of the state always depend. He has found in each transition stage opportunity for further effort and broader labor and his enterprise has not only contributed to his individual success, but has also been of marked value to the community in which he makes his home.

A native of Boone county, Missouri, Lewis W. Robinson was born March 16, 1863. He is a son of Thomas Walter and Mary (Fosbray) Robinson, the former of whom was born in Missouri and the latter in Pennsylvania. The father was a Confederate soldier under General Price in Missouri and Arkansas, serving for a period of eighteen months. He was engaged in farming operations in Boone county, Missouri, until 1877, when he sold his farm and removed to Garfield county, Washington, there engaging in the grain business on a large scale. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1892. Three of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Robinson are now deceased.

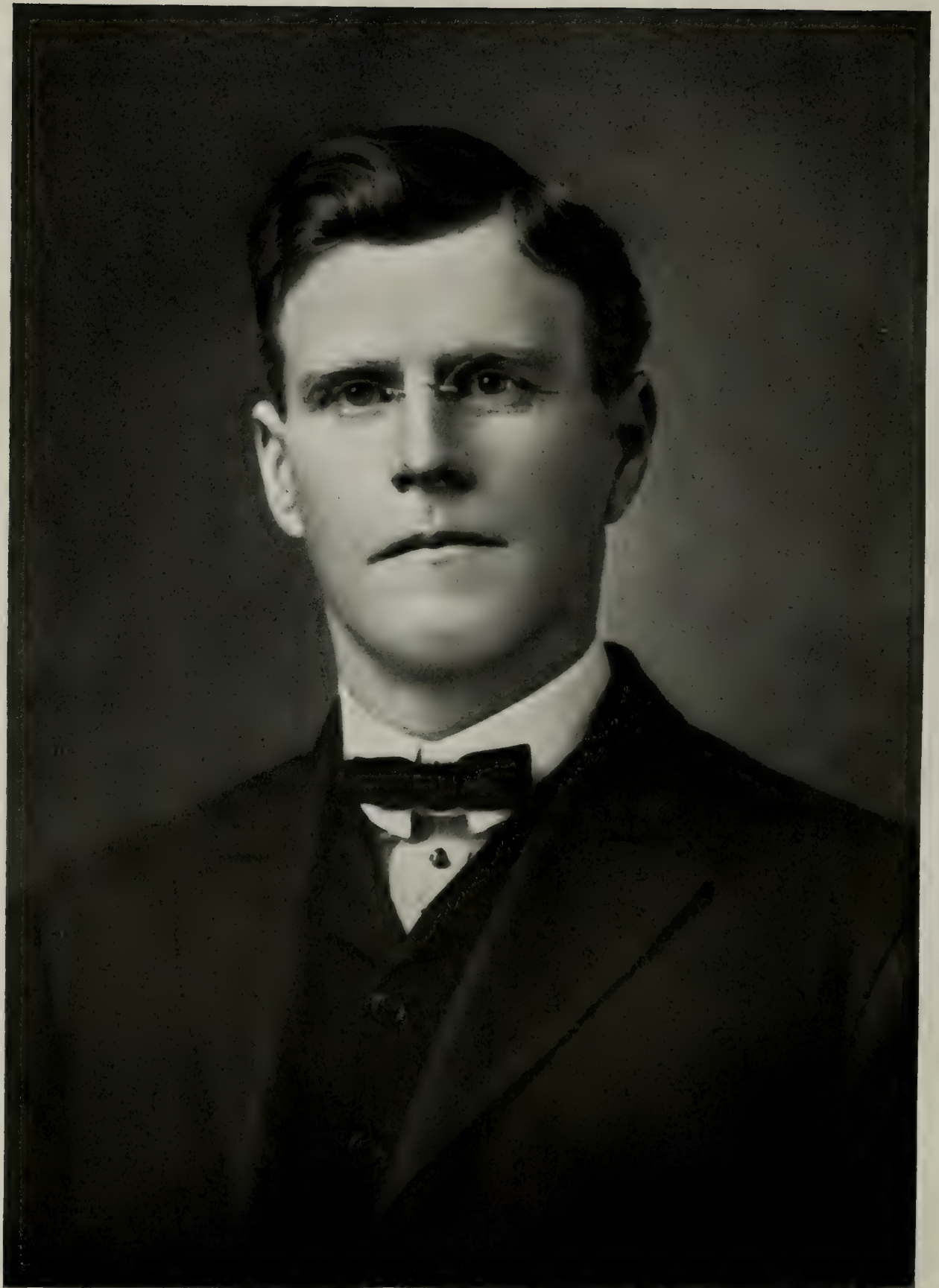
Lewis W. Robinson was the third in order of birth of the children born to his parents, and he is the only representative of the family in Idaho. He attended school until his thirteenth year and then began to assist his father in the work and management of the home farm in Garfield county, Washington. After reaching years of maturity he engaged extensively in stock raising in Garfield and Asotin counties, Washington, and subsequently he turned his attention to the grain business in Whitman county, Washington. In 1909 he came to Nez Perce, in Lewis county, Idaho, and here purchased the Nez Perce Roller Mills, which he immediately reorganized and enlarged. He now holds the controlling interest in this concern and is president of the same. These mills have a capacity of one hundred and twenty barrels of flour per day, and a large and lucrative business is controlled. Mr. Robinson is also extensively engaged in the grain and elevator business. He is a self-made man, and is well known for his honesty and sterling integrity of character. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, and he is an active worker in behalf of his party. His fraternal connections are with the Woodmen of the World.

In the year 1896 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Robinson to Miss Mary C. Ferris, a native of Ohio. This union has been prolific of four children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Lester, Pansy, Charles, and Daisy. In addition to a beautiful home, Mr. Robinson has extensive real estate holdings in Nez Perce. He is prominent in public affairs, is highly respected in his home community and enjoys the unalloyed confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.









*H. Van Horn.*



JOHN S. McDONALD, the present city attorney of Vollmer, Idaho, has gained a position of distinctive priority as one of the representative members of the bar of Lewis county. He has gained success and prestige through his own efforts and thus the more honor is due him for his earnest labors in his exacting profession and for the precedence he has gained in his chosen vocation.

A son of William and Sarah (Wilkerson) McDonald, John S. McDonald was born in Duquoin, Illinois, December 3, 1869. His father was a prominent lawyer and preacher in southern Illinois during the greater part of his active career and he figured prominently in Republican politics. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1877, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1899. The young John S. was educated in the public and high schools of Duquoin and subsequently spent three years in acquiring a musical education, obtaining the same in the Southern Illinois Musical Conservatory, in which he was graduated. He became a composer of note, giving special attention to sacred music.

Mr. McDonald began the study of law in 1897, and was admitted to the supreme court of the state of Washington, at Olympia, in 1900, with a percentage of ninety-nine and a half. In the same year he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Idaho and for the two ensuing years was engaged in the work of his profession at Grangeville, Idaho. Desirous of broadening his education, he entered the Lewiston Normal School, in which he made a specialty of Latin and Greek. In that institution he became coach of the intercollegiate debating team, which received the highest honors in debates against Washington and Oregon teams. In 1907 Mr. McDonald removed to Vollmer, where he has since resided and where he now controls a large and lucrative criminal law practice. He has been very prominent in the movement to consolidate the towns of Vollmer and Ilo. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, being a popular speaker in behalf of party principles in Lewis county. He is gifted with rare talents as an orator, is a keen lawyer, an acute logician, and withal a student of men, possessing a rare insight into their natures. His record at the bar and the honors which have been bestowed upon him stand proof of his worth. He is a valued member of the North Idaho Bar Association, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is the owner of ranch lands in Lewis county and has valuable city realty in Vollmer, the same including a pleasant home.

Mr. McDonald was united in marriage, in 1902, to Miss Lydia A. Blythe, a native of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have three daughters,—Avis, aged nine years; Donne, aged seven; and Iris, aged five years.

WILLIAM VAN IORNS. Among the prominent men of Idaho, who have grown up with the country, is William Van Iorns, of Hagerman, Idaho. He has seen and lived in nearly every phase of western life, having been everything from a cowboy to a state senator. In addition to his various business interests, he is also postmaster of Hagerman, and is the owner of several valuable ranches. He has won his place in the business world through his honest, straightforward methods of doing business, and in winning the confidence of the people in a business way, he also won their confidence in a political way, and has been elected to more than one public office.

William Van Iorns was born in Lebanon, Ohio, on

the 23d of April, 1869. His father is Nicholas S. Iorns, and his mother was Sarah E. Dunham before her marriage. Both of his parents are natives of Ohio. Nicholas S. Iorns served throughout the Civil war, and took a prominent part in the defense of his home city, when Morgan's raid swept this section. He was very active in politics, being a member of the Republican party, and this was quite natural, for he came of a race of politicians, ex-Governor Scott being an uncle on his mother's side of the family and ex-Governor Foster also being an uncle. For many years Mr. Iorns was a prosperous farmer and merchant in Warren county, Ohio. He is now retired and is living with his wife in Lebanon. Eight children were born to Mr. Iorns and his wife. Lidia Iorns, the eldest, is the widow of Frank Barnhart and is now teaching in the high school in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Hattie is the wife of Fred Stoppelworth, who is a prominent merchant of Springfield, Illinois. Cary F. Iorns is the traveling representative of the Cincinnati Mercantile Company. William Van Iorns is the fourth in the family. Jessie is the wife of H. F. Campbell, of Idaho, an engineer on the Idaho Southern Railroad, from Gooding to Juam, Idaho. Ruth is the wife of J. A. Brown, of Millner, an engineer from Millner to Oakley. LeRoy Iorns is a very successful manufacturer of canned goods, in Waynesville, Ohio. Amanda is the widow of Oscar Reed, and makes her home with her parents in Lebanon.

William Van Iorns grew up in Lebanon, receiving his education in the public schools of the city and in Holbrook College, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1889. He came immediately to Idaho, being at this time twenty years of age. Hagerman was then called Salmon Falls, and his first work here was as an employee of the Buckeye Mining Company, where he spent one year at placer mining. He then found employment with the New York Canal Company, but only remained with them four months, the attractions of a cowboy existence proving too strong. He became a range rider and followed the trail for several years, learning the country and people as he might not have done in any other way. He next took up bookkeeping, and for a year was bookkeeper for W. L. Coltrop, during this time saving his wages that he might establish himself in business and settle down. At the end of the year he went into the drug business in a modest way, but he prospered to such an extent that he was able to erect a handsome brick block, the most modern business block in Hagerman. This block is fitted up for stores on the first floor, and the rest of the space is given over to offices. In addition to this city realty, Mr. Iorns is the owner of some of the finest ranches in the section, all of them being highly improved and well watered.

Mr. Iorns was appointed postmaster of Hagerman by President McKinley in 1897, and has held this office continuously since that time. He served as state game warden under Governor Morrison for one term, and was also a member of the state board of irrigation for one term. During his term of office as state senator he became a well known and popular figure in state politics. Each one of these terms of office lasted over a period of two years.

In the world of fraternal societies Mr. Iorns is affiliated with only one, the Independent Order of Foresters. Politically he is a member of the Republican party.

On January 2, 1899, Mr. Iorns was married to Miss Hattie Williams, a daughter of Henry Williams and Frances (Towler) Williams, and a native of Illi-



nois. Children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Iorns as follows: Runyan, Scott, Buelah, William Van, Jr., and Keith, and twins born November 11, 1912, Louise and Dorothy.

Although Mr. Iorns is an exceedingly busy man, and as one of the leading men of the city and of Lincoln county is being constantly called upon to shoulder responsibilities of various kinds, yet he always manages to find the time for hunting. He has many handsome heads, mementoes of the chase, among them being the heads of elk, mountain goat and deer, and he is also the possessor of an entire wild sheep. He is now eager to secure at least one member of the bear family.

ROY C. MCKINNEY. Probably there is no more influential factor in the development of any growing community than the real estate dealer. To him is left the task of opening up new sections, on him rests the responsibility of interesting outside capital, it is he who promotes new enterprises and often floats the loans to finance them, and he must be constantly in touch with local realty conditions and values and keep his finger on the pulse of public sentiment in regard to his section's interests. Roy C. McKinney, real estate dealer of Weiser, Idaho, is entitled to the credit for much of the almost phenomenal development of this part of Washington county during the past several years, for he has worked tirelessly in encouraging immigration and in opening up new and prosperous centers of commercial and industrial activity. For this reason he is rated among his city's leading business citizens, and a review of his career from poor and obscure youth to a position of prosperity and independence may prove interesting to those who are admirers of self-made manhood.

Roy C. McKinney was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1862, and is a son of William Addison and Catherine (Maloney) McKinney, natives of the Keystone State, and of Scotch-Irish descent. William A. McKinney had large interests in the Pennsylvania oil fields, but at the height of his success suddenly died, when only forty-four years of age, while his wife survived him only a short time and died during the early '70's. They had four children, of whom Roy C. was the second in order of birth. After attending the public schools of Warren county, Pennsylvania, and the high school of Jamestown, New York, he engaged in school teaching for two years, and then secured a position as clerk in a hardware store at Jamestown, in which capacity he acted for six years. He then, with other energetic young men, engaged in the manufacture of patent inside window blinds at Jamestown, but three years later disposed of his interests and moved to Kansas City, Missouri, there receiving his initiation into the real estate and loan business. Mr. McKinney was in business in Kansas City from 1884 until 1889, and in the latter year removed to Ogden, Utah, continuing to follow similar lines there until 1899, when he went to California. The month of August, 1899, was marked by his advent in Weiser, where he has steadily built up a large and profitable business in real estate and loans, and where his influence has been felt in every movement for the public welfare. He is the owner of an orchard of sixty-five acres and is an officer in corporations and banks, and platted and opened Park Place, a residence district covering thirty acres, and the McKinney Fruit Tract. He is also a stockholder and one of the promoters of the Crane Creek Irrigation, Land and Power Company, which will irrigate about twenty-two thousand acres of excellent fruit and farming land, also about twenty

thousand horse-power of electricity will be generated from the water of this corporation. All enterprises tending to advance the interests of his adopted section in any way have ever been assured of his hearty co-operation and support, and no one man has done more to popularize Weiser to immigrants from other states. At this time he is erecting a residence at Second and Court streets and another at the southwest corner of Liberty and Second streets, while his well-appointed offices are maintained at No. 52 Commercial street. Since the time when he left home, at seventeen years of age, he has been the architect of his own fortunes, and his present enviable business and social prestige is ample evidence that he has builded wisely and well. Politically a Democrat, Mr. McKinney has been too busy to actively enter the political arena, and his work along this line has always been in behalf of others. He is vice-president and director of the Commercial Club, and holds membership in the Masons and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. McKinney's family is connected with the Christian Science church.

On June 15, 1898, Mr. McKinney was married at Ogden, Utah, to Miss Nellie M. Buchmiller, daughter of M. Buchmiller, of Utah, and to this union there have been born two sons: Philip B. and Rolland C.

GEORGE C. SCHARF was born in Washington, District of Columbia, on September 24, 1873, and his parents were both born in Maryland. The father, George W. Scharf, was a contractor and was continually on the move in carrying out his work. He is now a resident of Boise, Idaho, however, and still conducts a contracting business, at the age of sixty-six years. He was at one time inspector of paving for the District of Columbia, but left that position in 1886 and became connected with the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company. The mother, whose maiden name was Alice F. Michael, was born in Aberdeen, Maryland, and is now living in Boise, in the sixty-sixth year of her life. They became the parents of three children, their two daughters being now deceased, and the subject, George C., being the sole surviving member. The Scharf family is one of Dutch ancestry, the early representatives of the family in the United States having come from Holland. Isaac Taylor Scharf was the paternal grandfather of the subject, while Mary Ann (Register) Scharf was his grandmother.

George C. Scharf attended school in Washington, D. C., Aberdeen, Maryland, and in Columbus, Ohio, attending the Capitol University at Columbus and being graduated from that institution in 1893. He then took the four-year course in civil engineering at the University of Cincinnati. He began his business or professional career as the associate of his father in the asphalt business, continuing in that connection up to 1901, in which year he launched out independently in his own profession. He moved about considerably between the years of 1901 and 1903, seeking a spot which appealed to him from more than a purely business viewpoint, and in the latter named year he located in Boise, which city has continued to represent the center of his professional activities since that time. He was first occupied as assistant city engineer in the years of 1903-4-5. In 1907 he opened offices in Boise, after returning from engineering trips in Colorado and New Mexico, and since that time he has been prominent in the engineering life of the city, having established a representative business in his line. Mr. Scharf is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, with membership in the Blue Lodge









David P Thomas



of Boise, No. 2. He is also a member of the Idaho Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Road Builders Association. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

On November 9, 1899, Mr. Scharf was married at Denver, Colorado, to Miss Annie C. Fromwiler, the daughter of John and Anna Fromwiler, of Springfield, Massachusetts. They have no children.

**NORMAN M. RUICK.** For more than thirty years a member of the Idaho bar, and a former United States attorney for this state, Norman M. Ruick both by long experience and by his personal ability is one of the leaders of the state bar and has a very successful general and corporation practice.

Mr. Ruick was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, and reared on the farm to the age of seventeen. He received his education in the public schools, and later in a private school in his home county, and began his practical career as a machinist in the Schenectady, now the American Locomotive Works at Schenectady, New York, where he remained for two years. Several other occupations enabled him to earn his living while he was casting about for his permanent career, and having determined upon the law as his regular vocation he began its study at Troy, New York, in the office of King & Rhodes.

Admitted to the bar at Indianapolis in 1877, Mr. Ruick spent the following three years in practice in that city, and in 1880 came West, locating first in Arizona. After a short stay in that territory he came to Idaho and settled at Bellevue and later at Hailey, in the Wood River country, where he was engaged in the practice of law for fourteen years. During this time his official activities began with his appointment as deputy district attorney for Alturas county. Two years later he was elected district attorney and served one term. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Ruick was elected state senator, and during the second session of the Idaho state legislature, was chairman of the judiciary committee.

His legal practice and his prominence in public affairs caused him in 1894 to move his residence to Boise, of which city he has since been a resident. In 1894 he was elected chairman of the Populist state central committee, and at that time and for a subsequent period was affiliated with that political organization. In 1898, however, he returned to the regular political organizations and has since been an active Republican. In 1902 he became vice-chairman of the Republican state central committee and had charge of the committee's headquarters during the campaign of 1902. In 1904 occurred Mr. Ruick's appointment as United States attorney for Idaho to succeed R. V. Cozier, deceased. Mr. Ruick gave four years from his private practice to the duties of the office of federal attorney, his term ending in 1908. Since then he has devoted his entire attention to his growing law practice, and is the representative of several of the largest corporations of this state and of the Northwest, and also enjoys a large general practice in the courts of Idaho.

Mr. Ruick is an enthusiastic automobilist and he and his family make many long trips in their car. They have one of the beautiful homes of Boise, and their home circle comprises seven children. Mr. Ruick is a Christian Scientist in his religious affiliations.

**DAVID P. THOMAS.** Among the men whose vast realty interests, extensive business connections and identification with leading financial institutions make

them recognized powers in commercial, industrial and financial circles of Idaho, none have attained to a greater eminence than David P. Thomas, president of the Farmers' Commercial Bank of Oakley, owner of Nevada and Utah ranch lands, and successful business man and stock breeder. Mr. Thomas has been a resident of Oakley since 1903, and during this time has been connected in one capacity or another with nearly every large enterprise promoted here, while his activities in the line of real estate have resulted beneficially not only to the state of his adoption, but to the entire country surrounding it. David P. Thomas was born at Brigham, Box Elder county, Utah, February 17, 1858, and is a son of William C. and Margaret (Phillips) Thomas, natives of Wales.

William C. Thomas came to this country in young manhood, and became a pioneer of Utah in 1852. There he was first known as a noted Indian fighter, but later learned the language of the Shoshone and Snake Indians, established friendly relations with them, and for some years was a successful Indian trader. He was the first Wells Fargo and Ben Halliday express agent in Utah, was a freighter throughout Nevada, Wyoming, Montana and Utah, and became widely known as a grain buyer, and, on settling at Brigham, built the second adobe house in that city, and was the first merchant and hotel keeper there. He was a priest of the Latter Day Saints and died in that faith, as did also his wife. They had five children, of whom two are deceased, the survivors being: David P., Mary A., who married Orrin C. Brown, of Salt Lake City; and Margaret, who became the wife of Thomas J. Dunn, of Oakley.

David P. Thomas received his education in the public schools of Brigham and St. Mark's Academy of Salt Lake, and at the age of twenty-one years completed his studies and engaged in business for himself as a farmer and stock raiser in Box Elder county, Utah. Subsequently, he secured lands in Elko county, Nevada, where he raised cattle, horses and sheep in great numbers, and in 1903 came to Oakley, Idaho, and organized the Farmers' Commercial Bank, of which he has been president and principal stockholder to the present time. Mr. Thomas is also the proprietor of the largest and most completely stocked furniture store in Oakley, which enjoys a trade that extends all over Cassia county. In addition to a beautiful modern residence in Oakley, Mr. Thomas owns several ranches in Utah, one the finest ranch in the state, located in Box Elder county, and is the sole proprietor of a lumber yard and dealer in lumber and building materials. In political matters Mr. Thomas is a Republican, but is essentially a business man and has not wished public preferment, although so popular is he that without doubt he could have any office in the gift of the people in Cassia county. He has done his duty as a public-spirited citizen, however, by rendering signal service on the school and town boards, where his judgment and advice are invariably sought and appreciated by his associates. Mr. Thomas is a bishop of the Latter Day Saints church.

On December 20, 1881, Mr. Thomas was married at Corinne, Utah, to Miss May Frost, daughter of Edward and Mary (Scottorn) Frost, pioneers of Utah, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Thomas's parents experienced all the trials and hardships of the early pioneers in Utah, her mother having pushed a handcart across the plains in the family's migration to that state. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Maud Mary, who is now the wife of Ezra Clark, of Oakley.



It has always been one of Mr. Thomas's chief reasons for self-congratulation that it has been due to his own efforts that he owes no man in the world a dollar. He is one of the few stockmen who passed through the financial panic of President Cleveland's administration without assistance, and the ability displayed at that time has been characteristic of his subsequent career. His word has a value above parchment or legal formalities, and the connection of his name with any enterprise is sufficient proof of its entire stability and legitimacy.

**JOSEPH PERRAULT, SR.** On the corner stone and on the column of the structure of the great state of Idaho should be written the names of the pioneers of the sixties, of the men who had the courage and self-reliance to venture into this little known region of America at that time, and by whose hardy enterprise, calm acceptance of the hazards and risks of fortune, and by the patient perseverance and the laborious toil involved in the struggle with virgin resources, was laid the first solid foundation upon which all subsequent generations have built, and as a result of which the present citizenship is enabled to enjoy its prosperity and facilities of civilization and security and comfort. One of these pioneer names that should be engraven is that of Joseph Perrault, Sr., who came to Idaho more than forty-five years ago, has been a merchant, banker, organizer of important enterprises, official of the United States government service, and both in public and private life one of the strongest men of Idaho.

The Perrault family has long been distinguished in public life in America. The father of the wife of Joseph Perrault was an eminent lawyer and judge and the last official act of President Lincoln was the affixing of his signature to the appointment of Judge Kelly as a judge of the United States district court, and that commission with the martyred president's last signature is now on exhibition in the congressional library at Washington, D. C.

Joseph Perrault, Sr., who was a native of Canada and spent the early years of his life in Montreal, came out to Idaho in 1867, and at Lewiston began a forwarding and commission business, selling this out four years later and locating in Boise, a city with which his fortunes and enterprise have ever since been identified. Mr. Perrault in 1886 was one of the organizers of the Boise City National Bank, was its assistant cashier for three years, and then resigned to accept an appointment from President Harrison to the office of Receiver of the United States Land Office. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him to the office of United States surveyor general, the functions of which he performed in this state until 1902.

Long prominent in politics, Mr. Perrault was in 1896 chairman of the Republican state central committee, and has always been one of the most active supporters of the party in Idaho. He has done much to develop the material resources of this state. In 1884 he bought the interest of the Boise Ditch Company and owned and controlled this irrigation canal until 1906 at which time he sold them to the Capitol Water Company. Mr. Perrault owns large tracts of ranch lands, city real estate, and resides in one of Boise's fine homes. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks, of which he has twice served as exalted ruler, and he is a communicant of the Catholic church.

In 1870, in one of Boise's early residences, a structure which is still standing, Mr. Perrault was married to Miss Kate A. Kelly of Monroe, Wisconsin.

A family of five children have been born to them, named as follows: Delphina, who married Hugh T. Boyd of New York City; Joseph, Jr., mentioned below; Louise, who resides in Boise; Laura, the wife of Charles E. Thum of Boise, and Miss Edna, who resides with her parents. Mrs. Boyd, the oldest, was born in Lewiston, and the other children in Boise.

A son of this pioneer citizen of Boise who has been so prominent in the city's business and civic affairs, is Joseph Perrault, Jr., who was born in Boise August 4, 1882. He attained his early education in the public schools of Boise, and then entered the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy of San Rafael, California, and subsequently was a student in Oberlin College of Ohio. After graduating from the latter college he entered the office of a fire insurance at New York City, but was too much of a westerner to remain in the east and returned to his native city, and entered the office of his father, who at that time was general manager for southern Idaho for the Equitable Life Insurance Company. Leaving his father's office in 1904 he bought an interest in the Northrop Wholesale Hardware Company of Boise, of which he remained as treasurer until 1907 at which date he sold his interests in that concern. He then bought stock in the Peoples Co-Operative Mercantile Company and has been secretary and treasurer of this concern to the present time. He is also one of the leading fire insurance and surety bond representatives in Boise, being associated with Benjamin Q. Pettengill, with offices in the Idaho building. Mr. Perrault was supervisor of the Thirteenth Census from October, 1909, to July, 1910, in the state of Idaho. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks lodge.

On June 14, 1905, Joseph Perrault, Jr., married Edythe E. Ewing, daughter of James A. and Isabelle Ewing. Their one child is Edythe Anabel. The family residence is at 415 Bannock street.

**ORA E. NEHER.** One of the successful business establishments of Nampa which has been developed from a small start into the leading enterprise of its kind in Canyon county is the Dewey Steam Laundry, the proprietor of which, Ora E. Neher, is classed among Nampa's most progressive young citizens. His career has been one of constant industry and perseverance, and although a young man he has been identified with various lines of business activity. He has been the architect of his own fortunes in a remarkable degree, and as such has the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Neher was born in Topeka, Kansas, April 19, 1886, and is a son of Josiah C. and Mary (Green) Neher. His father, a native of Illinois, moved to Kansas during the seventies, and there followed his trade of blacksmith. He is now a resident of Nampa, to which city he came in 1900, and since that time has conducted a successful blacksmith shop here. He and his wife, who also survives and resides in Nampa, were the parents of three sons and two daughters, Ora E. being the fourth in order of birth. One sister, Lucille, died in Kansas when quite young.

Ora E. Neher received his education in the public schools of Guthrie, Oklahoma, where he had been taken as a lad, and his first position came to him when he learned the trade of baker, at the age of fourteen years. After continuing in this line for some two years, Mr. Neher took up the work of electrician and telegrapher, following mechanical lines for the three years that followed, but for the past seven years has been general manager of the Dewey Steam Laundry business. This was started









*Hector C. Haigh*



in a very humble manner, but its growth has been almost phenomenal, and today it is recognized as the leading business of its kind in Canyon county, an average of eighteen persons being employed. This business owes its growth and development to the energies of its proprietor, who has devoted himself entirely to the business, almost to the entire exclusion of matters of another nature. He is a tireless worker, an alert and progressive man of business, who has found that integrity and honorable methods are the keys with which to open the door of success. Essentially a business man, he has found no time to enter the political field, although he supports Democratic candidates and principles and takes an active interest in all matters that pertain to the welfare of his city.

On November 4, 1911, Mr. Neher was united in marriage at Nampa, to Miss Laura K. Bell, whose father was a native of Utah. The family residence is at No. 510 North Thirteenth street, where the numerous friends of the young couple are often entertained with true western hospitality. Although a very busy man, Mr. Neher has not denied himself the companionship of his fellow men, and is popular with the members of the local lodges of the Woodmen of the World and the Order of the Moose. A thorough-going man of business, whose establishment has added to Nampa's commercial importance, a public-spirited citizen who is proud of his city's accomplishments and a man who has the courage of his convictions, Mr. Neher is justly regarded as one of Nampa's good citizens, and is well worthy the high regard in which he is universally held.

**VANCE C. KERR.** There is nothing in literature that should excite more genuine interest than the stories of those men, who, through their own unaided efforts, have built up their own fortunes, and have become examples of thrift and good citizenship. Of these self-made men every community has examples and it is worthy of notice that they are usually strong, self-reliant men, wise in the administration of their own business affairs and equally so when called to civil responsibilities. Vance C. Kerr, organizer and president of the Kerr Hardware Company, a large business aggregation of Boise, Idaho, who has many additional interests, may be cited as a case in point.

Vance C. Kerr was born in Harrison county, Ohio, April 1, 1862, and when he was eighteen months old his mother died, being reared thereafter by an aunt and uncle. Until he was twenty years of age he attended school in Pennsylvania, and for the six ensuing years he worked on a farm. He was married in 1887, and in the spring of 1889 went to Burt county, Nebraska, with his wife, where he engaged in the hardware implement business and continued therein for eight years. He then removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in which city he maintained his home for two years, in the meanwhile representing the David Bradley Company, wholesale manufacturers and dealers in agricultural implements. Meanwhile he had been investigating the business opportunities presented in Idaho, and coming to a favorable conclusion, came to Boise City in 1889, and organized the Idaho Implement Company. He conducted that business for four years, then sold his interest in the firm and later organized the Kerr Hardware Company. This concern has so expanded its scope that his is the largest local implement house in Southern Idaho, he being the pioneer in the business. He is, as is noted above, president of the company, Bentley L. Kerr being secretary and W. L. Kerr, treasurer. The Kerr

Hardware and Implement Company built the Empire building, located on the corner of Tenth and Idaho streets, that being the largest and most modern office building in the state, and Mr. Kerr also owns his handsome residence at No. 1023 Fort street. Leaving home practically with no capital and with neither family nor friends ready to afford financial assistance, he may well feel justified in a measure of pride when he recounts what he accomplished through his own efforts.

On October 11, 1887, Mr. Kerr was married in Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Ella V. Cole, who is a daughter of Thomas C. Cole, who was a highly respected citizen and farmer in Washington county. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have an adopted daughter, Edna Bell, daughter of the late George Kerr, her mother having died when she was only five days old.

In his political views Mr. Kerr is a Republican, but he is liberal minded and takes no very active part in campaigns. He has always been interested in agricultural developments and in 1911 was president of the Idaho State Fair Association. He is a member of the Commercial Club and several other local organizations, and he and his wife are religiously affiliated with the First Presbyterian church, in which he is a deacon.

**HECTOR C. HAIGHT.** One of the leading business men and most honored and influential citizens of Cassia county is Mr. Haight, whose interests in that county are of broad scope and importance and whose energy and progressive policies have not only brought to him a large measure of success in temporal affairs, but have also been potent in furthering the development and civic prosperity of that section of the state. A man of distinctive business acumen and executive ability, Mr. Haight has been well qualified for leadership, and that he has an impregnable place in the confidence and esteem of his home community is shown by the fact that he has represented his district in the state senate, to which he was re-elected in November, 1912. He is a man of probity and sterling integrity of purpose, and as one of the leading citizens of his county he is well entitled to specific recognition in this history of a state that has been his home from his boyhood days.

Hector C. Haight was born at Farmington, Davis county, Utah, on the 18th of August, 1869, and is a scion of one of the prominent pioneer families of that state. He is a son of Horton D. and Louisa (Leavitt) Haight, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in the province of Ontario, Canada. They were numbered among the early settlers in Utah, where they established their home in 1847, after making their way across the plains with team and wagon. They were in the advance guard with other pioneer members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and took part in the hegira to the frontier wilds of Utah, where they endured the full tension of the hardships, dangers and privation incidental to the development of a new country. Horton D. Haight initiated his business career in the West by engaging in the freighting business. He made ten overland freighting trips from Salt Lake City to Omaha, and on his return journeys he brought in needed supplies, besides affording transportation to immigrants. He brought across the plains and mountains the wire used in the construction of the first lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company through this section of the great Northwest. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of Utah, taking deep interest in public affairs and in the activities



of his church. He was one of the first to serve as sheriff of Davis county, to which office he was elected on the Democratic ticket, and in that county he continued to maintain his home until 1882, when he came with his family to southern Idaho and settled in Cassia county. At Oakley, that county, he effected the organization of the Co-operative Mercantile Company, of which he was the first president, and in his church he became bishop of the Oakley ward and president of the Cassia stake. He erected the first grist mill in the county, acquired large tracts of land in that section of the state, and with all of zeal and integrity labored to foster the development and upbuilding of his home county. There he continued to reside until his death, in 1900, at the age of sixty-eight years, and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Oakley, where his name will be held in enduring honor. His widow still resides at Oakley, and of their nine children—four sons and five daughters—all are living except one, and Senator Haight, of this review, is the sixth in order of birth.

The future state senator from Cassia county gained his rudimentary education in his native town in Utah, and was a lad of thirteen at the time of the family removal to southern Idaho. He continued his studies in the public schools at Oakley and later attended Brigham Young College. At the age of nineteen years he assumed a clerical position in the co-operative store that had been founded by his father at Oakley. He learned all details of the business and at the expiration of six years he was made superintendent of the same. For fifteen years he had the entire management of the extensive enterprise, was its largest stockholder and also its vice-president. Under his liberal and progressive administration the business increased to enormous volume and the concern became one of the most extensive and substantial in that section of the state, with a trade extending over a wide area of territory. In 1907, Mr. Haight gave further evidence of his business sagacity and progressive ideas, by effecting the organization of the Oakley State Bank, of which he is vice-president and which has become one of the substantial and popular financial institutions of southern Idaho. Its operations are based on a capital stock of \$25,000 and its stockholders and officers are numbered among the representative citizens of Cassia county. Mr. Haight is the owner of valuable lands in his home county and is one of the successful agriculturists and stock-growers of that section, besides which he has a fine modern home at Oakley.

In 1908 Mr. Haight was elected representative of Cassia county in the state senate, as candidate on the Republican ticket, and in 1910 he was again elected to this important office. He served with ability and scrupulous fidelity in the upper house of the state legislature, was active in the deliberations of the floor and the committee room and made a record of enviable order. In the November election of 1912 he was again the candidate of his party for the state senate and was again elected. Mr. Haight has gained substantial advancement and prosperity through his own ability and earnest efforts, and he is a citizen to who is accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem.

On the 15th of May, 1890, at Logan City, Utah, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Haight to Miss Clara Tuttle, who was born and reared in that state and who is a daughter of Norton R. and Elizabeth (Utley) Tuttle. Her parents were sterling pioneers of Utah and there continued to reside until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Haight have seven children, namely: Hector C., Horton, Charles C., Claire,

Helen, David and Guy. The eldest son is now a student in the University of Utah, at Salt Lake.

EUGENE EMERSON, a native of Ohio, born June 22, 1866, is a son of James M. and Martha (Brillhart) Emerson. His father, a native of Ohio, removed to Kansas in 1870, and came across the plains to Idaho in 1882. On account of failing health he went to California February 23, 1900, where his death occurred on the 11th of March, 1900, at the age of sixty years, ten months and nine days. Mrs. Emerson was born in Pennsylvania, April 17, 1843, was taken in girlhood by her parents to Ohio, there meeting and marrying Mr. Emerson, September 5, 1865. She still survives her husband and is living in Nampa, Idaho. They had a family of four children, namely: Eugene, Edgar D., Arsella E. Roberts and Carrie E. Kelly, all living in this state.

Eugene Emerson received his education in the schools of Kansas, where he was taken by his parents when a lad. Then he came with his parents to Idaho in 1882 where he became engaged in the occupation of stockraising, which he conducted in Latah and Idaho counties until 1900, when, disposing of the business he went to Chihuahua, Mexico, with a view of continuing in the same business there. But not finding conditions satisfactory, he returned to Nampa, Idaho, in 1902, establishing the Nampa Lumber Co. in 1904, of which he is now president and general manager. He also helped in the organization of the Bank of Nampa and has been ever since a director in this bank. On January 22, 1901, at Howard, Kansas, Eugene Emerson was married to Indiana Bogue, and to this union has been born two bright and interesting boys: E. J. C., born December 2, 1903, and E. W., born July 1, 1907, both natives of Nampa, Idaho. Mr. Emerson and family are all members of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.

SAMUEL G. SMITH, manager of the Caldwell Fruit Growers Association, an organization formed for the mutual protection of fruit growers of Canyon county, has illustrated in a long and honorable career the fact that grit, determination and perseverance will overcome the greatest of obstacles, and that in some cases reverses only serve to spur the man of ambition on to greater effort. With him success has been no matter of chance; it has come only after disappointments and discouragements that would have thoroughly disheartened a man of weaker calibre, but he has kept steadfastly forward in his chosen work, confident that in the end he would reach his goal, a confidence which his present position shows to have been justifiable. Mr. Smith was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, December 29, 1868, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Reams) Smith. His father, a native of Maine, migrated to Iowa in 1840, and after a trip overland settled on wild land in Van Buren county, where he had filed upon a homestead. He spent the remainder of his life in clearing and cultivating his farm, and died in 1888, at the age of sixty-four years. Mary (Reams) Smith was born in Somerset, Ohio, and in 1839 was taken by her parents to Van Buren county, Iowa, they being the first white settlers of that county, while the homestead land taken up by her father still remains in the family's possession. She died in 1884, when fifty-five years of age, having been the mother of twelve children, of whom Samuel G. was the eleventh in order of birth.



Samuel G. Smith attended the public schools of Jefferson county, Iowa, whence his parents had removed when he was two years of age, and until he reached his majority worked at whatever honorable employment presented itself. Eventually he went to Denver, Colorado, and from that city to Grand Junction, Colorado, where he first became identified with the fruit business. He there established himself in business on his own account, and finally assisted in the organization of the Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association, of which he was manager and also handled the commission and merchandise departments. Mr. Smith's advent in Idaho occurred in the spring of 1909, when he assisted in the organization of the Caldwell Fruit Growers Association, but during that year a disastrous early frost killed the fruit and the association found itself in desperate circumstances. Mr. Smith remained in Caldwell until August of that year and then went to Delta, where he had charge of the Delta Fruit Growers Association for two seasons. The faith of the orchardists of this section in his ability was still profound, however, and in 1911 he returned to Caldwell to identify himself with the Caldwell Fruit Growers Association, which in 1912 was absorbed by the Canyon Commission Company, of which Mr. Smith has since been manager. This organization packs and ships fruit and provisions to all parts of the United States, and has been an important factor in putting Idaho's produce in the markets of the country. In his capacity of manager Mr. Smith has shown himself a man of marked ability, capable of handling large issues and competent to cope with all matters pertaining to his business. He expresses the opinion that Idaho holds out great possibilities as a fruit and agricultural country, and states it as his opinion that it is only in its infancy of development. This faith he has shown in a material way by investing in property in Caldwell, where he has a comfortable home.

On March 25, 1891, Mr. Smith was married in Fairfield, Iowa, to Miss Mary Barger, daughter of Elias and Emeline Barger, well-known and highly esteemed residents of Fairfield, and seven children have been born to this union: Hazel A., born in November, 1892, in Iowa, a graduate of high school; Dorothy, born in 1895, in Iowa, and now attending the Caldwell High School; Mabel, born in 1897, in Grand Junction, Colorado, also a high school student; Vernon, born September 1, 1899, at Grand Junction, a student of the seventh grade of the public schools; Kathleen, born in February, 1901, at Grand Junction, also in the graded schools; Josephine, born in February, 1909, in Grand Junction; and an infant, born August 27, 1912, in Caldwell, Idaho. Mr. Smith is affiliated fraternally with the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, in the latter of which he has passed all the chairs and is past chancellor. He supports Democratic candidates and principles, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. A virile, hearty man, he enjoys the out-of-door life of the West, and whenever he can excuse himself from the duties of his business he goes to the mountains on a hunting and fishing excursion. His wide circle of friends has been drawn about him through his strict integrity, his earnestness and honesty of purpose, and the fact that, while succeeding himself, he has always respected the right of the other man to a like success.

**CLARENCE E. WYCKOFF.** In every section of the country the better class of druggists are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote

their energies to supplying their fellowmen with the best of remedies in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and according to scientific formula. The long years of study and the many hours of daily toil connected with the profession do not always make for success. Added to an intimate knowledge of their vocation must be business ability of far more than ordinary caliber, and it is the combination of these qualities that has made Clarence E. Wyckoff the leading pharmacist of Caldwell. Coming to this city something more than a year ago, he purchased the stock of two stores which incompetently managed, had been allowed to run completely down, and through wise and efficient methods has built up a large and lucrative trade.

Mr. Wyckoff was born August 21, 1878, in Tekamah, Nebraska, and is a son of Albert E. and Phoebe (Prussia) Wyckoff. His father, a native of Illinois, migrated to Iowa during the early settlement of that state, and subsequently moved on to Nebraska, where his death occurred in 1904, when he was fifty-four years of age. During his younger years he was engaged in school teaching, which he followed for about twenty years, but subsequently he became a contractor and accumulated vast tracts of land in Canada. His wife, a native of Iowa, survives him and makes her home with her son Clarence E., in Caldwell, being sixty-two years of age. Mr. Wyckoff was the fifth in order of birth of his parents' seven children.

Clarence E. Wyckoff attended the schools of his native county, and subsequently became a student in the graded and high schools in the city. On graduating from the latter he became interested in the drug business as a clerk, subsequently going to Omaha, where he attended the Omaha College of Pharmacy. Mr. Wyckoff subsequently spent two years in business in Alberta, Canada, and then came to Parma, Idaho, that city being his field of endeavor until 1911. Mr. Wyckoff had for some years been seeking a suitable location, and in that year recognized an opportunity to build up a good business. Coming here, he purchased two stores which had lost their business through lack of intelligent management, and these he consolidated into one, which is now one of the finest pharmacies in the state. He left his home with a capital of thirty-five dollars, and the fact that he is one of Caldwell's most prosperous citizens today testifies eloquently to his progressive methods, energy and determination. During the past few years he has added greatly to his holdings through honest transactions and judicious investments and owns considerable property in Caldwell and in Boise. He has supreme faith in the future of Idaho, which he believes is just starting on its era of prosperity, and takes a pardonable degree of pride in the fact that in a modest way, he has been able to aid in advancing its development. His business and his home receive the greater part of his attention, although he is also fond of hunting and fishing and is an adept at both sports. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias, and in the latter order was sent as past chancellor commander to assist in organizing a new lodge in the province of Alberta, Canada, and also assisted in organizing the Grand Lodge of the order.

Mr. Wyckoff was married September 18, 1912, to Miss Mary M. Fischer, who at the time of her marriage was employed in the state engineer's office in Boise. She is a daughter of Daniel and Rosa (Heire) Fischer, who came from Germany to Pennsylvania and later settled in Nebraska. Mr. and



Mrs. Wyckoff reside at 1003 Cleveland Boulevard, Caldwell, Idaho.

**JOHN L. SMITH.** While his career in the field of business and finance has been almost phenomenally successful, the recognition of his abilities having resulted in his being called to high positions of trust and responsibility, it is probable that John L. Smith, a member of the Cassia State Academy, of Oakley, has gained a wider reputation through the signal services he has rendered his adopted state in its legislative bodies. To him, more than to any other individual, is due the credit for the passage of the Cary Act Bill, by which was created the office of state engineer, and, although this alone would have given him prestige among those whose activities have resulted in the advancement of Idaho's interests, he was the author of much other important legislation calculated to promote education and business prosperity. John L. Smith was born in Salt Lake county, Utah, October 22, 1855, and is a son of John L. and Augusta B. (Cleveland) Smith, both of whom are now deceased.

John L. Smith, the father, came with his wife to Utah in 1847, with the second company of Mormons to settle in that state. He became a successful merchant and a business man of prominence, but devoted the greater part of his life to the interests of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and in 1854 was sent as the first Mormon missionary to Holland, where his plea in the Parliament won him permission to preach the faith of his church throughout the Netherlands. He continued in that country for three years, being very successful in his labors, and then returned to Utah, where his death occurred. He married Augusta B. Cleveland, a cousin of the late President Grover Cleveland, and they had seven children, of whom one is deceased, the survivors being: Augusta B., who married A. B. Lambert, of Lavan, Utah; Sarah M., who married Marcellus Webb, of Salt Lake City; John L.; Lotta R., who married John Carter and resides at St. George, Utah; George D. A., a rancher in the Teton Basin, Griggs, Utah; and Sophronia A., who married Paul Peterson, and makes her home in Oakley.

John L. Smith attended the public schools of Salt Lake county, and for several months was a student in Brigham Young College, at Provo, Utah. When not yet fifteen years of age, in the spring of 1870, he left home and commenced work as a cowboy on a ranch, subsequently working in logging camps and mines, and driving bull teams throughout the state of Nevada, for some time being a resident of Reno and Virginia City. In 1877 he returned to his home, with a wide experience gained through contact with all manners and conditions of men, but after a short visit came to Cassia county, Idaho, and during the next seven years was engaged in ranching. There he began raising horses and cattle, in which he met with much success, and in 1884 came to Oakley and established himself in the business of buying and selling cattle. As the years have passed he has become identified with various enterprises of an extensive nature, and at this time is president and general manager of the Tampico Fruit Company, the principal owner of 10,000 acres of oil lands situated in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, the owner of farm and orchard lands in Cassia county and of a fine home in Oakley, and a stockholder in the Co-operative Mercantile Company of Oakley and in the Oakley State Bank.

An active Republican in politics, Mr. Smith was elected a member of the Third General Assembly in 1893, and during his term of office was father

of the bill that created the Albion Normal school and the State Normal school at Lewiston, which was passed over the veto of Governor McConnell. The Cary Act Bill, which had been pigeon-holed, was resurrected by Mr. Smith and Frank T. Wyman, and through their efforts was brought up for discussion. In spite of the determined efforts of the sixteen Populist members of the Legislature, who voted for retrenchment, this bill was passed, and through the creation of the office of state engineer, Idaho has benefited materially in many ways. Mr. Smith was defeated for the office of state senator in 1896, but was elected in 1898, and in that body was again active, working tirelessly in behalf of the Enfranchisement Bill and having the satisfaction of being in the senate chambers at the moment it was passed. He has filled various other offices, being elected assessor of Cassia county and the first assessor of Twin Falls, then in Cassia county but now in Twin Falls county, and acted in that capacity two years. He was subsequently elected county commissioner and through their efforts was brought up for discussion half years of a two-year term, then resigning. At the same time he was a member of the Republican county committee of Cassia county. Mr. Smith was first appointed a bishop of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, having jurisdiction over the fifth district, and as such devoted one entire year, for which he received no reimbursement, to the superintendency of the erection of the Cassia Stake building, and at this time he is a member of the board of the Cassia Stake Academy.

On October 30, 1880, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Julia Haight, daughter of Horton D. and Louisa (Leavitt) Haight, and five children have been born to this union: Jessie S., who married Ira Merrill, of Marshfield, Idaho, a ranchman; John Lyman, a graduate of the state normal school and now a student in the University of Utah; Julia, who married William McBride, of Oakley; Classie A., an accomplished vocalist and pianist; and one, Louisa, died aged 14 years. Mr. Smith's active life has been connected with the most important period in the development of Cassia county and is linked with the construction of some of the most important of those public works which have stimulated its growth and have been the bases of its commercial supremacy. In public life his labors have been so fruitful of great results that they entitle his name to an important place among Idaho's benefactors, as a man whose tireless efforts have been directed along the lines of the most enlightened progress.

**THOMAS L. MARTIN**, prominent among the legal fraternity in Boise, has been engaged in the practice of law in this city since February 19, 1908, that date marking his admission to the supreme court of the state. Though the years of his actual practice have been short, he has made splendid advance in the field of his chosen endeavors.

Born in Boone county, Arkansas, on the seventh day of September, 1878, Thomas L. Martin is the son of Thomas B. and Mary Jane (Morris) Martin, both natives of Arkansas from which state they moved to Idaho in 1888 and are now residents of the Boise Valley where the father is engaged in the orchard business. He is well known and prominent in his business and has taken an active part in the political life of Ada county since he has been a resident. In 1892 he was elected to the office of county commissioner, an office which he filled for a number of years, with a high degree of efficiency. Between 1896-98 he was turnkey, and from 1898-1900 he was deputy warden of the state penitentiary





John L. Smith













J. W. Rising.



at Boise. In 1903 he was elected truant officer for the city of Boise, in which capacity he served for several years, and in 1910-11 he was chief of police under Mayor Pence. Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of eight children, of which number the subject is the second born.

Thomas L. Martin came to the West with his parents when a child of seven years, and his entire training has been of a nature calculated to make a typical westerner of him. His parents settled first in Oregon and there he attended the country schools until the family moved into the Boise Valley. For a time he attended the grade schools, then coming to Boise City where he entered the high school, after which he engaged in teaching in the public schools of Ada county. He thereafter entered the University of Idaho, at Moscow, at which institution he studied for three years. During his college days Mr. Martin took an active part in the social life of the city. With the close of his college career, Mr. Martin came to Boise, here becoming the law partner of his uncle, Frank Martin, and to his wise and careful training, Thomas L. Martin ascribes much of the success which has come to him. Together they have built up one of the most extensive and lucrative practices of the city, and have a most valuable reputation for ability and integrity. In 1908 the partnership of Martin & Martin was formed, consisting of Frank and Thomas L. Martin.

On October 21, 1903, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Bertha Ott, of Boise, a daughter of Henry and Jane Ott, well and favorably known in this city.

Mr. Martin is a member of Ada Lodge No. 3 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World of Idaho. In the former order he has passed the chairs of the subordinate lodge and has attended five sessions of the grand lodge. He is a member of the American (National), State and County Bar Associations, and is an active Democrat. Mr. Martin maintains no churchly affiliations, but his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

DR. FRED W. RISING, proprietor of the City Veterinary Hospital, and one of the leading men of Boise, has seen much of life in his leading men of Boise, has seen much of life in his career thus far. He has known almost every variety of frontier life from his boyhood days up to the time when he launched out into the work which now practically absorbs his entire attention, and no man is richer in experiences peculiar to the frontiersman than is he. He is one of the few remaining men who have been identified with the life of the scout of the old school, and though yet a comparatively young man, has seen life from the view point of the older guides and trappers of the West. Dr. Rising springs from sturdy pioneer stock, and was born on the Texas frontier on the cattle ranch of his father in Cooke county, Texas, on September 30, 1867. Before he had learned his first primer lessons the boy could ride a bucking broncho in a manner that would compete favorably with any cowboy on the ranch. He was sent to school in Cooke county and completed his education in the high school near his native town. He was ardently devoted to ranch life, and every moment that might be torn from his school duties was spent in the saddle with his father's men. He took an important part in many a round-up, and was ever an intrepid horseman from his boyhood on. In 1885 he came to Idaho, Texas, having become too tame for one of his excitable nature, and he settled first in the eastern part of the state, where the country

was the wildest. Here he found much of employment as a guide for the early settlers in that section, and when he was not thus employed he sought the fastness of the mountain wilderness and there led the life of a hunter and trapper. The wild game of the mountains led him many an exciting chase, and he tells today of many an exciting struggle he had with grizzly bears, mountain lions and other big game of the Rockies, as the result of his overconfidence in his prowess as a hunter. For a number of years that sort of life was sufficient for him, but he eventually came to a place where he withdrew from the wild life of the mountains, and going to the Valley of Fremont county, he secured a tract of land and engaged in the stock and horse raising business. He eventually became one of the well known stock and horse men of that section. He did considerable exploration work in Fremont county, and to him is credited the discovery of Rising Butte, Rising Creek and the Rising Mine, all in Fremont county, and named for their discoverer.

With the passing years Mr. Rising lost some of his enthusiasm for the wild life of the plainsman. He sold his ranch and stock farm, and, donning civilian's garb, went to Coleman, Washington, where he took a complete course in veterinary surgery at the Veterinary College at that place. For two years he continued in his studies there, and upon his graduation returned to Idaho, and locating at once in Boise, he opened the City Veterinary Hospital in 1905. His success in that venture has been of a large and worthy nature, and he is known today for one of the most successful veterinarians in the state, leading stockmen all over Idaho placing utter dependence in his knowledge of his profession.

Dr. Rising is the son of John P. and Lillie (Wellington) Rising, natives of Texas and Arkansas, respectively. The father was born in Cooke county, Texas, in 1831 and was for years one of the best known stockmen of his state, at one time ranking among the biggest cattle and land owners in Texas. He is still a resident there, but is retired from active business. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. The mother died in Texas in 1904 and is there buried. She was born in 1832, and married her husband in Texas. They became the parents of nine children, the subject being the sixth born.

Dr. Rising is a popular fraternalist in Boise, holding membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors, the Rebekahs, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Yeomen. Politically, the doctor has been active and prominent. He ran the Republican campaign in Fremont county in 1900, he and a few others devoting all their time and contributing lavishly to the cause, and refusing all remuneration for their services. Dr. Rising has had unnumbered opportunities to enter politics as a practical politician, but has declined to interest himself in that way. His business interests, which are represented by his mining operations and his ranch in Boise Valley where he raises thoroughbred horses, entirely absorb him and he has no desire for political office. He has invested in real estate in the valley and is known for one of the financially independent men of Boise.

Dr. Rising has one son,—Jack Wellington Rising, born in 1903 at St. Anthony, Idaho. He is now with his father in Boise.

CHARLES M. BLACK. Now living in quiet retirement at his home in Belleville, Charles M. Black



is one of the oldest residents of Idaho, fully meriting the title of pioneer, since he came into the territory nearly half a century ago, and as an individual has performed quietly and effectively his part of the responsibility involved in the development and improvement of a new country through the early stages of its growth.

Charles M. Black was born in Missouri, November 20, 1835, his family having been among the early settlers of Missouri and having come to that state from Kentucky. The father was Adam Black, who was born in Kentucky. Mr. Black grew to manhood in his native state, attained a common-school education, and was engaged in the quiet pursuits of farming when the Civil war came on. He and all the rest of the family were adherents of the southern cause, and they had always worked their plantations and estate with the aid of slave labor. Accordingly when the war came on, Adam and seven sons joined General Price, the Confederate leader, and fought for the supremacy of the south. The father and four sons returned from the war, the others having sacrificed their lives in the state's cause. The sons, Henry and Charles M., on returning found their farm occupied by others and their property confiscated. That was the situation which frequently occurred in the border-states, where the feeling ran higher than anywhere else in the Union. Rather than contest the matter or remain where the tide of opinion at the time was against them, these two brothers decided to move out west. This was in 1864. Henry located in Oregon, while Charles M. established his home in Idaho near Boise, and in this way became one of the pioneer settlers of this state. For a number of years he had a cattle ranch on Kelton road near Boise, and in 1878 moved to Wood river country, after the Indians had become completely subdued, following the last Bannock war. He continued as a very prosperous stock raiser and rancher for a number of years, and several years ago retired from his ranch into the town of Bellevue.

In 1856 Charles M. Black was married to Annis M. Daniels, near St. Joseph, Missouri, and had three daughters born there and three sons and two daughters born in Idaho. All are married and have families. Mrs. Black died in 1894 at the old home near Bellevue. In 1896 Mr. Black married Mrs. Delia Sullivan. They are living now in Bellevue, strong and well, contented and prosperous.

ANDREW LOUNSBURY of Albion, Idaho, would be a conspicuous figure in any town or city, for he would always be a leader in whatever position he might be placed. In Albion he has played a prominent part in practically every phase of the life of the town, being interested in ranching, banking, commercial enterprises and political matters. It may always be noted that it is the men who have the most to do who always seem to be able to accomplish just one thing more, and so it is with Mr. Lounsbury. Whenever a progressive move is contemplated or a new business enterprise is under discussion he is usually, if not one of the inaugurators of the movement, at least one of its leaders. He came into this country as a pioneer and has watched its marvelous growth, and he is probably prouder of the fact that he has accomplished what he would call a little but what others call a great deal toward the upbuilding of the state.

Andrew Lounsbury was born at Bangor, Maine, on the 1st of November, 1845, the son of Isaiah H. and Marian (Montgomery) Lounsbury, who were both natives of New Brunswick. They mi-

grated from Maine to Wisconsin, in the days when the latter was one of the frontier states, in 1846. Isaiah Lounsbury served through three years of the Civil war, as purveyor of the Fifth Wisconsin Battery of Light Artillery. Both the mother and father are now deceased and lie side by side in the cemetery at Monticello, Wisconsin. Mr. Lounsbury spent his entire life as a farmer and in addition to his farm he carried on a good veterinary surgical practice. Six children were born to this couple, two of whom are deceased. Of the living, the eldest is Daniel C. Lounsbury, of Portland, Oregon, who came west at the same time that Andrew Lounsbury did. The latter is the next in order of birth and then comes Isaiah H. Lounsbury, who is a merchant at Minnadoka, Idaho. Aden E. Lounsbury, a farmer of Iowa, is the youngest.

Andrew Lounsbury grew up in the farming community in Green county, Wisconsin, where his parents settled on coming to that state. He attended the country school until he was fifteen and then he went to work on the farm. It was only for three years, however, that he was thus peacefully employed, for when he was eighteen he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, to serve in the Civil war. His regiment was under the command of General Hancock, and formed a part of the Army of the Potomac. During his service he fought in thirty-eight different engagements, and was present at the great closing scene of the struggle when General Lee surrendered, and laying down their arms the men in gray turned back to take up their wrecked lives and make beautiful again their once smiling land. Mr. Lounsbury was wounded at the battle of Petersburg, but served till the end of the war, receiving promotion to the rank of sergeant. With the same spirit that sent the men of the South from the battlefield to make a new life under new conditions, many of the men of the northern army turned to the great opening land to the west. Among these was Andrew Lounsbury, who in company with his brother, Daniel, started west in the winter of 1865. In March, 1866, they left Fort Laramie, driving a four-horse team, in the company of one hundred and twenty other pioneers, many of them veterans of the Civil war. They crossed the plains from Fort Laramie to Helena, Montana, being the second company who had traveled thus over the Bozeman route. Upon the arrival in Helena, Mr. Lounsbury began mining in Alder Gluch, working at this occupation until the summer of 1867. He soon saw that there were other businesses just as lucrative as mining, and in 1867 he began freighting goods from Helena to Salt Lake and Fort Benton. For eight years he was thus engaged, and in 1875, giving up this dangerous business, he began stock raising at Point Lookout, Utah. He drove thousands of cattle on trail from 1875 until 1881, and in the year 1880 he drove the first cattle into the Powder River country. In 1881 he moved to Idaho with his family and began ranching and stockraising on Raft river, Idaho. He had always been a successful rancher but here in Idaho he attained his greatest measure of success in this line. He is now the owner of six hundred and forty acres in ranch land in Cassia county.

In 1902 Mr. Lounsbury was elected sheriff of Cassia county, Idaho, and when his term as sheriff was ended the people of the county elected him county treasurer. He has succeeded in filling the latter office so satisfactorily that he has been re-elected at each election and is now the incumbent of this office.

In addition to his public duties and his ranching interests, Mr. Lounsbury has had important com-





Andrew Lounsbury

THE LOUNSBURY COLLECTION







mercial interests since 1904 when he organized the Bank of Albion. He is the vice-president of this institution, which bears an enviable reputation for reliability. In the same year he also organized the Albion Mercantile Company. This company, of which he is now president, is the largest concern of its kind in Cassia county, carrying the largest stock of goods and having the largest and most representative trade. The character and reputation of Mr. Lounsbury were of so high a quality that from the very first this concern has been successful, and in large measure this has been due to Mr. Lounsbury alone.

The marriage of Andrew Lounsbury and Miss May Horn took place on the 17th of March, 1872. Mrs. Lounsbury is a daughter of William and Sarah (Blackmore) Horn, who were natives and pioneers of Utah, where both of them have since died. Mr. and Mrs. Lounsbury have become the parents of six children, as follows: Olive J., who is now Mrs. George Shangle of Malta, Idaho; Rutherford H. Lounsbury is now living in American Falls, Idaho, where he is the owner of a fine ranch; Eva has become Mrs. John H. Yearsley, of Albion, Idaho; Ralph Lounsbury is engaged in ranching on his father's ranch, near Malta; Viola is the wife of Arthur Condit, of Albion; Archie Lounsbury lives in Albion, the youngest of the children. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a thirty-second degree Mason.

CHARLES E. WINSTEAD, one of the younger members from the bar in Boise, was born at Circleville, Ohio, on the 1st day of July, 1884, and is a son of Jacob Polk Winstead and Elizabeth A. Winstead.

On his paternal side Mr. Winstead is of English descent. His great-grandfather, William Winstead, was a native of Frederick county, Virginia. During the war of 1812 William Winstead served as ensign in the United States army and later as captain of the Ohio State militia. After the war he emigrated to Ohio and settled in Pickaway county where Samuel S. Winstead, the grandfather was born. Jacob Polk Winstead was born in Clearcreek township in Pickaway county, Ohio, on April 25, 1846. After spending some time in the Salem Academy in Ross county he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1869, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. Several years later he entered the law school of the University of Michigan from which he graduated in the class of 1873, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After graduation he located at Circleville, Ohio, and took up the practice of his profession. In October, 1873, he was married to Elizabeth A. McElroy at Newton, Iowa. On his mother's side Charles E. Winstead is Scotch-Irish. The McElroys came to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century soon after the close of the Revolution. The mother, Elizabeth A. Winstead, was born near Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, on December 15, 1849.

Charles E. Winstead received his early education in the public schools of Circleville, later graduating from the Everts high school of that place. After a year spent as instructor in the Tennessee Military Institute at Sweetwater, Tennessee, he entered the academic department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The same year he entered the law school of the same institution from which he graduated in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. An interesting coincidence of Mr. Winstead's professional degree is the fact that his father was in the first law class that completed its work under the presidency of James Burrill Angel while his

class was the last class before President Angel retired as head of the University of Michigan.

After being admitted to the bar of Michigan, Mr. Winstead came to Boise in September, 1909, and after being admitted to the bar of Idaho, he entered into a law partnership with an uncle, H. E. McElroy, which lasted until October, 1911, when Mr. Winstead withdrew from the partnership and opened offices in the Idaho Building where he still is engaged in individual practice. In addition to his Idaho practice he is a member of the Oregon bar.

Mr. Winstead is one of the active younger leaders of the progressive element of the Idaho Democracy. In the 1912 campaign he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket as state representative from Ada county and led his party on the ticket. Fraternally he is a Mason, member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, director of the Boise University Club and member of the Sigma Chi college fraternity. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church and is a member of the Board of Deacons of the First Presbyterian Church of Boise and vice-president of the Presbyterian Brotherhood.

OTTO G. REINHARDT's business career in Nampa dates only from 1901, but within the short space of eleven years he has achieved a success that entitles his name to be placed among the front rank of the men whose activities have advanced the city's commercial and material prominence. Coming here at a time when the keenness of business competition rendered success impossible unless through the exercise of sound judgment, allied to a certain degree of venturesome determination, he has achieved a reputation and acquired wealth through his connection with enterprises of an extensive nature, and at this time he is justly considered one of Canyon county's representative men. Mr. Reinhardt was born in Guttenberg, Clayton county, Iowa, February 6, 1865, and is a son of William and Sophie Reinhardt. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1849, becoming a pioneer contractor and builder of Iowa, where he spent the rest of his life, and died at Guttenberg in 1901, at the age of eighty-nine years. He was married in Iowa, his wife being also a native of the Fatherland, who was brought to the United States as a young girl during the early fifties, and her death occurred in 1868. They had a family of seven children, of whom five reached maturity, and of these Otto G. was the youngest.

After completing his preliminary studies in the public schools, Mr. Reinhardt became a student in Guttenberg high school, from which he was graduated in 1882. Following in the footsteps of his father, he was at that time apprenticed to the trade of carpenter, to which he served three years, and during the first six months of this time received only his board in exchange for his labors, while during the next six months his wages were seventy-five cents per day. He continued to follow the trade as a journeyman until 1885, when he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and continued there for eight years at the trade, the next two years being spent as a contractor and builder. At the end of that period Mr. Reinhardt removed to Anaconda, Montana, and was in business in that city until 1901, while there being superintendent of construction for the Amalgamated Copper Company, in the foundry department. The month of June, 1901, saw Mr. Reinhardt's advent in Nampa, and here he engaged in contracting, in which he has been successfully engaged to the present time. In 1906 he established the first planing mill at Nampa, in connection with



which he conducts a sash and door factory, which, during the busy season necessitates the employment of eight skilled workmen. In addition to his planing mill, he owns various other city properties, is a stockholder and director in the Nampa Lumber Company, and a member of the Nampa Chamber of Commerce. His plant is situated at Fourteenth and First streets, North, and his comfortable residence at No. 223 South Thirteenth avenue.

On October 17, 1887, Mr. Reinhardt was married to Miss Matilda Peterson, a native of Kansas, and daughter of Frank Peterson, and to this union there have been born three children, namely: Alma, Mildred and Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt have also adopted a nephew, son of Charles Rigg, who is known as Arthur Reinhardt. Mr. Reinhardt has always taken an active interest in political matters, and has staunchly supported the principles and candidates of the Republican party. In 1909 and 1910 he served as a member of the board of commissioners of Canyon county, and at this time is efficiently filling the office of president of the Nampa Highway District. Fraternally, he is connected with the Yeomen, being secretary of Homestead No. 1044, at Nampa, where his affability and general courtesy render him a general favorite.

**ARTHUR M. CONOVER.** Among the energetic young business men of Caldwell, Idaho, is Arthur M. Conover, secretary and treasurer of the Central Lumber Company, which conducts the largest lumber business of that city. He has made his own way in life and has won his present standing as a citizen and business man by consequence of merit. Such men are always a potent force for good in any community, for the influence of the very abilities and strength of character which enabled them to climb upward toward success is bound to reflect itself in almost every phase of community life. Idaho as a young and growing commonwealth especially values men of this stamp.

Arthur M. Conover was born in Mason county, Illinois, July 24, 1880. About 1882 his father, Harvey M. Conover, removed from his native state, Illinois, to Nebraska, and located in Richardson county, where Arthur spent his life to the age of twenty. The elder Mr. Conover was an early settler in this section of Nebraska and was very successful there as a farmer and stock buyer until his death at Verdon in 1901, when still comparatively a young man. In Illinois he had wedded Mary Brisby, a native of Kentucky, who passed away in Nebraska in 1885 at the age of thirty-five, leaving three children, of whom Arthur was the youngest. A few years later the father married a Mrs. Weaver and to this union were born four children, all of whom are living in Nebraska.

Arthur M. was educated in the common and high schools of Verdon, Nebraska, to the age of eighteen and until twenty years old his life was spent on the farm. He then learned telegraphy and for six years he followed railroad work, his first connection in this line being with the Burlington & Quincy Railway Company. In 1903 he came to Caldwell, Idaho, where he was associated three years with the Oregon & Southern Railway, and at the end of that period he took up his present duties, those of secretary and treasurer of the Central Lumber Company, of which Isaac S. Binford is president. Politically Mr. Conover is a Republican, and fraternally he is associated with the Yeomen of America. He is also a member of the Caldwell Commercial Club, and is a member and a trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Caldwell.

At Verdon, Nebraska, on February 11, 1901, Mr. Conover was married to Miss Lois Cornell, a daughter of W. H. H. Cornell and a member of a highly connected family of Nebraska, where an uncle has served for years as state auditor. Mr. and Mrs. Conover have three children: Helen Maurine, born April 27, 1905, at Caldwell, Idaho; Harvey M., born in the same city on July 30, 1907; and Lois Faith, also born there December 16, 1911.

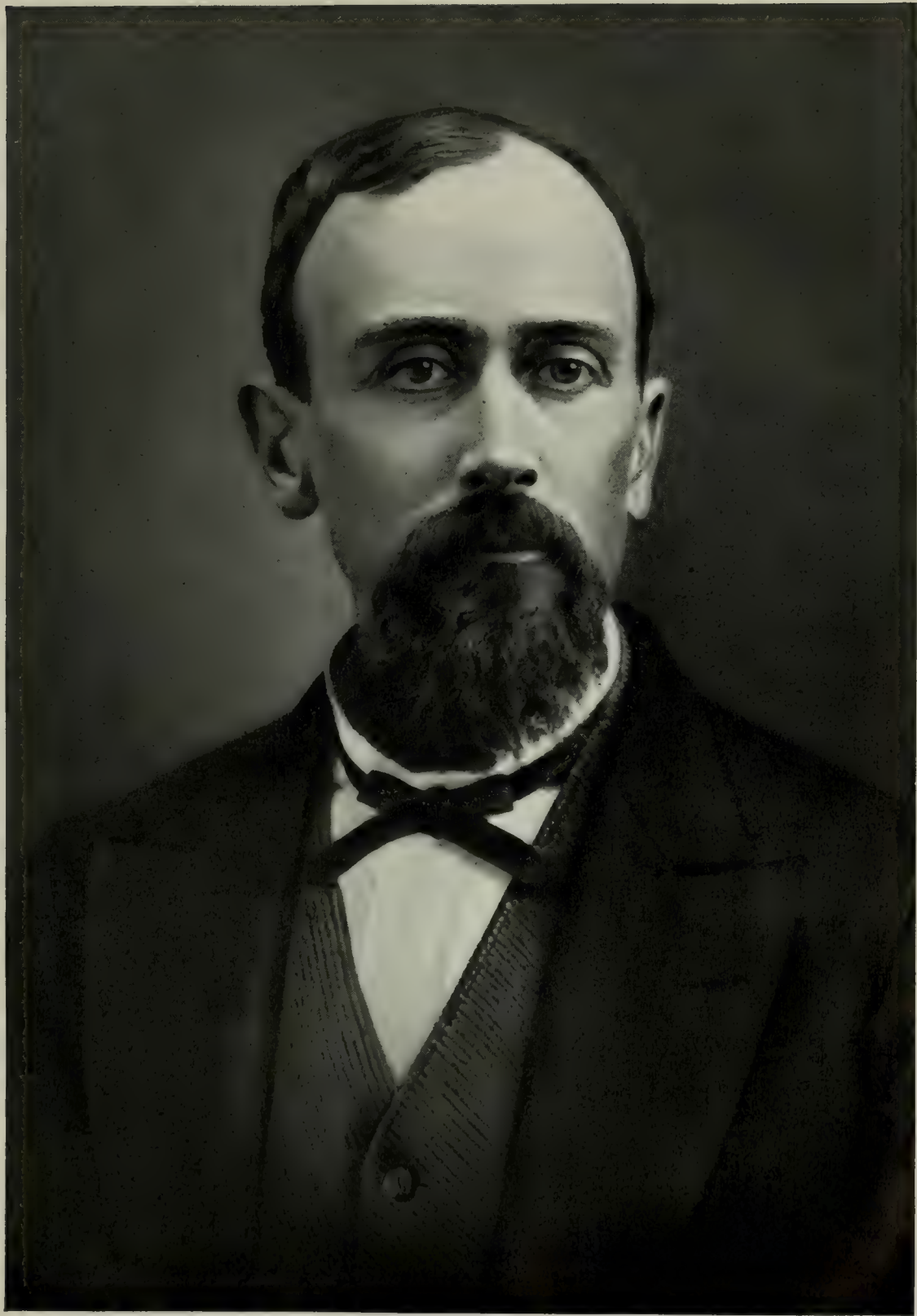
**JAMES D. DUNN**, a retired citizen of Bellevue, Idaho, is a fine type of the war veteran and Western pioneer. As a voter, a fighter, and a worker, he has stood for justice and right, and he has a record of which any man might be proud. A brief outline of his life history is as follows:

James D. Dunn was born in Middlebourn, Ohio, May 14, 1839, and in his native state spent the first twenty-two years of his life. His educational advantages were limited to those of the public schools. Until he was eighteen years of age he worked on a farm, when not attending school, and after that he was employed in a railway depot. It was while he was occupied in this latter capacity that the Civil war broke out. Resigning his position, he enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Ohio Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and served two years, during which time he took part in many engagements and had many narrow escapes. Following his honorable discharge from the army, September 10, 1863, he came West via New York City and the Isthmus of Panama, and in due time landed at San Francisco. For sixteen months he sojourned in California, where he followed farming, and from whence he went to Corvallis, Oregon. There he farmed until the spring of 1868. He had heard of the beautiful mountains and meadows of Idaho, and in the spring of that year, with pack and saddle, he set out for Boise City, where he landed on the 10th of May, 1868. Idaho has been his home ever since.

After farming for a few years in the vicinity of Boise, he took charge of a stage station, sixteen miles east of that place, which he conducted for three years. Also, in 1876-77, he had charge of the Hot Springs for Doctor Stevens. In 1879 came the Bannock war. He was employed by the army officers at Boise to act as messenger, and for eighty-three days made regular trips out of Boise, until the war was ended. Then he came to Blaine county, and ten miles west of Bellevue filed on a soldier's homestead. This place he owned and occupied for twenty years. In addition to farming, he carried on an extensive stock business. Having accumulated a competency and having reached an age when leisure and comfort are justly due, he moved to Bellevue, and has since lived retired.

The spring following his coming to Idaho was marked by Mr. Dunn's marriage. That event took place May 16, 1869, at Kinkaid ranch, called Canyon Precinct, now a part of Caldwell. Mrs. Dunn, formerly Miss Frances E. Herrold, is a daughter of Christopher and Melvina Herrold, of Caldwell. She is an active member of the Baptist church, which Mr. Dunn attends and toward which his faith leans, although he is not identified as a member. He has long been a member of the Masonic Order and has filled many of the chairs of the lodge, and he is also a worthy member of the G. A. R. Politically, he is a Republican. For fifty-two years he has voted the ticket straight. He has taken an active part in many conventions and campaigns, working for his friends, but never accepting official honors for himself. He has a large acquaintance and many warm friendships, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.





James L. Sumner







**PERLEY MARTIN.** The ex-chairman of the trustees of the village of St. Maries was the very proper man for the chief office in the local government, since he was the original homesteader on part of the site of the town and has been one of the most progressive citizens and active contributors to the upbuilding of this locality.

Perley Martin, who was born in Mason City, Iowa, and spent the first thirty years of his life in that vicinity, where he was educated in the public schools, has been a farmer during most of his career and took up that vocation on his own account when about eighteen years old. From Iowa he came west, spending a year in Montana, and then continued his migration on horseback from Helena to Spokane, where for about four years he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1892, coming to Idaho, Mr. Martin took up a homestead on the present site of St. Maries, and that is still his home, though he has retired from its active management.

In September, 1896, Mr. Martin was married at Wichita, Kansas, to Miss Lydia E. Beumer, who had formerly resided in Iowa. Mr. Martin's father, Henry Martin, born in Vermont, spent most of his life in Iowa, where he was a substantial farmer, a devout member of the Congregational church, and prominent in local politics. He died in 1889 at the age of about fifty-seven, and he and his wife sleep side by side at Mason City. Her maiden name was Martha Hoyt, and she was born in New Hampshire and was married in Vermont. Her death occurred in 1909 at the age of about sixty-five. Of her eight children, Perley was the oldest.

Mr. Martin's church preference is for the Congregational. He has been through all the chairs of the Odd Fellows lodge. In politics he is independent, though an active and public-spirited citizen. He served the village of St. Maries for six years in various capacities and in 1913 it became a city. During his present years of comparative leisure from the labors of his earlier life, Mr. Martin enjoys a number of diversions. He is an ardent follower of the outdoor games of baseball and such sports, likes hunting and fishing, is fond of driving horses, and between his private library with its reading and the public entertainments in music and lectures and theatricals he has plenty of interests to keep his mind alert and informed on most important affairs. He has a conviction, strengthened by twenty years' residence, that Idaho is properly named the Gem state, and that now and still more so in the future it is to be one of the richest and best divisions of the Union.

**THOMAS C. WHITE.** In the little city of St. Maries one of the citizens who share prominently in the business and civic affairs is Thomas C. White, the postmaster, a justice of the peace, and owner of valuable property in this locality. He has been identified with the town throughout its modern period of development, and is one of Idaho's young and progressive men.

Mr. White was born in Darke county, Ohio, November 24, 1875. When he was six years old his parents moved to Nodaway county, Missouri, which remained his home until 1902. In that county of northwest Missouri he attended the public schools until he was seventeen, and then for three years was a student in the Maryville seminary in the same county, where he was graduated. For three years he engaged in teaching in Missouri and then was employed in a store until June, 1902, at which date he arrived in St. Maries. The first two years he continued in mercantile lines, and in 1904

was appointed to the office of postmaster, in which capacity he has served the community ever since. Since 1905 he has also administered the matters of local justice through the office of justice of the peace. He is the owner of a fine ranch near St. Maries, and is one of the Idaho settlers who have found sufficient prosperity and opportunity for the use of their energies to the best advantage.

Mr. White was married in St. Maries, September, 1905, to Miss Maude L. Smith, whose mother is Mrs. W. K. Mitchell of St. Maries. They have had three sons and two daughters, namely: Howard C., in school; Marion, deceased; James R.; Barbara and Willard.

Mr. White's father was James M. White, a Virginian by birth, but who moved north and during the war served in the Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, being second lieutenant when he went to the front and coming home as captain of his company. He afterwards moved to Missouri, where he spent his last years. He was engaged in teaching and in merchandising for many years, and died at the age of sixty-five in 1891 and is buried in Missouri. He was a devout member of the Methodist church. His wife, whom he married in Ohio, as Rachael A. Chenowith, was a native of that state and now resides with a daughter in Kansas. Thomas C. was the youngest child and only son of their eight children.

Thomas C. White is a member of the Methodist church, in which his wife also takes an active part, being a member of the ladies' aid society. Mr. White is one of the influential Republicans in this section of the state. Outside of his regular business he has varied interests, and is the type of citizen who keeps a community alive. He is one of the enthusiasts for the national pastime, is a music lover and a member of the local band, and patronizes all the forms of sports and entertainments which occur in this town. While not a traveler to the degree that many people are, Mr. White has known several states of the Union and is convinced that Idaho is the garden spot of them all.

**HAROLD R. TAYLOR.** The foremost representative of the bar at St. Maries and in Kootenai county is Harold R. Taylor, who enjoys the largest practice in that vicinity, and during a brief residence has rapidly gained distinction for his skillful handling of court and office business.

Mr. Taylor, who is one of the youngest members of the Idaho bar, was born at Chaska, Minnesota, October 18, 1889, and spent the first sixteen years of his life there. He earned his first wages in newspaper work, and was a first class reporter and writer. When he went to Minneapolis to attend the State University, he was connected with the editorial department of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, and in that way paid most of his way through his college and law school courses. At Chaska he had attended the common and high schools and in 1911 he was graduated from the law department of the Minnesota University. His first practice was in Minneapolis, where he remained about a year after leaving college, and then moved to Idaho and established his office in St. Maries, where his ability quickly found a large sphere of activities.

Mr. Taylor's father, Edwin A. Taylor, was a native of New York, but made his final residence in Minnesota. He was in the school supply business, took a very active part in politics, and was one of the prominent Masons of his state. His death occurred in 1899 when about forty-nine, and he is buried in his home town of Chaska. He was mar-



ried in Chaska to Emma C. DuToit, a native of that town, where she still lives. Of their two children, Harold R. is the older. The family church affiliation has always been with the Presbyterian.

Mr. Taylor is a Delta Kappa Epsilon in college fraternity circles, is a member of the Kootenai Bar Association, and as a Republican takes an active interest in politics. He is a baseball fan, has been a follower of football since college days, and enjoys hunting and fishing and all manner of outdoor life. While devoted to the law, he is a widely read man in the various fields of literature, and finds much pleasure in drama and music. A loyal citizen of Idaho, he believes that this state offers a wider variety of opportunities than any state in the west. Its resources are abundant, and to the man of energy and ambition prosperity is assured.

**HENRY F. ENSIGN.** The judicial cast of mind seems to have the capacity for transmitting itself from one generation to another more easily than any other type, and thus it is that we have long lines of lawyers in a single family. One of the best lawyers in the state of Idaho was the late Francis E. Ensign, of Hailey, and the above fact is here exemplified by the success of his son Henry F. Ensign in the same profession. These two men are truly typical of all that the grand old profession of the law ought to stand for,—truth and justice, and honor. The father was a man of state-wide renown, prominent not only as a lawyer, but as a servant of his party and the people, for he held many public offices of trust. The son has followed closely in his footsteps, and in the honors which the public has bestowed upon him may be found the surest proof that he is a true son of his father, for in the years in which he has grown up among them his fellow citizens have had plenty of opportunity to judge him justly, and their firm belief in his ability is his greatest reward for the years he has given in their service just as it was with his father.

The Ensign family is one of the oldest in the history of this country, having been founded in 1630, by settlers from old England, who landed in Massachusetts and settled at Cambridge. A short time after, these sturdy folk moved to Hartford, Connecticut, where they were among the first band of settlers. Historic old Pittsfield was founded partly through the efforts of the paternal grandfather of Francis E. Ensign, and this same ancestor played a prominent part in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, also participating in the battle of Bunker Hill. Coming to Ohio after the Revolution he spent the remainder of his life there. In his religious views he was a staunch Congregationalist, as have been so many of his kinsmen since his time.

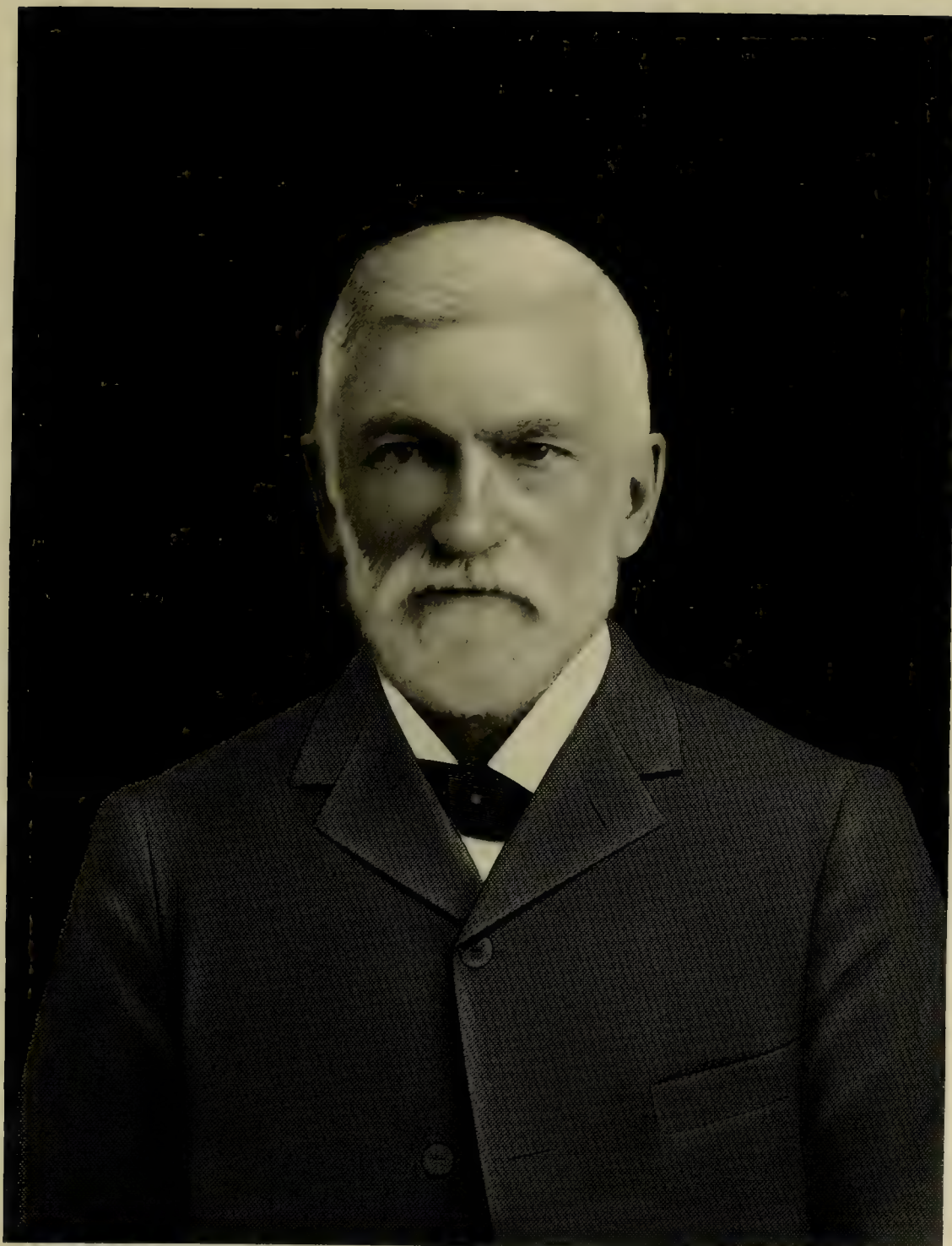
The father of Francis Ensign was Orrin Ensign, who was born in Dalton, Massachusetts, but feeling the impelling force of that tide of westward emigration that swept the country about the time of his young manhood, he came across the mountains into Ohio, locating on the Grand River, near Painesville. A sturdy old pioneer was this farmer, clearing his little farm, setting bravely to work in the wilderness to make such a home as the one from which he had come in New England. He had the assistance of a noble wife, a true frontierswoman. She was Nancy Peppoon, a descendant of the French Huguenots. Her grandfather, driven from France during the time of the persecution of the Huguenots, accepted a commission in the English army, but the love for his own country, although she had proved cruel to him, was too strong, and so resigning his command, he came to America and settled

in Connecticut. Orrin Ensign was a Presbyterian in religion and a Whig in politics. Although active in behalf of his party he would never accept a political office, his only public position being president of the temperance society of his county. Six children were born to Orrin Ensign and his wife, the parents both living to be over seventy years of age.

Francis E. Ensign was born in Painesville, Ohio, on the 4th of March, 1829, and was just a little fellow of six when his parents removed to Williams county, in the same state. Here he lived the typical life of a backwoods boy, for as yet the land was most of it uncleared wilderness, with only here and there smoke rising from the clay-daubed chimney of a log cabin. His education in these early days was obtained from the little log schoolhouse, but he later had the advantage of some time spent in the Western Reserve Collegiate Institute, at Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and a year in Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio. Ambitious and eager to take up the work on which he had set his heart,—the law,—it was a bitter disappointment to the young fellow when his failing health forced him to give up all idea of a college course and sent him to sea, where for a year he served before the mast, and when he came off his ship at San Francisco, on the 1st of February, 1854, he was a different man in every way. His experience as a sailor had broadened his grasp of things and had given him a knowledge of men that a college education could not have given. He did not yet feel that it was best to risk the confinement of a law office, and so for two months worked on a dairy farm, and then for four years engaged in mining in the French Gluch placer mines in Shasta county and later in Siskiyou. He was successful for the first three years but then came the floods of 1857-8 which swept all he had away.

During his spare moments through these years he had been busily engaged with his law books, and therefore when his small fortune was his no longer he turned to his studies in earnest and was admitted to the bar of California in 1858. He began to practice in Yreka, and was actively engaged here for eight years, during six years of this time being district attorney for Siskiyou county. His years of reading and his experience with men of all kinds and classes made a combination that could not be excelled, and therefore his first public service was only a forerunner of the many successful and honorable years he was to later spend in the service of the people. In 1866 he left California and came to Silver City, Idaho, where he practiced law for twelve years. This was in the days of the territory of Idaho, and the services of a keen and fair-minded lawyer were in great demand both by public and private parties. He was elected in 1868 as a member of the territorial council and was chairman of the judiciary committee at the fifth session of the legislature. In 1872 had he had one more vote he would have been nominated by the Democratic territorial convention as their delegate to congress. From 1872 to 1878 he served as district attorney of the third judicial district of Idaho, which embraced all of the southern portion of the state south and east of Boise and Alturas counties. In 1878 he moved to Boise, practicing his profession there for three years. At the end of this time, in 1881, he was urged to come to Hailey, which was then a new town and to accept the position of city attorney. Hoping that the change would be beneficial to his health, he accepted this offer and resided in Hailey until his death. He became the most prominent figure in legal circles in this section and was in-





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strumental in settling the most of the important litigations of the day.

In politics Mr. Ensign was always a Democrat of the most loyal kind, and his work and influence were of inestimable benefit to the party in Idaho. In 1889-90 he was chairman of the Democratic territorial committee, and he was honored by being placed on the first party ticket after Idaho attained to the dignity of statehood. He was nominated for justice of the supreme court, and received the largest vote of any of the candidates of his party for that office. In 1892 he was again the nominee of his party for this office but the opposing party was too powerful and he suffered defeat with the rest of his ticket.

An interesting fact concerning Mr. Ensign is that he was the first to discover the volcanic nature of Mount Shasta, during one of his climbs to the top, on which he noticed the little jets of smoke escaping from the crevices. His fondness for mountain climbing naturally led to his interest in mining, and he had considerable money invested in various prosperous mining claims.

Mr. Ensign was married in Silver City, in 1876, to Miss Margaret Reid, of New Orleans, La. Three children were born to them, of whom Henry F. is the eldest. Arthur is married and is now cashier in the Hailey National Bank. The mother lives in Hailey with her daughter, Edith, and her son Henry, both of whom are unmarried. The father died on the 5th of May, 1908, at the age of seventy-nine and was buried in Hailey, where he had spent so many years of his life. So passed a man whom Hailey delighted to honor, because of his brilliant intellectual attainments, his keen sense of justice and honor, his love of humanity, and his kindly sympathetic nature that made him a man to whom one would choose to go in trouble. He left in his place a son whom he had trained from childhood to take his place, and to whom Hailey turned with the expectation that he would live up to the example set him by his father. That he has done so is now to be shown.

Henry F. Ensign was born in Silver City, Idaho, on the 15th of February, 1877, when he was a babe of a year, being taken to Boise, when his father located in the latter city. Here his babyhood was spent, but he has practically spent the whole of his life in Hailey, for it was only 1881 when his parents moved to the new town. As a pupil in the grammar school and later in the high school of Hailey, he became famous in a small way as a clever student, who also possessed the capacity for hard work. After being graduated from high school the lad went to Portland, Oregon, where he matriculated in Portland University. After completing his course here he returned to Hailey and began the study of law in his father's office. Here he not only imbibed his father's legal knowledge but also the high ideals and the reverence which he held for his profession. Mr. Ensign was admitted to the bar in 1903, but remained in his father's office for another year, before he finally went into partnership with him under the firm name of Ensign & Ensign. This partnership, which was a joy to both father and son, continued up to the time of the elder Mr. Ensign's death, in 1908.

Henry Ensign began his public life early, for when he was a little lad of thirteen he served as a page in the first Democratic state convention, which was held in Boise in 1890. In 1897, he was again brought into contact with a legislative body, during his term as journal clerk in the state senate. For several years after his return from college Mr. Ensign

served as justice of the peace, and in this position transacted much important business. He was also city attorney for two years, gaining in this position a practical knowledge that was to serve him well, when in 1905 he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney. He held this office until 1906 when he was elected prosecuting attorney. Since that time he has served continuously three terms. He has proved himself to be in this position a lawyer well equipped with the technicalities of his profession, and to be a man who will let nothing stand in the way of the right. A man whose personal and professional record is beyond reproach, he is eminently fitted to hold such a position, for he can enter upon any prosecution with absolute fearlessness, a thing which in these days of corrupt courts and dishonest lawyers, is rare indeed, and the people of Hailey are sincerely to be congratulated.

As a member of the Democratic party Mr. Ensign has endeavored to take up the work which his father was obliged to lay down and has become as indispensable to the party as was the elder man. He is now a member of the Democratic state central committee, and served in this same capacity during Governor Hunt's administration.

Mr. Ensign is not a member of any church, but is strongly inclined towards the Methodist church, which is the church of his mother. The elder Mr. Ensign was an active member of the Masonic order, having become a member of the fraternity in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery in the state and at one time was grand master of the grand lodge of Idaho. Henry Ensign is a member of the Eagles, but otherwise is not interested in fraternal societies. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and is greatly interested in their plans for the advance of Hailey.

Mr. Ensign has the tastes of a cultured man, and owns one of the finest and largest private libraries in the state. Not only is he fond of music and books, but also of the outdoor life, and finds rest and recreation in hunting and fishing. He says that he has unlimited confidence in the future of Idaho, knowing that its resources are practically limitless and believing that the state has the right kind of people to develop them, and who are doing their best to make Idaho attractive to the homeseeker.

FRANK G. SCOTT. The prosperity and advancement of a community depend upon the social character and public spirit of its members, and in every prosperous town or county center will be found citizens who take the leadership and give their energies not alone to their own well being but to the things that mean better and fuller life for all. Such a citizen at St. Maries has Mr. Frank G. Scott been for many years. He is one of the old settlers of this vicinity, and during a residence of nearly thirty years has not only done his part in developing the material resources of this country but has probably done more than any other individual to promote the facilities of education and of any other undertaking that increases the wealth of human life.

Frank G. Scott is a Vermonter by birth, born in the village of Chelsea on the 8th of June, 1838. When he was about ten years old his parents went to New York state, and after a year and a half to Detroit, Michigan, and two years later to Ingham county, Michigan. There he spent ten years of his young life, and then started for the northwest, with which portion of the country his subsequent career has been identified. After five years' residence in Minneapolis, where he followed various occupations, he was in Iowa one year, and then



for three years lived at Cheney, Washington, where he worked at several different kinds of employment. In July, 1885, Mr. Scott arrived at the little settlement of St. Maries in Idaho. About two miles from town he took up a homestead, and there he remained about twenty years, since which time he has had his home in town. He has acquired extensive interests in lands and other properties in this locality, and now spends his time chiefly in looking after these holdings.

Mr. Scott is a self-made man. During his youth he had a little country schooling near Burlington, Vermont, and in Detroit, Michigan, but the school facilities of the time were very inadequate and his opportunities now equal to even the advantages afforded. In later life it has been his aim not only to supply by reading and close observation his own deficiencies in education, but also to give to the children of his community such facilities for free education as he would have enjoyed in his youth.

Mr. Scott was married at Red Wing, Minnesota, December 24, 1866, to Amy J. Hicks, daughter of Eli Hicks of that place. Of the eight children born to their marriage, four are living, as follows: Francis E., who is married and lives at St. Joe, Idaho; Amy B., the wife of John B. Reeves, of St. Maries; Argenta, wife of Harry Miller, a rancher in Kootenai county; Orland A., who is married and lives in St. Maries. Mrs. Scott, the mother of this family, died February 12, 1912, at the age of sixty-four, and is buried in St. Maries.

The parents of Mr. Scott were Jonas S. and Roxalina (French) Scott, who were both born in Vermont and were married there. The father after spending the first thirty-five years of his life in that state, traveled west and finally made his home in the state of Washington, where he engaged in farming. He died in 1891 at the age of eighty-eight and his wife in 1892 aged ninety-two, and they are buried side by side in Stevens county, Washington. They were the parents of ten children, Frank G. being the eighth in order of birth.

Mr. Scott's religious choice is for the Methodist church. For a number of years he has taken an active part in local Democratic politics. He was a member of the council two years, and for twenty-five years has been on the St. Maries school board, of which he is now president. A man of broad interests, he has never lacked for resources during his leisure. He is an ardent fisherman, likes to ride and drive good horses, enjoys the theatre and the public lecture, and has a good private library to satisfy his taste in reading. Having lived in Idaho nearly thirty years he says he would not trade it for any other state in the Union, and as the state has prospered him so, he has done a generous part toward that portion of the state in which his home has been.

He is a man of fine civic pride, always ready to boost his home town and state, and he has done much building in St. Maries. More than to anything else he has devoted his energies to giving his town first-class public schools. It was practically the result of his individual efforts that the first little log schoolhouse was erected in his district, and during his long service on the school board he has worked constantly to improve this important institution. The present handsome and modern brick school in St. Maries is actually a monument to his zeal and endeavors in behalf of public education.

DELOS E. CORNWALL, M. D. In medicine and surgery, one of the successful practitioners in the

Idaho panhandle is Doctor Cornwall, the manager of the St. Maries Hospital and district surgeon for the Milwaukee railroad. He has spent most of his life in this state, and is a very loyal citizen of Idaho.

Delos E. Cornwall was born February 17, 1883, in Richland county, Wisconsin, and when about six years old moved with his parents to Moscow, Idaho, where he attended the public schools. As a boy he earned his first money by working in the harvest fields, and did work of this kind more or less until he entered the State University of Moscow, where he was graduated in 1903. Then at the age of twenty he began studying medicine in Rush Medical College of Chicago, one of the oldest and best equipped medical schools in the country. After graduating in medicine in 1907, he was for eighteen months an interne in the Cook County Hospital of Chicago, where he had unusual advantages of practical experience and clinical study. He began practice in Washington, then was located about one year in St. Joe, Idaho, and from there came to St. Maries to take charge of the local hospital. When he moved to St. Joe he was district surgeon for the Milwaukee system, which position he still holds. Doctor Cornwall is an expert surgeon, and also has a large medical practice.

The Doctor's father, Frank E. Cornwall, who was born in Ohio and moved to Idaho in 1889, is now engaged in the real estate business at Moscow. He has for a number of years taken an active part in politics and public affairs. He has served as secretary of the board of regents for the university, as mayor of the city of Moscow, as county treasurer, and has done much to promote the upbuilding and improvement of his home city. He is one of the leading Odd Fellows in this state, having held many official honors in the order. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Slater, and she was born in Wisconsin, in which state they were married. Of their four children the Doctor is the eldest, and the others live in Moscow.

Doctor Cornwall in college was a Phi Delta Theta, and also belonged to the Greek letter medical fraternity of Nu Sigma Nu. He affiliated with the Masons and Elks. He has no special church, but favors the general cause of all religious activities. As a citizen he is loyal to his duties as a voter, but is an independent in party matters. Hunting and fishing and all outdoor sports have an enthusiastic follower in him, and he has a keen appreciation for good music and literature. A quietly effective worker in his profession, he is contributing his share of useful service to his state, and he foresees such development in its resources that Idaho will within his lifetime lead many of the states in material wealth and the prosperity of its citizens.

WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D., of Bovill, is a young member of the medical profession who cast his fortunes with the state of Idaho as recently as 1911, and though his residence at Bovill has covered but a very brief period he has demonstrated to its people that he is of them and with them in all that makes for progress and good and true citizenship. Well qualified in his professional preparation and well fortified in his personal traits of character, he has already proved a good physician and a good citizen, and the beginning he has made gives promise of a most successful and useful career.

Doctor Young was born at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, November 13, 1883. He passed through the successive grades of the public schools of Elkhorn until he completed the high school course, after which he matriculated at the University of Wisconsin at









*G. W. Emery*



Madison, where he took up studies in the liberal arts department. Following that he pursued a four years' course at Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, from the medical department of which well known institution he was graduated in 1910. He then spent one year as an interne in the Monroe Street Hospital at Chicago gathering practical experience as well as a theoretical knowledge of his chosen profession, and from there he came to Bovill, Idaho, where he is the only representative of his profession and where he already has established a very satisfactory and lucrative practice. In politics he is a Democrat but is not a political worker. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and of the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical college fraternity, and his religious creed is that of the Episcopal church, with which he is identified as a communicant. He is fond of all outdoor sports and recreation, and during his student days both at Madison and at Chicago he played on the university ball team of each institution.

The marriage of Dr. Young was solemnized at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, on June 29, 1910, and united him to Miss Linn Sprague, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Sprague, of Elkhorn. Doctor and Mrs. Young have one daughter, Helen Jean Young.

**FRED W. EMERY.** Far from the old Pine Tree state, the place of his nativity, it has been given Mr. Emery to achieve distinctive success and gain prestige as a steadfast and representative business man of the city of Lewiston, one of the most important industrial and commercial centers of the state of Idaho. Here he is the owner of a well established and substantial business, which is conducted under the title of the Idaho Fuel Company, and he is one of the honored and loyal citizens who have contributed materially to the civic and industrial development and progress of the state. He has had broad and varied experience in connection with life in the West and his success stands in concrete evidence of his own well directed endeavors as one of the world's productive workers.

In the city of Portland, Maine, Fred W. Emery was born on the 20th of April, 1864, and he is a scion of the staunchest of New England stock, his paternal and maternal ancestors having there established their residence in the colonial era of our national history. Mr. Emery's father is now living in Bangor. The mother died aged about sixty-two years. In the public schools of his native state Mr. Emery gained his early education, and in this connection he did not lack incidental physical exertions, as he walked four miles each day to attend the school of his home district, his father having been a lumberman. The greater part of his really symmetrical education has been received, however, under the guidance of that wisest of all head-masters, experience, and this tutor has diversified instruction in a most effective way. When about fourteen years of age Mr. Emery was found numbered among the ambitious and aspiring young citizens of the state of Colorado, where he maintained his home about seven years and where he was concerned with lumbering and mining operations. In 1883, about seven years prior to the admission of the state to the Union, he came to Idaho, and here he has continuously maintained his home during the long intervening period, save for an interval of nearly four years passed in Alaska and occasional prospecting trips into Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington and Utah. He identified himself with prospecting and mining in Alaska at the time when the gold

excitement was there at its height, and within the period of his residence in that far northern country he built the Salmon cannery at Kouyou Bay, on Kouyou Island. During the many years of his residence in Idaho Mr. Emery has visited its most diverse districts and has lived at various points. He has been closely identified with mining and lumbering enterprises, and for fifteen years he conducted an extensive lumber business at Lewiston. He operated at one time a sawmill in connection with his lumber trade, and when this was destroyed by fire, entailing an appreciable financial loss, he pressed forward with undiminished zeal and energy and fully recouped his fortune. He has shown marked circumspection and acumen in his various operations, has availed himself of the opportunities presented in connection with the splendid resources of Idaho, and is now a substantial capitalist as well as a most aggressive and energetic business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen. In 1905 he established the Idaho Fuel Company at Lewiston, and of the extensive business now controlled under this title he is the sole proprietor.

No citizen of Lewiston is more liberal and progressive than Mr. Emery and he is firmly convinced that his home city is destined to become one of the most important industrial and commercial centers of the great West. He believes that the development of the unrivaled natural resources of Idaho, great and prosperous as the state is at the present time, is but in its infancy, and he is specially impressed with its fine timber reserves and the possibilities offered in connection therewith, as well as with unrivaled facilities for the developing of water power that will eventually make the state pre-eminent in the field of manufacturing enterprise. Mr. Emery is proud of the state in which he may consistently be termed a pioneer, and his loyalty to the same can not be surpassed by that of any other citizen, the same being expressed both in word and action, for his constructive powers and business ability have been exerted along lines that have tended to conserve civic and material advancement and prosperity.

In politics Mr. Emery is not constrained by strict partisanship, and in local affairs especially he gives his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He has been for several years one of the valued and progressive members of the city council of Lewiston, has served on important committees of this municipal body, and his influence and labors have been insistently for the promotion of measures and enterprises for the good of the thriving little capital city of Nez Perce county. He is a valued member of the Lewiston Commercial Club and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed various official chairs. Mr. Emery has been twice wedded, and his only child, Ethel B., was born of the first marriage.

**ALFRED J. MITCHELL.** After more than thirty years of successful activity as a farmer and rancher, Mr. Mitchell is now living retired at his home in Parma, and is enjoying the fruits of a long and well spent career. Mr. Mitchell came out to Idaho at a time when the Indian hostilities of 1877-78 had thrown all the settlements into confusion, and when many people were leaving instead of coming into the state. He thus identified himself with Idaho during the pioneer period, helped to develop a considerable portion of its deserts and wilderness land, and besides accumulating sufficient of the material goods of life, has also reared and provided for a



large family of sons and daughters, who in their individual careers are a credit and honor to himself and wife.

Alfred Mitchell is a native of Indiana, born in that state, November 6, 1840, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Phelps) Mitchell. The father was born in Kentucky and the mother in the state of Vermont. By occupation Robert Mitchell was a blacksmith and wagonmaker, was reared and educated in Indiana, and began following his trade soon after leaving school. He moved out to Iowa, as an early settler in 1852, and remained there at his trade until 1880. In that year he went to New Mexico, and after a little more than a year came to Idaho in 1881, locating at Parma, where he spent his last years in the home of his son Alfred, and where his death occurred in 1898. His wife died in January, 1897, also on the home farm in Parma.

Alfred J. Mitchell, the oldest in a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, had his early schooling in Indiana, and completed it in Iowa. He had just reached the time of manhood when the Civil war came on. At his home in Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, he enlisted, and in August, 1861, was mustered in to service in Company E of the Eighth Iowa Infantry. He served with his regiment in all its important engagements, including the battles in the siege of Vicksburg and many others during the campaigns in the Mississippi Valley. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in October, 1864, and was then married and continued as a farmer in Iowa, until 1877. In that year he moved to the northwest, Parma, which was then part of Ada county, and known as lower Boise. His location was on a farm along the river, his quarter section of land being partly improved. This farm was later sold and he settled on a desert plain, the patent to which had been issued by Grover Cleveland as president to Mrs. Mitchell. That was his home, and the center of his activities for twenty

years. In 1910 Mr. Mitchell moved to his town residence, where he now lives retired.

He is a supporter of the Republican party, and for fifteen years has been an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Parma. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was made a Mason in Iowa in 1867, and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

In Marion county, Iowa, on December 29, 1864, only a few weeks after his return from the war, Mr. Mitchell married Sarah A. Aldrich, a daughter of Samuel and Altha (Sheldon) Aldrich, natives of New York state, where both the Aldrich and Sheldon families were pioneers. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, three now deceased, and the names and situations and other items of interest concerning this interesting family are noted as follows: Altha E., born in Iowa, married Frank Fouch, and living now on a farm in Parma; Walter B., is the present county commissioner and a farmer of Canyon county; Daisy, a native of Iowa, married Mark Bates, who is the owner of the *Parma Herald*, and also owner of other property in the city; Maude, a native of Iowa, who married Ora Clark, a railroad engineer, their home being at Parma; Charles, who was born in Idaho, July 4, 1878, is unmarried, and in association with his brother is engaged in farming in Canyon county; Clarence, born in Idaho, married in August, 1908, Miss Bess Fisk, and is in the grocery business at Parma; Fred, who claims Idaho as his native state, was married in November, 1911, to Amy Reeves, and is in the county clerk's office at Caldwell; Ray, born in Idaho, is assistant cashier in the Parma State Bank, and is unmarried and makes his home with his parents. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the First Presbyterian church and belongs to the Rebekahs, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Their home in Parma is at Seventh and Grove streets.















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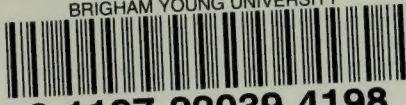
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